Report

on

Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

For the Year 1933–34

[Price—Annas 9 *or* 11*d*.]

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1935

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognised Bookseller

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER—		PAGE
I.	General Progress	1
II.	Administration	6
III.	University	8
IV.	Arts Colleges	16
V.	Professional Colleges	22
VI.	Secondary Education	29
VII.	Primary Education	47
VIII.	Training of Teachers	62
IX.	Professional Schools and Classes	67
X.	Oriental Studies	79
XI.	Visual Instruction	83
XII.	Education of Girls	85
XIII.	Anglo-Indian and European Education	97
XIV.	Education of Muhammadans	103
XV.	Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes ..	125
XVI.	Reformatory Schools	134
XVII.	Education of Defectives	140
XVIII.	Adult Education	143
XIX.	Unrecognised Institutions	146

CONTENTS

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLES.

		PAGE
1.	General Summary of Institutions and Scholars	149
2.	General Summary of Expenditure	150
3.	Table I.—Educational Institutions	152
4.	Table II-A—Scholars in Institutions for Males	154
5.	Table II-B.—Scholars in Institutions for Females ..	156
6.	Table III-A.—Expenditure on Recognised Institutions for Males	158
7.	Table III-B.—Expenditure on Recognised Institutions for Females	166
8.	Table IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education	170
9.	Table IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education	172
10.	Table V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Special Education	174
11.	Table V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Special Education	176
12.	Table VI-A.—Men Teachers	178
13.	Table VI-B.—Women Teachers	180
14.	Table VII.—Statistics of Anglo-Indian and European Education..	182
15.	Table VIII.—Examination Results	184
16.	Table IX.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in Rural areas	188

APPENDICES.

I-A.	Classification of Scholars in various kinds of institutions according to Race or Creed (Presidency Proper)	190
I-B.	Classification of Scholars in various kinds of Institutions according to Race or Creed (Sind)	202
II-A.	Special Institutions for Muhammadans (Presidency Proper) ..	214
II-B.	Special Institutions for Muhammadans (Sind)	216
III-A.	Maktabs and Mulla Schools (Presidency Proper)	220
III-B.	Maktabs and Mulla Schools (Sind)	220
III-C.	Pathshalas (Whole Presidency)	221

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY FOR 1933-34.

CHAPTER I.

General Progress.

1. The main features of the year are summarised below :—

Institutions.

The total number of educational institutions decreased by 141 to 16,730. Of these, 15,674 were recognised and 1,056 unrecognised as against 15,757 and 1,114 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 15,674 recognised institutions, 13,750 were for males and 1,924 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 18 Arts colleges, 11 Professional Colleges, 714 Secondary schools, 14,616 Primary schools and 314 Special schools. Whilst the Arts colleges and Secondary schools increased by 2 and 28 respectively, Primary schools and Special schools decreased by 78 and 35 respectively. The decrease in Primary schools occurred in the Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind and was mainly due to the closure of Primary schools which were thinly attended by Local Authorities as a measure of retrenchment.

Of the 26,859 towns and villages, 10,659 possessed schools as compared with 10,763 in the preceding year. The area served by each town or village with a school was 11·6 square miles. The corresponding area in 1932–33 was 11·5 square miles.

Pupils.

2. The total number of pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions increased by 42,209 to 1,374,296. Of these, 1,332,524 were in recognised institutions and 41,772 in unrecognised institutions as compared with 1,298,192 and 33,895 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Presidency increased from 5·95 to 6·11. Of the total number of 1,332,524 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,025,928 were boys and 306,596 were girls. The number of boys in such institutions increased by 19,244, and of girls by 15,088.

The table "General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars" at the end of the Report gives the distribution of pupils in various kinds of recognised institutions. It will be seen that the number of pupils in all kinds of institutions, excepting the Special schools, increased during the year. The largest increase, that of 28,205, was in the Primary schools although the number of primary schools decreased by 78. This shows that there is a gradual tendency of Primary schools to increase in size, i.e. number of pupils in attendance, a fact which will only make for efficiency if the number of trained teachers increases proportionately.

The following table shows the classification by communities of all pupils under instruction in recognised institutions :—

	1933–34		1932–33	
	Pupils.	Percentage to total	Pupils	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus .. Advanced ..	322,933	24·2	309,866	23·9
Hindus .. Intermediate ..	536,639	40·3	522,034	40·2
Hindus .. Backward ..	138,314	10·4	134,330	10·3
Total ...	997,886	74·9	966,230	74·4
Muhammadans	235,548	17·7	234,146	18·1
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ..	5,540	0·4	5,489	0·4
Indian Christians	39,341	2·9	39,070	3·0
Parsis	18,266	1·4	17,903	1·4
All other castes	35,943	2·7	35,354	2·7
Grand Total ..	1,332,524	100	1,298,192	100

It will be seen that whilst the increase in the number of pupils under instruction was shared by all the communities, their percentage of pupils to the total number of pupils of the community decreased in the case of Muhammadas and Indian Christians.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure on Public Instruction was Rs. 3,98,09,610 as compared with Rs. 3,81,71,846 in 1932–33. It was met from different sources as under :—

	1933–34		1932–33	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds ..	1,76,17,168	44·2	1,69,50,661	44·4
Board Funds	77,12,328	19·4	72,22,623	18·9
Fees	92,23,494	23·2	84,54,704	22·2
Other sources	52,56,620	13·2	55,43,858	14·5
Total ..	3,98,09,610	100	3,81,71,846	100

The total direct expenditure on Public Instruction increased during the year from Rs. 3,37,46,690 to Rs. 3,52,25,993 and the indirect expenditure

from Rs. 44,25,156 to Rs. 45,83,617. The following table gives the distribution of provincial expenditure on various classes of institutions during the last two years :—

	1933-34		1932-33	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
University and Higher Education.	10,42,316	5·9	10,99,301	6·5
Secondary Education ..	21,32,707	12·1	21,16,760	12·5
Primary Education ..	1,09,07,950	62·3	1,03,59,112	61·1
Special Education ..	10,14,307	5·7	9,89,901	5·8
Total (Direct) ..	1,51,57,280	86·0	1,45,65,014	85·9
Direction and Inspection ..	13,21,976	7·5	12,85,611	7·6
Buildings	1,64,347	1·0	1,35,709	0·8
Miscellaneous	9,73,565	5·5	9,64,327	5·7
Total (Indirect) ..	24,59,888	14·0	23,85,647	14·1
Grand total ..	1,76,17,168	100	1,69,50,661	100

In addition to the amount shown above, expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,17,161 was incurred in England as against Rs. 1,19,134 in 1932-33.

The chief notable events of the year were :—

Notable events.

4. (1) The opening of two new Arts Colleges—The Lingraj College, Belgaum, and the Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur.

(2) The closure of the Deccan College at the end of the academic year 1933-34.

(3) The Conference held by Government in Poona in July, 1933, in connection with the question of the gradual establishment of regional Universities in this Presidency in general and of a University for Maharashtra in particular.

(4) The decision of Government to transfer the Government High School at Hyderabad to the Muslim Education Society.

(5) The launching of the scheme of Village Improvement by Government.

(6) The appointment of an officer on special duty to report on the progress made by the Agricultural bias classes in the Presidency.

(7) The taking over of control of Primary education by the District Local Boards, Kaira and Ahmedabad.

(8) The appointment of a separate Government Inspecting Officer for the new district of Dadu.

(9) The decision of Government to transfer the control of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Poona, and of the work of paying grants-in-aid to hostels for Depressed Classes under private management from the Director of Public Instruction to the Backward Class Officer.

(10) The decision of Government to transfer the administrative control of Reformatory institutions from the Director of Public Instruction to the Backward Class Officer.

General.

5. All things considered it may be claimed that steady progress was achieved in all directions during the year under report. The emergency cut in Government grants to Local Authorities for Primary education was reduced to a certain extent during the year. In the case of grants-in-aid to Secondary schools the cut was so applied as to affect as little as possible the schools in receipt of small grants. Grants-in-aid of colleges were reassessed and refixed for a period of three years and two more colleges were taken on the aided list. School authorities appeared to have been reconciled to the prevailing financial stringency and discipline on the whole was satisfactory.

The general progress made in spite of the financial distress of the Presidency was due to the manner in which the various local authorities have co-operated with Government. Financial stringency has now continued for several years and it is fair to acknowledge the admirable way in which almost every local authority has done its best to follow the lead set by Government. On the other hand, it is idle to suppose that local authorities are satisfied with the present state of affairs and it is no more than natural that under the continuance of the various cuts which have been imposed a local authority here and there voices its disappointment and disagreement with things as they are. This disappointment the Department share with the local boards and it is hoped that as the situation of Government improves the local authorities will share in any such improvement. There is always a danger, however, that when local authorities are in a condition of disappointment and despondency they may fall victims to plausible suggestions and schemes for expanding education or at least literacy at no extra cost. The bulk of the people in the District have little chance of acquiring up-to-date knowledge of educational principles and are liable to be led astray by promises of easy and cheap education and it is, therefore, all the more essential that School Boards and influential members of the public in each District should insist on seeing that a good system is not permitted to be whittled down or thrown away. It has to be noted with regret that ideas such as introducing the shift system indiscriminately, abolishing the infant department in Primary schools, watering down the course of instruction in lower Primary schools, although both retrograde and entirely opposed to all modern views of sound education, are able to command attention. The idea of abolishing the infant department, for example, is so retrograde

that it is surprising that any one should sponsor it. The idea is equivalent to building a house with no foundation.

It is at all times open to local authorities to try a few experimental schools of the Class B Primary type and observe the results. It is equally open to local authorities to encourage and help adult education by starting classes wherever they are desired or as an experiment in selected places. It is in any case surely a wise policy to try any new ideas in a few selected areas before risking the whole fabric of the existing schools.

In the field of Secondary education it is unnecessary to comment at great length. There have been similar cuts inflicted here and the managements of Secondary schools have had to face the same problems as the various Local Authorities. In spite of the economies forced upon them by circumstance the managers have accepted the situation in most cases in excellent spirit and have done their best to maintain the efficiency of their schools. For some years past there has been a gradual infiltration of outside trained graduates into the field of Secondary education and it seems to me that this infiltration is beginning to show results. These results are discernible in various High Schools in the form of a desire for up-to-date furniture and apparatus and the bringing up-to-date of the running of such schools and of the methods of teaching the various subjects. It is to be hoped that this vitalising influence will increase.

There is an increasing body of opinion which considers the present Secondary curriculum to be predominantly literary in character and which advocates the introduction of a measure of handwork into the Secondary curriculum. In the case of girls' schools this would take the form of sewing and later on cookery and housewifery. Such practical work would require at least two periods per week and should be a continuation of work already begun in the Primary course. There is much to be said for this view and the difficulty in meeting it at present is largely caused by want of means to meet the extra expenditure on equipment and on suitable and qualified teachers.

As in every country in the world, Secondary education which is for the higher education of citizens in general is in practice influenced by the University. This is natural enough and in so far as it sets a standard of scholarship is in many ways a good thing provided this influence does not tend to become unduly large. The interests of Government and the University are ultimately identical and it is to be greatly hoped that the future will be marked by ever increasing cordiality and co-operation between them.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The strength and composition of the various sections of the Educational Service on 31st March, 1934, was as under :—

Service.		No. of posts.
All-India (Indian Educational Service) Service.		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	7	
Collegiate Branch	26	
	—	33
Bombay Educational Service (Class I).		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	11	
Collegiate Branch	13	
	—	24
Bombay Educational Service (Class II).		
Teaching, Inspecting, and General	65	
Collegiate Branch	45	
	—	110
Subordinate Educational Service.		
Inspecting	140	
Teaching	692	
Clerical	369	
Others	86	
	—	1,287
Miscellaneous and Special appointments outside the regular services.		
Gazetted appointments	26	
Non-gazetted appointments	9	
	—	35
Grand Total ..		1,489

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary Schools was 31,687 against 31,330 in the preceding year, of whom the number of teachers in Government Schools was 169.

I returned from leave at the end of October, 1933, and resumed charge of my substantive appointment as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, while Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., who held the post during my absence, was appointed Assistant Director of Public Instruction in place of Mr. Syed Nurullah, who was transferred as Educational Inspector, Southern Division. At the end of the year under report, Mr. R. H. Beckett, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.E.S., who had held the post of Director of Public Instruction

since 1930, went on leave preparatory to retirement and I was appointed to officiate in the post. During his four years at the head of the educational administration of the Presidency, Mr. Beckett placed the administrative machine on a sound working basis. He successfully carried through several proposals which had been long pending, chief amongst which were the re-organisation of the educational services, and the expansion of the Secondary Training College, Bombay. He also effected the introduction of a course in Electrical Engineering leading up to the B. E. (Electrical) degree in the College of Engineering, Poona, the publication of an Education Manual, and the revival of the Departmental Directory, etc. He has left his mark in the sphere of educational administration and this was recognised by the conferment on him of the C.S.I.

Mr. K. S. Vakil, I.E.S., Educational Inspector, Southern Division, retired during the year under report, while Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, C.I.E., I.E.S., and Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Kadir Sarfraz, I.E.S., Principal and Professor of Persian respectively of the Deccan College, Poona, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. R. M. Joshi, I.E.S., Professor of Economics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, died during the year.

The permanent members of the All India (Indian Educational) Service numbered 30, of whom 11 were Europeans and 19 Indians. The personnel of the Bombay Educational Service Class I is almost entirely Indian. There were 18 permanent Bombay Educational Service Class I officers during the year under review, all of whom were Indian officers. Six posts are held in abeyance and replaced by contract appointments, of which 4 were filled by Europeans.

The total cost of Direction was Rs. 1,55,860 which was almost exclusively met from Provincial funds. The total cost of Inspection was Rs. 15,54,245 of which Rs. 11,66,259 or 75 per cent. was met from Provincial funds. The latter amount includes Rs. 5,38,539 which represents the cost of the Government Inspecting staff and Rs. 6,27,720 which was the contribution of Government towards the maintenance of the Inspecting staff under the Local Authorities.

The Provincial expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 13,21,976 which represents 7·5 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Education.

During the year under review Government sanctioned revised pay scales for new entrants into the Provincial and Subordinate Services mainly as a result of the recommendations made by the Reorganisation Committee. The new scales provide for substantially reduced rates of pay.

The policy of Government of securing a fair representation of all castes and communities in the public service was carefully followed during the year under review, but as a result of the abolition of the Deccan College, Poona, there was little scope for the creation of new appointments of a permanent nature.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

7. The numbers of Arts and Professional Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay at the end of the year were 22 and 12 as against 20 and 11 respectively at the end of the previous year. The two new Arts Colleges opened during the year are the Lingraj College at Belgaum and the Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College at Shikarpur, while the new Professional College is the Sykes Law College, Kolhapur. In addition, the University itself maintains a School of Economics and Sociology.

The total number of students in all affiliated Colleges, including the University School, at the end of the year was 16,430 as against 15,306 in the previous year. The number of students in the affiliated colleges in British districts increased by 926 to 13,637. Of these, 10,409 were in Arts Colleges and 3,228 in Professional Colleges. There are no separate colleges for women affiliated to the Bombay University. The number of women students increased from 966 to 1,116, of whom 975 were in Arts and 141 in Professional Colleges as compared with 835 and 131 respectively in 1932–33. Chapters IV and V give a more detailed account of the Arts and Professional Colleges in British Districts.

Receipts and Expenditure.

8. The total receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 12,86,363 as compared with Rs. 12,50,840 in the preceding year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 11,01,162 as compared with Rs. 9,23,740. The total Government grant was Rs. 1,17,000. Owing to financial stringency the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 paid formerly to the University Information Bureau has been discontinued from the year under report.

Examinations.

9. The following table gives the results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the academic year 1933–34 :—

	Number examined.	Number passed.				Percentage of passes.
		I Class.	II Class.	Pass Class.	Total.	
M.A. ..	179	9	50	55	114	63·69
B.A. (Honours) ..	554	41	200	248	489	77·45
B.A. (Pass) ..	825	..	..	..	579	
Intermediate Arts ..	2,603	3	163	1,382	1,548	59·46
M.Sc. ..	42	..	..	..	31	73·81
B.Sc. ..	578	53	149	194	396	68·51
Intermediate Science ..	1,744	25	280	555	800	49·31
F.Y. Arts ..	5,065	..	..	3,536	3,536	69·81
Matriculation ..	18,436	..	..	8,747	8,747	47·40

The percentage of passes at the Matriculation Examination of 1934 was 47·40 as against 44·20 in the preceding year. There is no University Examination at the end of the first year, students being examined by

the Colleges themselves. The percentage of passes, therefore, varies from College to College—from 47·24 in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to 92·11 in the Chellasing Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College, Shikarpur.

Post-graduate teaching.

10. The problem of post-graduate teaching and research has been in the forefront of the University programme since the passing of the Bombay University Act. In the initial stages several legal difficulties had to be overcome. The ruling given by His Excellency the Chancellor on the various questions connected with post-graduate work has been found to be very helpful and the University is now conducting post-graduate teaching and research through recognised University teachers in various centres outside Bombay without additional expenditure. It is recognised that the system of post-graduate instruction adopted has several shortcomings, but attempts are constantly being made to place it on a more satisfactory basis. The Board of post-graduate teaching and the Syndicate have been giving their anxious thought to the problem of reorganising post-graduate work in mofussil centres and a Committee of the Syndicate is at present engaged in thrashing out the problem in all its intricacies.

The University School of Economics and Sociology.

11. There were 65 students in the School of Economics at the end of the year 1933–34 as compared with 55 at the end of the preceding year. Of these, 23 were engaged in research.

In the School of Sociology there were 45 students as compared with 47 in the preceding year. Of these, 25 were engaged in research.

Forty-seven post-graduate students belonging to different Arts Colleges in the City of Bombay attended lectures in the school. Out of this number, 32 attended lectures in Economics and 15 in Sociology.

Eleven students submitted theses for the M.A. degree examination. Nine of these secured First Class and two were placed in the Second Class. Out of the 17 students who appeared for the M.A. examination by papers, 13 were successful, one being placed in the First, 6 in the Second, and 6 in the Pass Class.

The University Department of Chemical Technology.

12. The opening of the University Department of Chemical Technology was the most important event of the year for the University. Dr. F. B. Forster, Ph.D., Berlin, who was appointed the Head of this Department, arrived in Bombay in October, 1933, and completed the plans, etc., necessary for the structural alterations in the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science in which the Department was to be housed. His Excellency the Governor formally handed over the East Wing of the Institute Building to the University on the 15th of November, 1933, in the presence of a distinguished assembly consisting of members of the University and prominent citizens connected with the mill and other industries of Bombay. The Wing has been handed over to the University for a period of five years and Government have done all they could to smooth the path of the University by

imposing only such conditions as were unavoidable. The following extract from the speech of His Excellency the Governor made at the occasion will be found to be interesting :—

"Technological education is very expensive and when funds are "limited it is necessary to proceed with caution.

"I would venture to draw the attention of the University to the "importance of keeping instruction in technology on thoroughly "practical lines and ensuring that in the administration of the depart- "ment the University keep in close touch with manufacturers who are "interested and likely to employ the students after they have "completed their courses of study. Technical education in the world "has made great changes in the conditions of life, but it is just as "easy to train for unemployment in technological subjects as it is in "other subjects.

"Expenditure incurred on training students, unless there is a "prospect that they can be absorbed in industry, will to a large extent "be wasted. While it is true that industries do not spring up at the "bidding of academies, it is also true that a new industry almost "invariably requires the assistance of experts with training and "experience in that particular industry, and without them the "development of industries will be impeded.

"Our industries are exposed to the fierce blast of foreign "competition backed by the latest resources of science and technology "Tariffs alone cannot afford an effective shield against this blast and "should not, of course, be relied upon to cover inefficiency. The "soundest way of meeting foreign competition is by training our "young men and employing them in our mills and factories. Up to "the present we have had to send our students abroad for advanced "echnological training.

"While I do not decry the advantages of foreign travel and educa- "tion for the limited number who can afford them, I rejoice at a step "which enables an increased number of our science graduates to obtain "their training here in Bombay in close touch with local industries at "a very moderate cost. I am sure that I can rely upon the leaders of "industry to take a keen interest in this new department and to "co-operate with the University in allowing the students facilities to "obtain industrial experience in the mills towards the end of their "course of study and to employ our graduates when they are "qualified.

"During the few months since the scheme took definite shape I am "pleased to note that the University has received donations to the "amount of two lakhs, and I hope that further financial assistance "from the public and industrialists of Bombay will be forthcoming in "due course.

"The University is starting in a small way with two branches of "technology, but we al hope eventually to see a University College of "Technology established somewhat on the lines of the Manchester

"College of Technology. It was the munificence of the Manchester "industrialists and of the Corporation that made that College possible, "and the money invested in it has been repaid many times over in the "help that industry has obtained.

"The decision to make the course a post-graduate instead of an "undergraduate course is undoubtedly a wise one. Not only is it "cheaper but the desirability of having a foundation of broad "scientific knowledge before any atempt is made to specialize is well "recognised. The system has also the merit of ensuring that only "those students who are of proved ability are admitted to the course."

The University Training Corps.

13. The corps enrolled during the year 462 student recruits and officers. The number of those who completed preliminary training was 663, while the total number of "trained" students borne on the strength during the year was 1,120.

The annual camp was held at Chinchwad, and was attended by 644 students.

The Commandant in charge reports—

"In respect of training, the Battalion has been exercised right up to "Advanced Battalion Training including Tactical Schemes, this being "carried out at the Annual Camp at Chinchwad. The general "keenness shown by the Battalion as a whole can be borne out by "the number who attended the Annual Camp.

"The general physique of the Battalion on the whole is good. The "companies maintained their maximum strength throughout the year.

"Every member of the Corps has completed a Trained Soldier's "Physical Training Card.

"The Annual Camp from a Physical fitness point of view is "a success. The standard of boxing has greatly improved during the "past season.

"A scheme is under consideration by the University Authorities "for including Military Studies in their Curriculum. The Army "Authorities have been asked to examine these papers and issue "Certificates. One of the conditions proposed for a student to take "this subject is that he must have three years service in the University "Training Corps. At present the average service of a student in the "University Training Corps is 18 months to 2 years."

Question of establishment of regional Universities.

14. In April, 1933, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Honourable Minister for Education received a deputation led by Mr. M. R. Jayakar which asked Government to undertake early legislation for the establishment of a University at Poona with jurisdiction over all the Marathi speaking parts of the Presidency except Bombay City. The proposal involved far-reaching issues which included the future position of the University of Bombay and the question whether some form of relief was required by it.

Government considered therefore that it was advisable, before determining their policy, to convene a conference to which all heads of colleges affiliated to the University, representatives of the interests of the Bombay University, head masters of selected high schools, ex-Ministers of Education, certain heads of departments and educational officers of Government, and representatives of special interests, e.g. the Backward classes were invited. The Conference, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor and presided over by the Honourable Minister for Education, was held at Poona on July 7th and 8th. The following note summarises the trend of the debate.

The question whether the Bombay University is at present overburdened and should be relieved of some part of its functions was fully discussed. It was pointed out that the University was not paying sufficient attention to post-graduate teaching and research and that in this respect it was neglecting the interests of the mofussil from which it derives most of its revenue. The difficulties which it is experiencing at present in maintaining uniformity of standards in its examinations were emphasised. It was pointed out that the University is unable to do as much for the development of Indian languages and the specific culture of local areas as it ought. The University Reforms Committee considered in 1925 that in a few years the number of examinees and the establishment of new colleges at great distances from Bombay might constitute a good ground for the division of the University, and it was pointed out that this anticipation had been realised.

The opponents of these views held that the defects indicated could be remedied by the University itself within its present constitution without any fundamental change. It is open to colleges in centres where several colleges exist to combine in order to make better use of their staff for purposes of teaching and research. The Bombay University has achieved a status which no new University would be able to attain in the near future. It is a cosmopolitan University in which sectional and communal interests are subordinated to the general interests of higher education. The creation of a new University would injure it financially and reduce its ability to develop its teaching side for which it has accumulated a large balance. It would increase overhead charges on higher education. It was pointed out that the Bombay University is not carrying so heavy a burden as either Calcutta or Madras. Technical and professional subjects can best be taught through the medium of English in Presidency institutions which should not be affiliated to any local University. The Bombay University is now paying increased attention to the development of vernaculars. The competition between Bombay University and any new University that may be established might lead to a lowering of standards. The balance of opinion appeared to be in favour of giving the Bombay University an opportunity of remedying the defects that had been pointed out before the alternative of creating another University within the Presidency is seriously considered.

In the course of the debate special attention was devoted to the general question whether the establishment of regional universities was a desirable

policy. Those in favour of such universities pointed out that the use of English as a medium is a handicap to students and that local universities, by developing the use of the vernaculars, might be of great educational value and would have more freedom generally to work out their own educational conceptions. The Presidency is not a natural unit but is the the result of a slow and gradual process of growth. Local areas should not therefore be debarred from developing teaching and research in special subjects to which they attach importance. Poona is a vigorous intellectual and educational centre and is justified in its claim to be the seat of a university. Such decentralisation is not inconsistent with an over-riding unity in the general educational policy. The special culture, which a regional university would promote, will permeate the whole area and gradually influence the standards of all classes of society. The formation of new universities is contemplated in the Bombay University Act. If Government will declare their acceptance of the policy, the advocates of a regional university for Maharashtra believe that the idea will appeal to the imagination of the public and that it will be possible to raise the necessary funds.

The opponents of the idea pointed out that the advocates of the new university of Maharashtra represent only a section of public opinion which is far from unanimous. Fears were expressed that the control of a university in Maharashtra might fall into the hands of a single community. It was pointed out that there is at present no effective demand for a regional university from Sind, Gujarat, or the Karnatak. There will be difficulties regarding Urdu and the border areas if the vernacular is adopted as a medium, and with the backward classes if the Marathi language is developed in the new university on the lines of Sanskritisation. The financial difficulties are likely to be grave. Primary and Secondary education have a prior claim on the funds of Government and therefore no assistance can be expected from Government. The experience of the Andhra University is an argument against regional universities. Regionalism, if applied to the recruitment of teachers or the admission of students, is the negation of the idea of a University. It is doubtful if all the existing colleges in Maharashtra would desire to transfer their affiliation from the University of Bombay to the new University. Politically the new university may have a disruptive effect on the Presidency.

The balance of opinion on the whole was against the formation of regional universities with powers of affiliation over external colleges. A considerable body of opinion however was in favour of unitary and possibly residential universities where conditions are favourable and where adequate finance is forthcoming. As this type of university did not strictly fall within the scope of the agenda, this alternative proposal was not fully discussed.

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau.

15. The Bureau consists of the Vice-Chancellor and seven other members appointed by the Syndicate to represent the branches of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Commerce, Education, and Technology.

Up to last year the report on the working of the Bureau covered the official year from the 1st of April to 31st of March. The year has now been changed and the report of the Bureau will cover the period from 1st of July to 30th of June. During the fifteen months, beginning with the 1st April, 1933, and ending with the 30th June, 1934, the Bureau received 3,458 enquiries regarding various courses of studies abroad as against 2,765 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,798 were in writing and 1,660 were personal, as against 1,565 and 1,200 respectively in the year 1932–33.

The number of documents containing prospectuses, calendars, regulations, etc., relating to the Universities and other Educational Institutions in Great Britain and other foreign countries issued to students intending to proceed to those countries was 2,991 as against 1,976 in 1932–33.

One hundred and nineteen applications for admission to Educational Institutions in the United Kingdom and foreign countries were received during these fifteen months as against seventy-seven in the previous year.

Physical Training and Medical Inspection.

16. The question of laying down definite lines on which physical training should be introduced was discussed at a special conference convened in November, 1933, by the Vice-Chancellor. The Conference passed certain resolutions which were subsequently approved by the Senate with certain modifications. The resolutions so approved are—

(1) The University should require each affiliated college to introduce a scheme for organising the physical activities of the students of the college, subject in each case to the approval of the Syndicate.

(2) There should be a University Board or Committee who should advise the University in regard to all matters affecting physical training in the University.

(3) A large measure of freedom should be given to the Colleges in regard to the methods of physical training which they should adopt.

(4) Principals of all colleges should report annually to the University on the working of the schemes introduced by them in their Colleges.

The medical inspection of the students of the affiliated Colleges was carried out during the year as in previous years.

General.

17. During the year under report a new Faculty of Technology was instituted. The two important topics which were under consideration of the University authorities were the Matriculation and the bifurcation schemes. The object underlying the Matriculation scheme is to make the burden upon candidates lighter than at present and that underlying the bifurcation scheme is to enable students in colleges to begin specialisation at an earlier stage of

their career than they have hitherto been doing, i.e. the Arts, Science, and Commerce courses should be divided off from the very first year of the College life. The Matriculation scheme has since been finally approved by the University. The bifurcation scheme has been crystallised in the shape of ordinances and regulations and, it seems, will take some time to put into operation.

During the year under report the University sustained a number of losses by death of those who were connected with its work. Prominent among these were the late Mr. K. B. Marzban, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Rev. E. Blatter, and the Right Honourable Sir Dinshaw F. Mulla.

I conclude this chapter with the following extract containing advice given to the University by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes at the time of handing over the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science :—

"My last word to the University is this. Nobody realises more "fully than I do the importance of having a thoroughly efficient "administrative machine. But we do not want a machine product "and I sometimes feel that the University perhaps devotes excessive "time and energy to problems connected with elections, regulations, "ordinances, points of order, and constitutional matters generally. "After all the two main functions of a University as I conceive them "are the discovery of truth and the teaching of truth, in both of which "there must be a great spirit of endeavour.

"So far teaching has been the main concern of our University. But "I note that efforts are now being made to develop the research side "of the work, and I earnestly hope that these efforts will be main- "tained and redoubled. No University teacher should be content to "be a teacher only. Technologists are happy people ; they usually "think and investigate free of external influences ; and they make "the best use of their instruments of body and brain. Each day is an "opportunity to make an effort to force open a door in the endless "succession of locked doors which lead to further knowledge."

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

Number of Arts and Science Colleges.

18. The number of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University increased from 20 to 22. The two new colleges were the Lingraj College at Belgaum and the Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind College at Shikarpur. Of the 22 Arts Colleges, 18 are in British Districts and 4 in Indian States. Of the former, 6 are maintained by Government, 9 are aided, and 3 unaided. The opening of the Lingraj College at Belgaum by the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society was the climax of many years of effort and anxious consideration among the leaders of the Lingayat community in the Southern Division. The College was formally opened in September, 1933, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and named after the late Shrimant Sardar Lingappa Jayappa Sardesai of Navalgund and Sirasangi who donated his princely estate yielding an annual income of about Rs. 50,000 for the educational uplift of the Lingayat community. I quote below some extracts from His Excellency's speech on that occasion :—

"The purpose of this College is in a particular degree to serve as a "centre for developing and preserving the distinctive culture of the "Kanarese-speaking country. I trust that this purpose will in future "years be richly realised but that the necessity for providing "educational opportunities of a more definitely professional and "practical character will not be lost sight of."

"Much has yet to be done before the college reaches its full status as "a first grade college. Financial difficulties have not yet been "completely surmounted. They must be so well known to all of you "in these difficult times that I do not propose to dwell upon them. "But I will say this, that when I look around and see the obvious "pride and satisfaction not only of the leaders of the Lingayat "community but of the public of Belgaum generally in the establish-"ment of this college, I feel sure that the difficulties will be overcome "and that the College will in the fullness of time realise the ideals and "ambitions which underlie its foundation."

"My best wish is that this College may be one which develop talents "for a life or action and of practical pursuits and that it may turn out "constructors, not destructors: to build requires skill, but to "destroy only force and anger. I should like, too, to mention the "importance of the physical as well as the mental side of our "work. Robust physique is a great asset, and a good balance even "more in the physical and mental, than in the financial, sense works "wonders. Without sound mental and physical balance, sound "judgment, which is of such immense value to a man and to a nation,

"is very unusual of attainment. With judgment we are able to "take a large, calm and unbiassed view, without it hastiness is "uncorrected and prejudice and passion often ensue."

"I trust that the Lingraj College will go from strength to strength "and will be a potent feature in building up traditions of the Lingayat "Community. I wish it a long career of usefulness and every "success."

The College has been affiliated to the University for a period of 3 years from June, 1933, for the teaching of courses in First Year Arts and Intermediate Arts classes subject to certain conditions.

The Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College was opened by the Upper Sind Collegiate Association. The College is named after Seth Sitaldas Tirathdas and Seth Chellasing Satramsingh whose generous contributions form the Endowment Fund of the College. The opening of this College has provided facilities for higher education for students in Upper Sind. The College has been affiliated to the University for 2 years for the teaching of courses leading up to the Intermediate Arts Examination subject to certain conditions. By the death of Seth Chellasing Satramsingh within 4 months of its opening the College lost one of its founders.

During the year the Nowrosjee Wadia and Sir Parashurambhau Colleges in Poona were affiliated for the teaching of the Pass course in French and the Honours course in Marathi up to the B.A. Examination; the Willingdon College, Sangli, for the teaching of the Intermediate Science, Group B, and the Honours Courses in Marathi and Kannada; the H. P. T. College, Nasik, for the Honours Course in Marathi and Pass course in Gujarati; the Karnatak College for the Honours course in Kannada, and the M. T. B. College, Surat, for the Honours course in Gujarati.

As already decided upon by Government, the Deccan College, Poona, was closed at the end of the academic year 1933–34. With the closure of this College one of the oldest educational institutions in this Presidency has gone out of existence.

19. The number of students in all Arts and Science colleges in British Districts, excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology (an account of which has been given in Chapter III), increased by 811 to 10,409. Of these 965 were women students as compared with 828 in 1932–33. The number of students in Government Colleges decreased from 2,572 to 2,490 and that in non-Government Colleges increased from 7,026 to 7,919. The decrease in the number of students in Government Colleges was due to the reduction in the classes at the Deccan College, Poona.

Number of Students.

The following table gives the distribution of students by communities :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase during the year.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	32	42	10
Indian Christians	490	521	22
Hindus { Advanced	6,345	6,779	434
Hindus { Intermediate	720	859	139
Hindus { Backward	80	81	1
Muhammadans	574	619	45
Parsis	900	1,010	110
Sikhs	12	16	4
Others	436	482	46
Total ..	9,598	10,409	811

It will be seen that the increase is shared by all communities.

Expenditure.

20. The total recurring expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges in British Districts, excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, increased during the year from Rs. 21,91,530 to Rs. 23,01,134. It was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage in 1933-34.	Percentage in 1932-33.
	Rs.		
Provincial Revenues	4,79,108	20·8	21·6
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	5,590	0·2	0·4
Fees	14,60,055	63·5	60·1
Other sources	3,56,381	15·5	17·9
Total ..	23,01,134	100·0	100·0

The total expenditure on Government Arts Colleges decreased from Rs. 6,50,776 to Rs. 6,45,082, but the net cost to Government increased from Rs. 2,52,216 to Rs. 2,54,847. In the case of non-Government Arts Colleges the total expenditure increased from Rs. 13,69,322 to Rs. 14,76,823 and the Government contribution fell from Rs. 1,69,332 to Rs. 1,68,800. The average annual cost of educating a student in a Government Arts College increased from Rs. 289 to Rs. 297 and the cost to Government per student from Rs. 112 to Rs. 117. In aided Arts Colleges the average annual cost per student fell from Rs. 190 to Rs. 187 and the cost to Government from Rs. 28 to Rs. 24.

Grants-in-aid of Colleges.

21. Owing to the application of the cut of 5 per cent. first in 1931-32 and again in 1932-33 the original allotment of grants-in-aid to non-Government Arts Colleges was reduced from Rs. 1,87,000 to Rs. 1,68,800. This reduction in allotment, coupled with the increasing expenditure of aided colleges, and the application of three colleges at Sangli, Nasik, and Belgaum for

grants-in-aid necessitated the re-assessment of grants to all colleges. These three colleges were added to the list of aided colleges and grants to all aided colleges were refixed for the triennium 1933–36, subject to certain conditions. One of these conditions is that every aided college should charge, with effect from the academic year 1934–35, a minimum rate of fee laid down by Government, viz. Rs. 70 per term per student in colleges in Bombay and Karachi and Rs. 60 per term per student in the mofussil colleges.

During the year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,000 was paid to the Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College at Shikarpur for equipment subject to certain conditions.

22. The following table gives the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations. Examinations held at the end of the year 1933–34 :—

Name of College.	Total number examined.	Passed in Class I.	Passed in Class II.	Passed.	Total passed.	Percentage to total passes.
B.A.						
Elphinstone	68	5	20	37	62	91·17
Deccan	19	..	2	16	18	94·74
Wilson	119	9	31	54	94	78·99
St. Xavier's	126	8	18	76	102	80·95
Gujarat	62	..	12	41	53	85·48
Rajaram	82	1	7	57	65	79·27
Baroda	96	1	12	62	75	78·13
Fergusson	118	7	18	68	93	78·81
Samaldas	55	..	13	32	50	90·91
D. J. Sind	68	2	9	50	61	89·71
Bahauddin	16	..	3	11	14	87·50
Sir Parashurambhau ..	84	..	13	50	63	75·00
Karnatak	65	2	14	39	55	84·62
M. T. B. Surat	35	1	3	22	26	74·29
Willingdon	42	1	2	30	33	78·57
D. G. National	27	..	2	22	24	88·89
H. P. T. Nasik	25	..	1	19	20	80·00
Ismail	27	1	7	13	21	77·78
Nowrosji Wadia	45	2	4	26	32	71·11
		Average for the University				77·45
B.Sc.						
Wilson	30	5	15	6	26	86·66
St. Xavier's	41	7	18	12	37	90·24
Gujarat	36	3	16	13	32	88·88
Baroda	63	5	16	26	47	74·60
Fergusson	133	11	21	39	71	53·38
D. J. Sind	88	5	21	37	63	71·60
Royal Institute of Science ..	60	14	27	13	54	90·00
Sir Parashurambhau ..	26	3	5	9	17	65·38
Rajaram	21	..	2	9	11	52·38
Grant Medical	4	..	1	1	2	50·00
Seth G. S. Medical ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Average for the University				68·51

23. Tutorial work is carried on in all Colleges as far as circumstances permit. The Principal, Gujarat College, reports—

Tutorial Work.

"With the system of tutorials that we have here in this College it "has been possible to keep up standards in spite of large numbers, for "individual attention is paid to students' needs and difficulties in the "tutorial classes."

The Principal, Karnatak College, on the other hand, says—

"In a College of this size it is very difficult to make complete "tutorial arrangements especially in the larger classes. The members "of the staff are in close contact with their honours students and "students have ample opportunities for discussing their problems "with their professors."

The Principal, Fergusson College, reports—

"The tutorial system was this year applied to the First Year class. "Members of the superior staff were entrusted with small batches of "about 12 students each. The system in its present form is found to "be of great use and greater promise."

The Principal, D. G. National College, reports—

"The tutorial system continued to be worked in a modified form "but had to be given up owards the end of the year on account of "increase in the number of students."

24. Reports from various Colleges show that there has been a great rush for admission into hostels attached to Colleges with the result that some of the Colleges found it necessary to provide additional accommodation. In the Fergusson College an addition to the residential quarters for women students was made by the construction of the "Saraswati Quarters" bringing up the total accommodation to 40. The Sir Parashurambhau College had under construction two blocks to provide additional accommodation for 39 students (27 for men and 12 for women students).

Hostels.

The hostel accommodation in the M. T. B. College, Surat, was increased by the construction of a block of 38 rooms. Another block of 66 rooms was under construction at the end of the year.

25. Discipline is reported to be good. Students in general were free from extraneous influences and devoted themselves to normal academic work.

Discipline.

26. The number of students in the Institute increased by 20 to 291. They were distributed among the different classes as under :—

Royal Institute of Science.

Intermediate Science	Group A	45
	Group B	39
Junior B.Sc.	.. .. ..	55
Senior B.Sc.	.. .. ..	61
M.Sc.	.. .. ..	84
D.Sc.	.. .. ..	7
	Total ..	291

The number of post-graduate students increased from 73 to 91.

Research work continued to be carried out both by post-graduate students and by all members of the staff. During the year ending 31st December, 1933, 34 papers were published: one in Mathematics, 4 in Physics, 19 in Chemistry, 5 in Zoology and 5 in Botany. The results of the students who passed the M.Sc. Examination by theses were as under :—

Subject.	Distinction.	Pass.	Fail.
Chemistry	6	5	1
Physics	..	1	..
Botany	1	4	..
Zoology	..	..	..
Total ..	7	10	1

The total expenditure on the Institute increased by Rs. 7,797 to Rs. 1,79,229 and was met from different sources as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	55,461
Fees	43,188
Endowments	79,774
Subscriptions and other sources ..	806
Total	1,79,229

Government's contribution increased by Rs. 4,479 to Rs. 55,461. This was due to certain non-recurring grants being placed at the disposal of the Principal from Provincial funds. The average annual cost per student fell from Rs. 608 to Rs. 606, but the cost to Government increased from Rs. 181 to Rs. 187.

During the year under report the East wing of the Institute was handed over to the University of Bombay for its new Department of Chemical Technology, on certain conditions, for a period of 5 years. This necessitated (1) the fitting up of the Junior Physics laboratory on the 2nd floor of the Institute which was previously used as residential quarters for one of the Professors and (2) the shifting of the hostel for post-graduate students from the top floor of the Institute to a rented building in the neighbourhood.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

27. This chapter deals with Professional Colleges affiliated to the University. An account of other Professional institutions, such as Industrial and Technical Schools and Engineering and Commercial classes is given in Chapter IX.

Engineering.

28. The number of students in the College of Engineering, Poona, which is a Government institution, increased from 184 to 195. Of these, 100 were Advanced Hindus, 43 Intermediate Hindus, 19 Muhammadans, 22 Parsis, 7 Indian Christians, and 4 others.

The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 2,06,615 of which Rs. 1,54,971 or 74·9 per cent. was met from Provincial funds. The average cost per student was Rs. 1,054 and the cost to Government was Rs. 791 against Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 793 respectively in the preceding year. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 9,700 was incurred in equipping the Electrical Engineering laboratory for the newly instituted degree course.

Owing to the prevalence of the epidemic of plague in Poona the College had to be kept closed for some time.

The revised syllabus for the B.E. (Electrical) degree, referred to in the previous year's Report, was approved by the University and is now being followed in the College. Rules have also been framed making it possible for passed B.E. Mechanicals to graduate in the B.E. Electrical in the year following their graduation in Mechanical Engineering.

As a result of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee appointed by Government, the rates of fees charged in the College were raised as an experimental measure from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per term for new entrants and from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per term for new entrants from Indian States or other provinces, with effect from June, 1933.

The College sent up in March, 1934, 48 students for B.E. (Civil) and 10 for the B.E. (Mech.) of whom 22 and 8 respectively passed, one standing in First class and 27 in Second class.

The College was awarded a gold medal for handcrafts exhibited at the Poona Art Exhibition.

Many places of scientific and engineering interest were as usual visited on the annual instructional tours. In this connection the Principal reports—

> "The B.E. Civil students went on a combined Engineering and "Geological tour to the Mettur Dam Construction on the River "Cauvery, beyond Bangalore in the Madras Presidency. On the way "they inspected the Engineering works at Bangalore and the Shiva "Samudram Hydro-Electric works and the Kannambadi Dam near "Mysore, and studied the Geology of the Crystalline complex and "Dharwar Rocks of the Mysore Plateau, and the Kolar Gold Mines.

"They also visited various Engineering works and Building "Constructions in Bombay, and made a number of trips visiting "works of interest, both Engineering and Electrical, in the neighbour- "hood of Poona.

"The B.E. Mechanicals visited important Power works in Bombay, "such as the Love Grove Pumping station and other water works, "the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, and the Docks, and Tata's "iron and steel works at Jamshedpur, besides visiting electrical works "in and around Poona.

"The S.E. Mechanical and Electrical classes visited similar works "in Poona and Bombay and at Belapur, Manmad, Nasik and Deolali.

"The S.E. Civils visited the Katraj Ghaut Road and the ghaut "portion of the M. & S. M. Railway between Alandi and Guroli.

"They also toured through Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad and "Bombay, visiting Bridges, Buildings and Roads, and studied "methods and details regarding works in actual progress of the con- "struction of re-inforced concrete bridges, of an electrical tank at "Ahmedabad City, and of concrete roads at Bombay, etc. At Broach "they had the opportunity of witnessing the well and caisson sinking "of a number of piers on dry ground and under water; at Ahmedabad "of the various Asphalt Maccadam construction; and at Bombay of "the different systems of concrete road construction involving the "most modern methods of concrete mixing and laying, etc."

The Advisory Committee of the College recommended that the number of students admitted annually to the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses should be raised from 10 to 20 each and that the number to the Civil Engineering side should be reduced from 50 to 30. This recommendation has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1934.

The number of students on the rolls of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, increased from 140 to 165. Of these, 96 were Advanced Hindus, 25 Muhammadans, and 44 others. The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 97,920 against Rs. 95,019 in the preceding year. Government paid a grant of Rs. 30,970 during the year. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 685 and the cost to Government Rs. 217 against Rs. 848 and Rs. 277 respectively in the preceding year.

As regards the financial position of the College the Principal reports—

"The financial position continues as anxious as ever. The Govern- "ment grant has gone back to the original figure, with a slight "percentage reduction. The staff feel compelled to make up this "deficit by a voluntary contribution from their salaries. The Public "Bodies have their own financial worries and some of them "have stopped their grant. The Port Trust which paid Rs. 1,500 in "the past, could pay nothing during the year under review."

The College sent up 60 students for the B.E. (Civil) Examination of whom 22 passed, 20 standing in Second class.

During the year under review the College applied to the University for affiliation for the Degree courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and at the end of the year the application was under the consideration of the University authorities.

Commerce.

29. The number of students attending the Degree course at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, increased from 356 to 390. Of these, 239 were Advanced Hindus, 15 Intermediate Hindus, one Backward Hindu, 19 Muhammadans, 56 Parsis, 14 Christians, and 46 others.

As a result of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee Government considered the question of increasing the fees in this College but decided that they should not be increased. The following proposals were, however, sanctioned by Government as alternative sources of revenue with effect from the academic year 1933-34 :—

(*a*) that the number of students in the College should be increased from 350 to 400;

(*b*) that the system of charging fees for individual subjects should be abolished ;

(*c*) that post-graduate students should be charged fees of Rs. 60 per annum (new entrants only) ;

(*d*) that students from Indian States and other provinces should be charged fees at the rate of Rs. 125 per term instead of Rs. 100 in the case of new entrants only.

The adoption of these proposals sanctioned by Government is reported to have resulted in augmenting the revenue of the institution by Rs. 14,770.

The expenditure of the College increased from Rs. 68,956 to Rs. 70,627 and was wholly met from fees, from income from endowments, and from subscriptions and other sources. The cost per student was Rs. 179.

The College sent up 129 students for the B.Com. Examination in March, 1934, of whom 50 passed, one being placed in the First class. Four students appeared for and 3 passed the M.Com. Examination.

As regards methods of instruction the Principal reports—

"Certain changes in the methods of instruction which had to be "made in the year under report may be briefly noted here. As the "Intermediate Commerce Class consisted of more than 150 students, "it had to be split up into two separate divisions. Owing to this "some changes had to be made in the methods of instruction hitherto "followed. Formerly each Class was divided up into two or three "smaller divisions for the purpose of solving difficulties and amplify-"ing and illustrating the lectures given to the Class as a whole. On "account of the increased numbers it was not found possible to "continue the system for the Intermediate and Junior B.Com. Classes. "The system has, however, been retained for the Senior B.Com. "students, who on account of the progress made by them in their "studies are better able to appreciate and benefit by the kind of work "that can be done in the smaller classes.

"In place of the 'class' system, which had to be discontinued for "the Intermediate Class, a system of small tutorial groups was "introduced. These classes were held three times a week mainly for "the purpose of discussing the students' written exercises with them. "In order to ensure individual attention the number of students in "each group was limited to a maximum of 10.

"A new feature introduced during the year may be briefly noted. "A special class, called the Current Topics Class, was held once a week "for the students of the Intermediate Class, in order that their atten- "tion might be drawn to important topics of general interest of which "every student ought to know something. Such subjects as the "League of Nations, Civil Aviation, the Mount Everest expedition, "the Tariff Board, the American Experiment, and Disarmament, "were dealt with and explained. This experiment has proved very "successful and it is hoped to make it a permanent feature of our "work. It is a common complaint that the Indian student does not "take any interest in topics beyond the range of his examination "studies. The keen interest evinced by students of this College in "the subjects brought to their notice in the Current Topics Class "shows that this complaint is not well founded.

"Visits of observation continue to form an important aspect of "teaching work at the College. Among the places thus visited by "the students were the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Bombay "Bankers' Clearing House, the Royal Mint, the Khatau Makanji "Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Times of India Press."

The following special courses of lectures were delivered at the College by members of the staff:—

A course of 4 lectures on "India's trade in Cotton Manufactures" by Mr. M. J. Antia.

A course of 4 lectures on "Problems of Transport Co-ordination in India" by Mr. S. K. Guha.

In addition to the above lectures, several other lectures were given at the College. Among those who gave lectures were Sir Montague Webb, who gave an interesting discourse on the silver question, Mr. Francis Low who gave an informative lecture on "How a Newspaper gets its news" and Mr. C. B. Setna who spoke on the History of Radio.

The students of the College organised a Variety Entertainment at the Royal Opera House in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The proceeds of the Entertainment, including donations given by the members of the staff and the students, amounted to over Rs. 2,000.

In connection with the employment of Commerce graduates, the Principal reports—

"Graduates of the College continue to find employment in banks, "insurance companies and other business concerns. Owing to the "trade depression, however, it is becoming a bit more difficult for "commerce graduates to obtain suitable employment. The scale of "salaries offered by commercial firms has also been reduced. Where- "as some ten or twelve years ago it was not unusual for a B.Com. to

" get a starting salary of Rs. 150, but nowadays he cannot expect a " start of more than Rs. 60 or so. Nevertheless it is still true to say " that graduates of this College find employment more easily than " Arts and Law graduates. It is a question of demand and supply, " and the comparatively small number of commerce graduates is a " factor in their favour. Generally students who come from outside " the Presidency have a higher market value in their own provinces " where they have also better prospects of securing lucrative " employment."

During the year the College sustained a great loss by the sad and premature death of Mr. R. M. Joshi, Professor of Economics, who was connected with the College since its inception.

Agriculture.

30. The Agricultural College, Poona, which is under the control of the Department of Agriculture, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. It had 142 students on its rolls against 178 in the preceding year studying for the B.Ag. Examination of the University.

Of the 61 students who appeared for the B.Ag. Examination, 51 or 83·68 per cent. passed. Of the two students who submitted theses for the Degree of M.Ag., one was declared to have passed and the result of the other is yet to be out.

The expenditure of the College was Rs. 1,35,934 of which Rs. 1,08,433 was met from Provincial funds. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 951 and the cost to Government Rs. 751.

Medicine.

31. The Grant Medical College, Bombay, which is a Government institution, is under the control of the Medical Department. It had 607 students (including 79 women) on its rolls against 551 (including 77 women) in the previous year. The total expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 2,67,487 of which Rs. 95,376 was borne by Government. The total cost per student was Rs. 441 and the cost to Government Rs. 157.

The Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, which is maintained by the Bombay Municipality, had 374 students on its rolls against 342 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 2,14,149. The cost per student was Rs. 682 against Rs. 760 in the previous year.

Law.

32. The number of students reading Law in the four Law Colleges in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi was 1,255 as compared with 1,260 in the preceding year. During the year a new Law College called " The Sykes Law College " was opened at Kolhapur.

The number in the Government Law College, Bombay, increased by 79 to 599. This number includes 6 students for the LL.M. course. The College had 14 women students—11 in the 1st LL.B. class and 3 in the 2nd LL.B.

Books of the value of Rs. 2,576 were added to the Law library which continued to be freely used by the students of the College as well as by outside subscribers.

During the year Government sanctioned the remaining proposals in connection with the scheme of additional training introduced in the College in the previous year. They included conversion of the post of a Librarian into that of a Registrar and a new clerk and a peon.

The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 55,338 as compared with Rs. 51,581 in the previous year. The whole of the expenditure was met from fees.

Secondary Training College, Bombay.

33. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, which is a Government institution, prepares students for the B.T. Degree of the Bombay University.

The number of students in the College on 31st March, 1934, was 100, of whom 84 were men and 16 women. Of the 100 teachers, 10 were deputed from Government Secondary Schools, 83 from non-Government Schools, and 7 from Schools in Indian States.

The Principal reports that the good work which is being done by the College is becoming more widely appreciated throughout the Presidency, that the number of applicants for admission is increasing every year, and that the need of additional Hostel accommodation is very keenly felt.

The expenditure on the College was Rs. 60,721 as compared with Rs. 68,548 in the preceding year. The total cost per student and the cost to Government was Rs. 601 and Rs. 559 respectively against Rs. 692 and Rs. 659 in the preceding year.

The following table gives the results of the B.T. Examination :—

	Appeared.		Passed.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Parts I and II	78	10	55	9
Part I only	5	5	3	4
Part II only	1	0	1	0

In regard to these results the Principal observes—

"The most noteworthy feature of these results was the all-round "superiority of lady students, as will be seen from the follow- "ing results :—

	Appeared.	Passed.	II Class.
Parts I and II	10	9	4
Part I only	5	4	3

"On the whole, lady students appear to take their work more "seriously, to come from a better class of Society, to enjoy more "comfortable homes and to join the teaching profession from choice "rather than force of circumstances."

During the year, some of the rooms occupied by members of the staff were more suitably furnished and useful additions were made to the Library and museum. With the help of Dr. Burns, the Director of Agriculture, some valuable specimens were prepared for the College under his supervision at the Agricultural College, Poona. The number of maps, charts, and pictures was increased and also the number of educational Gramophone records. Owing to the large increase in the number of students it was found necessary to modify the old method of conducting Educational Excursions. The College no longer sends students to visit institutions in large batches of 50, but in small groups of 10 or 12. Considerable freedom of choice is allowed and among the institutions visited were the New Era School, the Montessori School, Cumballa Hill, the Colaba Observatory, the Times of India Press, the Prince of Wales Museum, and the Natural History Museum. On successive weeks 2 large parties of 50 were (by special arrangement) shown over the I.M.M. Training Ship " Dufferin ".

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

34. In this Presidency the expression "Secondary schools" refers to those schools in which English is taught, unlike other Provinces in which the figures for Secondary education include pupils in Vernacular Middle Schools. This Chapter deals with Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys and English-teaching schools. An account of Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls is given in Chapter XII and of European schools in Chapter XIII. Statistics for all Secondary schools have, however, been consolidated and given in the tables at the end of the Report.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys.

Schools and pupils.

35. The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools increased by 26 to 571 and of pupils by 3,837 or by 4·0 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of these schools and the number of pupils in them by Divisions :—

Division.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils.			Percentage increase or decrease during the year.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	
Bombay Division ..	65	71	136	24,156	6,400	30,556	+5·0
Central Division ..	41	67	108	17,292	3,788	21,080	+3·6
Northern Division ..	45	91	136	17,440	5,720	23,160	+5·6
Southern Division ..	30	31	61	8,612	1,518	10,130	+3·9
Sind	31	99	*130	10,426	5,598	16,024	—1·2
Total ..	212	359	571	77,926	23,033	100,950	+4·0

Of the 100,959 pupils in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys, 46,693 or 46·2 per cent. were in the High stage and 54,266 or 53·8 per cent. in the Middle stage of instruction. At the Matriculation examination of 1934, there were 18,436 candidates, of whom 8,747 or 47·4 per cent. passed.

The following table shows the distribution of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys by Management :—

	Number of schools.			Number of pupils in			Percentage increase or decrease during the year.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	
Government ..	25	4	29	8,548	528	9,076	—1·9
District Local Board ..	2	*153	155	367	4,337	4,704	+7·1
Municipal	21	45	66	6,177	4,345	10,522	+2·2
Aided	147	116	263	53,970	11,658	65,628	+5·3
Unaided	17	41	58	8,864	2,265	11,129	+1·7
Total ..	212	359	571	77,926	23,033	100,959	+4·0

* These are mostly English classes attached to Local Board Primary Schools.

The figures indicate an all round increase in the number of pupils attending Secondary schools in all cases, except in the case of Government schools, where there is a small decrease due mainly to the stricter enforcement of the rule restricting the number of pupils in each class to the maxima prescribed by Government. The increase in the total number of pupils is attributable to the general desire of all the classes to give a modicum of English education to their children.

The pupils in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys are classified by communities in the following table :—

	1932–33.	1933–34.	Percentage increase.
Hindus .. Advanced	50,965	54,662	7·3
Hindus .. Intermediate	19,024	20,246	6·4
Hindus .. Backward	2,326	2,490	7·0
Total ..	72,315	77,398	7·0
Muhammadans	11,350	11,889	4·7
Parsis	4,528	4,603	1·7
Others	6,384	7,069	10·7
Grand Total ..	94,577	1,00,959	6·7

The increase in the number of pupils belonging to the Backward Hindus is striking. The Intermediate Hindus follow them closely, while the Muhammadans have maintained their rate of progress. On the whole there is a satisfactory improvement in the position of the less advanced communities.

Expenditure.

36. The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased from Rs. 57,22,605 to Rs. 59,48,717, which represents an increase of 3·9 per cent. and was met from the following sources :—

Source.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Provincial Funds	13,61,037	22·9
District Local Board and Municipal Funds.	2,50,372	4·2
Fees	35,07,345	59·0
Other sources	8,29,963	13·9
Total ..	59,48,717	100·0

The expenditure incurred separately on Government, Board, Aided, and Unaided Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys is shown in the following table :—

		Expenditure.				
		Government funds.	Fees.	District Local Board and Municipal funds.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	High Schools ..	5,49,066	3,86,845	....	5,723	9,41,634
	Middle Schools ..	32,701	13,604	....	25	46,330
Total *A* ..		5,81,767	4,00,500	....	5,748	9,88,024
District Local Board and Municipal	High Schools ..	71,938	1,91,157	99,407	5,669	3,68,171
	Middle Schools ..	95,910	1,57,448	1,00,547	9,080	3,62,984
Aided	High Schools ..	5,94,326	19,23,826	81,543	5,20,049	30,69,744
	Middle Schools ..	77,087	2,86,112	15,875	1,03,935	4,82,009
Unaided	High Schools ..	....	5,10,528	....	1,47,665	6,58,193
	Middle Schools ..	....	37,765	....	40,217	77,982
Total	High Schools ..	6,66,264	26,25,511	1,27,050	6,73,383	40,92,108
	Middle Schools ..	1,13,000	4,81,325	1,22,422	1,50,332	8,67,585
Total *B* ..		7,79,270	31,06,836	2,50,372	8,24,215	49,60,693
Grand Total *A* & *B* ..		13,61,037	35,07,345	2,50,372	8,29,963	59,48,717

It will be seen that of the total expenditure of Rs. 59,48,717, the expenditure on Government schools was Rs. 9,88,024 or 16·6 per cent., of which 40·5 per cent. was met from fees.

The following table shows the average cost per pupil in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys under different managements for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 :—

Management.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	105·0	60·0	103·86	64·40
Board	43·11	7·11	43·48	6·98
Aided	55·5	11·1	53·95	10·20
Unaided	62·7	..	65·39	..
Total ..	59·0	13·14	58·53	13·39

Although the average cost per pupil in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys decreased from Rs. 59 to Rs. 58·53, the cost to Government increased slightly from Rs. 13·14 to Rs. 13·39. The increase is almost negligible and is due mainly to the reduction of the emergency cut in salaries from 10 to 5 per cent.

Control.

37. There are 29 Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys directly maintained by Government. Non-Government schools, which satisfy generally the requirements of the Grant-in-Aid Code, are recognised by the Department. Recognised schools are required to follow the standards laid down by the Department, but it is open to them to adopt modified courses to suit their individual requirements with the previous permission of the Department.

Unrecognised schools not only lack the support and prestige which departmental recognition implies, but they labour under certain disadvantages. They are debarred from admitting Government scholars, nor can they send up pupils for any of the examinations held by the Department. Leaving Certificates granted by such schools are not recognised for the purpose of admission to recognised schools.

The Bombay University controls the Matriculation examination and affiliates schools for the purpose. This has introduced a sort of dual control over the schools: that of the Department and of the University. The position is not altogether satisfactory. This arrangement leaves the door open to schools, not recognised by the Department, to seek recognition from the University. Cases of schools obtaining recognition from the University, which have not been recognised by the Department, are, however, very few. The real danger to the whole fabric of Secondary education is the type of school established merely as a commercial venture. It resorts to questionable methods to increase its enrolment and income, and undercuts the recognised school which has to carry on its activities within the four corners of the rules. It is a healthy sign of the times that there has recently been an awakening of public opinion against such schools.

Schools are registered by the Department for grant-in-aid under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The maximum grant admissible to a registered school is one-third of its admitted expenditure or one-half of its local assets, whichever is less. The maximum grant is, however, payable only if the school satisfies the requirements of the Grant-in-Aid Code. On account of financial stringency the funds placed at the disposal of the Department for several years past have been inadequate to pay full grants even to old established registered schools. As a matter of fact in recent years the allotment has been actually reduced, so that it is by no means easy for the Department to meet the

claims of schools, the number of which is fast increasing. By its judicious control of grant, however, the Department has been able to maintain and improve the efficiency of schools. There is, however, no doubt that the inability of the Department to implement fully the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code is a serious handicap. In this connection the Educational Inspector, B. D., observes—

"In the absence of adequate grant-in-aid from Government and "due to their inability to raise funds from the public in these days of "depression, the managements of private Secondary schools are "finding it difficult to conduct their schools. Their difficulties are "further aggravated by the springing up of several unrecognised "schools in their locality, especially in Bombay, and the consequent "loss of fees due to a less number of admissions. Under these "circumstances, the managers are tempted to admit raw boys from "unrecognised schools to higher standards at the cost of efficiency. "Of late the work of disposing of admission cases in the Educational "Inspector's office has enormously increased. The unrecognised "Secondary schools are a great scandal in Bombay. They do not "seek recognition because they know they will not get it. They "specialize in attracting failures of recognized schools by giving them "promotions. 'Leap' promotion is by no means an uncommon "feature in these schools and many of these leaps are obviously in "the dark. The result is that a good many recognised schools, whose "financial position is not strong, have to think twice before detaining "pupils lest they may lose them and their fees. So the promotions "in these schools tend to become lenient, as many managers have "frankly admitted to me."

In accordance with the general principle, which Government have accepted, of transferring Government Secondary schools to private agency under certain conditions, it was decided by Government during the year under review to transfer the control of the Government High School at Hyderabad to the Muslim Education Society, Hyderabad, with effect from 1st April 1934. The conditions regulating the transfer make adequate provision for safeguarding the interests of the Government staff lent to the Society.

Courses and examinations.

38. The curriculum laid down by the Department in Schedule D to the Grant-in-Aid Code is followed in all Government and Recognised schools. Only a few schools have introduced other courses with the approval of the Department in order to meet the special needs of the areas which they exist to serve. The academic requirements of the Matriculation examination, however, hold the field in the Secondary school and colour its activities. The result is that the course of instruction generally

followed in the school is inclined to be too theoretical, uniform, and unrelated to the daily life and surroundings of the pupil. The present system gives little scope for developing the pupil's personality or for stimulating his capacity for thinking and doing for himself. Preparation for the Matriculation examination has become the main business of the Secondary school, and cramming facts and words in order to pass the examination the main objective of the average pupil. Education must be regarded as something wider than mere book-learning. The necessity of broadening the curriculum is also imperative. It is desirable to develop within the school—particularly in a big one, a multiple curriculum in order to provide suitable alternate courses of education for pupils of differing capacities and dispositions. The chief defect in the present system of Secondary education is that the needs of the pupil who will not go to the University are not sufficiently taken into consideration. Although it is necessary that all pupils should receive some general education whatever may be their aim of life, it should be possible for boys to branch off at a suitable stage to one of a selection of courses, professional, commercial, industrial, and so on. This of course means very considerable extra expenditure, and, in present circumstances, is rather a counsel of perfection. The Educational Inspector, C. D., observes in this connection—

> "Apart from giving a practical and scientific turn to education, "which is at present too literary and academic, it is necessary that "immediate steps should be taken to make suitable provision for "vocational training after the foundations of a sound general "education have been well and truly laid."

Although examinations have become a fetish, it is difficult to see how they can be replaced. What can and should be done is to encourage hand work in the High School. The present course of studies which was approved by Government some twenty years ago could with advantage be scrutinised in the light of present day conditions. The problem of liberalising the curriculum, and of bringing it into closer relation with the realities of the world and the interests of the pupil has become a most pressing one. Efforts are being made in a few High Schools to teach some agricultural or industrial course alongside of the ordinary literary course, if only to emphasise the dignity of manual work and to provide a training of the hand and eye; but so far there is no clear appreciation of the aim of such instruction and its proper relationship to the ordinary course.

In all these problems it must also be borne in mind that the best devised curriculum will fail if it is not in the hands of understanding, practical, and efficient operators.

Medium of instruction.

39. The medium of instruction in Anglo-Vernacular Standards I-V is generally the vernacular in all subjects except English. In the two higher standards English is generally used as the medium of instruction in all subjects except the Vernacular and the classical languages.

The option allowed by the University to answer papers in the classical languages and History in the Vernacular is being increasingly exercised. This is clear from the following table :—

Year.	History.			Classical Languages.		
	Total number of candidates who appeared for the Matriculation Examination.	Number of those who answered the paper through the Vernacular.	Percentage.	Total number of candidates who appeared for the Matriculation Examination.	Number of those who answered the paper through the Vernacular.	Percentage.
1931 ..	13,540	8,705	64·3	4,831	2,776	57·5
1932 ..	15,252	10,056	65·9	4,773	2,735	57·3
1933 ..	16,908	11,598	68·3	5,274	3,157	59·8
1934 ..	18,114	12,657	69·9	5,270	3,110	59·0

School-work and Methods of Teaching.

English.

40. English is the most important subject taught in Secondary schools. It is studied not only for its educational value as a modern language, but also on account of its practical use. The Divisional Inspectors' reports show that the standard reached in this subject is low on the whole. There are some schools which do maintain a high standard of English ; the pupils not only speak and write simple and idiomatic English but also appreciate works of great authors. Such schools are, however, few and in the great majority of schools, the teaching of English leaves much to be desired. This is so, mainly because the number of competent teachers whose own English is above reproach is still small. At the initial stage when speech habits are being formed, it is very important that the class should have a teacher whose pronunciation is good and who is able to drill his pupils in the correct sounds.

The Direct method is generally followed with varying degrees of success in the first three standards in most of the schools. This method requires an insight into child psychology and a greater degree of previous planning and preparation of lessons on the part of teachers. Hence this method can be successfully handled only by capable and trained teachers.

The writing of English composition does not seem to receive the attention it deserves, nor is sufficient importance attached to formal grammar and the practice of individual reading. This is mainly the cause of a high percentage of failures at the Matriculation examination. Even the average matriculate of today cannot express himself in correct

English, nor can he lay any just claim to a real taste for reading. This is to be deplored. The Educational Inspector, C. D., attributes the comparatively low standard of English in Higher standards to—

"(1) the neglect of written expression in all standards;

(2) the nearer teachers get to the Matriculation examination, the more they substitute cramming for education;

(3) the complete inability of most teachers to extract any real work from pupils, i.e. to train them in the use of their brains and books."

Mathematics.

41. In recent years there has been a noticeable improvement in regard to the teaching of Mathematics both in method and outlook—thanks largely to the specialist teachers turned out by the Training College. Modern teaching aims at investing the subject with meaning and with purpose. There is still a marked tendency, however, to look upon each branch of Mathematics as a water-tight compartment. All the school branches of Mathematics could be effectively correlated if sufficient care and thought were devoted to them. Arithmetic dealing with numerical relations and Geometry dealing with space relations could and should be taught together. Algebra often provides ingenious labour-saving devices for both Arithmetic and Geometry. The modern methods of approach to Algebra are—

(*i*) by means of formulae and generalised statements, and

(*ii*) by introducing the equation and the problem.

These methods introduce the pupil immediately to interesting practical problems and at the same time acquaint him with the main algebraic operations. Another subject which could be made really interesting and enjoyable but which is largely neglected in schools is the graph. Instead of beginning the subject as a pictorial representation of certain observations familiar to the pupil, teachers very often introduce it with a number of hackneyed definitions thus marring the whole beauty and reality of the subject.

Teachers who are not successful in making their subject interesting and alive are usually those who cannot think clearly themselves, who give no attention to the foundations of the subject and who confine their work to the limits of the text book. Admittedly the ordinary run of teachers still belong to this category. The training in Mathematics ought to develop precision, neatness and observation on the part of the pupil.

History.

42. History is another subject in the curriculum to which considerable importance must be attached, as having a distinct bearing on the lives of our future citizens. A capable teacher of History can give a vivid picture of the daily life and environment of the people of past ages, and examine all the facts from different points of view so as to form unbiassed judgments of men and events. In most schools, however, History teaching is reduced to mere memorisation of disconnected facts of kings and battles and of dates of occurrences. The subject is made dull and uninteresting either

because teachers are apt to lecture instead of extracting work from pupils or because they simply read portions from books. The Educational Inspector, C. D., observes—

"The University has neglected this subject for Politics and Political "Economy with the result that there is hardly a teacher in "any Secondary school who has even the most elementary knowledge "of History, its meaning, its purpose, or its philosophy. Secondly, "the text books in use suffer from the same faults; where they are "not tendencious, they are inaccurate cram books."

Geography.

43. Geography is one of the subjects which has attracted much attention in recent years. Many schools now provide teaching in the subject on up-to-date and sound lines The Educational Inspector, B. D., however, remarks that no attempts are made to make an effective approach when dealing with a new country, either historically by way of colonization and voyages of discoveries and adventures or otherwise. The Educational Inspector, C. D., observes—

"Few teachers make any attempt to use children's powers of "observation or reasoning, but continue to cram children with "isolated facts."

Science.

44. The teaching of science leaves much to be desired generally in private schools in the mofussil due to a lack of well-equipped laboratories. The Government Secondary schools with their trained staff and well-equipped laboratories continue to provide efficient teaching in the subject.

A candidate for the Matriculation Examination is required to choose one of the four groups of science given below :—

(1) Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

(2) Elementary Botany and Zoology.

(3) Elementary Physiology and Hygiene.

(4) Domestic Science (for Girls).

Before a candidate is permitted to appear in Elementary Science he is required to produce a certificate from the Head of his school showing that he has carried out satisfactorily the practical course prescribed for Science.

Drawing.

45. Drawing is taught as a compulsory subject in the first five standards in almost all Secondary schools. There is, however, a complaint that as the subject does not find a place in the syllabus for the Matriculation examination, the pupils' interest in it cannot be maintained. With a view to encouraging the teaching of this subject in all kinds of schools, grants amounting to Rs. 23,762 were paid during the year.

Drawing examinations.

46. The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared for and passed the Elementary and the Intermediate Drawing Grade Examinations held in October, 1933 :—

Examinations.		Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Prizes awarded.
Elementary Drawing Grade.	Bombay Presidency.	4,476	2,644	59·1	17
	Outside Bombay Presidency.	1,731	943	54·4	2
	Total ..	6,207	3,587	57·7	19
Intermediate Drawing Grade.	Bombay Presidency.	2,165	1,576	72·7	27
	Outside Bombay Presidency.	994	654	65·7	5
	Total ..	3,159	2,230	70·0	32

General.

47. In many schools however the teaching is improving and there are hopeful signs of healthy progress all round. To teach any subject effectively and well a teacher must have a thorough knowledge and practical experience of the subject. Some of the teachers in our Secondary schools are matriculates, and few of them are trained for their profession. Since they are not well paid on the whole, the vast majority of teachers cannot afford to continue their own education by means of books and travel. The Educational Inspector, C. D., observes—

"Not more than one out of every five teachers has had any sort of "special training or liking for his vocation. Even the teacher who "has undergone regular training is unable to influence to any great "extent the quality of teaching as he is often the slave of the method "which he has been taught at the Training College. Natural free "lessons which go to the heart of the pupils, which stimulate thought "and leave something definite for the learner at each stage, and "which are really enjoyed both by the teacher and the taught, are "conspicuous by their absence."

It must be admitted that methods of teaching are in the main still old fashioned and stereotyped. Efforts are made by the Departmental Inspectors of Schools to improve the class-room work in the course of their tours. In some Divisions, Educational weeks have been organised by the Inspectors for promoting professional advancement and making education a live thing. Apart from offering useful suggestions and advice for the guidance of the teacher, the Educational Inspector very often gives demonstration lessons. He is the chief agent for acquainting

schools with the latest ideas and experiments in method and organisation. He endeavours by admonition, criticism, advice, encouragement, and example to build up a higher standard of workmanship and get better value for public money.

School activities.

48. In addition to the ordinary school work and games, the following are some of the chief school activities :—

Debating Societies, school excursions, schools magazines, photography, First Aid, hygiene, and sanitation classes, carpentry, fret-work, gardening, etc.

There were 165 School Co-operative Societies distributed as under :—

	1932–33.	1933–34.
Bombay Division	42	44
Central Division	47	49
Northern Division	31	30
Southern Division	12	4
Sind	36	37
Total ..	168	164

Hostels.

49. The number of pupils residing in hostels attached to Anglo-Vernacular schools for Boys was 4,033 as against 3,869 in the preceding year.

The average cost of food etc. per boarder in hostels attached to Government schools in the Bombay Division was Rs. 10 per mensem. In the Central Division the average messing charges per head ranged from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15, in the Northern Division from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10-12-0, and in the Southern Division from Rs. 4-3-0 to Rs. 9-9-10. The average cost in Government hostels in Sind was Rs. 10 per head, while the average cost on the whole in all kinds of hostels was Rs. 9.

Boy Scouts.

50. The Report of the Provincial Secretary, Bombay Boy Scouts Council, shows that the total number of scouts, rovers, cubs, etc., of all ranks rose by 4,813 to 42,879 and were distributed as under :—

—	1932–33.	1933–34.	Increase or decrease.
Bombay Division ..	10,104	10,747	+ 643
Central Division ..	9,561	10,102	+ 541
Northern Division ..	8,883	11,386	+2,503
Southern Division ..	3,277	5,581	+2,304
Sind	3,303	2,742	— 561
States	2,131	2,064	— 67
Aden	257	257	..
Total ..	38,066	42,879	+4,813

The Northern Division has shown a very large increase. The Secretary remarks that the District School Boards in general showed a decidedly greater interest in the movement and in several cases organised Training Camps. During the year several such camps and rallies were held. In regard to the latter the Secretary reports—

"This year has been marked by a large number of Rallies and "Competitions. An All-Sind Jamboree was held at Karachi and a "Divisional Rally at Dharwar. A small Provincial Rally at Bombay "and District Rallies at Worli, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Sukkur, "Shikarpur, Broach, and Nira Project were also held. The Rallies at "Bombay, Karachi, Sukkur, and Dharwar were presided over by "His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and those of Worli, Sholapur, "and Bijapur by His Excellency Lord Brabourne. The Dharwar "Rally was attended by 1,900 Scouts, 400 of whom came from the "States of Mysore, Sangli, and Phaltan."

A pleasing feature of the movement was that great attention was paid to village uplift work and the Districts of Sholapur, Satara, and parts of Dharwar and Bijapur are reported to have done a good deal of propaganda work.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, Camp Chief of Gilwell, visited Bombay while on his way to Delhi to study scouting in India and to make suggestions for improvement.

A grant of Rs. 21,000 was paid by Government during the year to the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association.

Physical education.

51. Physical training is now gradually being restored to its proper place in the school organisation. In Government schools physical education forms a regular part of the school work and games are also played daily. Open Air Drill is also practised in most of the schools. In this connection the Educational Inspector, B. D., remarks—

"Considerable interest is evinced in the Physical Education of the "boys during the past few years both by the public and the schools. "Quite a good number of gymnasiums are reported to have been "started in the various towns and villages. Cricket, Hockey, "Football, Volley Ball, Atyapatya, Khokho, and Hututu were the "common games played almost everywhere. Some schools have "introduced training in Lathi and Lejim and have provided "well-equipped gymnasiums for their boys."

The weak spot at present in this branch of school activity is the lack of trained staff capable of organising and co-ordinating work in physical instruction, games, etc. Absence of suitable playing fields also continues to be a handicap.

Teachers.

52. The total number of teachers in Anglo-vernacular Schools for boys in 1933–34 and their qualifications are shown in the following table :—

	Total number of teachers.	Trained teachers.		Graduates.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Government	471	353	74·9	362	76·9
District Local Board and Municipal.	750	80	10·7	230	30·7
Aided	3,574	457	12·8	1,527	42·7
Unaided	589	42	7·1	261	44·3
Total Non-Government ..	4,023	579	11·8	2,018	41·0
Grand Total ..	5,394	932	17·3	2,380	44·1

The figures indicate the continuance of the steady improvement of the quality of teachers. There was an increase of 223 in the total number of teachers from 5,171 to 5,394, of whom only 932 or 17·3 per cent. were trained, and 2,380 or 44·1 per cent. were graduates. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 16·4 and 42·8 respectively. The percentage of trained teachers in non-Government schools was 11·8 against 10·6 in the preceding year.

Up to now there was only one training institution for Secondary teachers, viz. the Secondary Training College, Bombay, maintained by Government, but during the year under report the University approved of a proposal to open a Training College for Secondary Teachers at Kolhapur. This will undoubtedly relieve to some extent the pressure on the Government College whose enrolment is limited to 100. In order to meet the increasing demand for training facilities, Government had to enlarge and reorganise their College in 1932. The percentage of trained teachers will considerably rise in the not too distant future on account of these additional facilities for training.

In regard to the lack of teachers with adequate academic and professional qualifications the Educational Inspector, N. D., remarks—

"More significant is the small percentage of 1st and 2nd "class honours graduates in the teaching profession, except in Govern- "ment schools. The inevitable conclusion is that neither the best "nor the second best material is entering the teaching profession and "this is largely due to the poor pay and prospects. The result is "that the actual teaching in non-Government schools is poor, there "being few trained minds and fewer specialist teachers in any subjects, "since training cannot make up for ability and knowledge."

The Educational Inspector, B. D., reports—

"Under the present deplorable condition of the finances of the "schools, they are not able to bear any cost of the training of the "teachers and therefore they cannot make the teachers enter into "any agreement regarding service for some fixed period in their "schools. Moreover, the schools are not in a position to offer better "prospects by introducing incremental scales or provident fund to "the trained teachers. Thus some schools cannot secure a stable "trained staff owing to financial reasons while others do not care to "have a trained staff as they are run more or less on business lines."

English in Vernacular Schools.

53. Some 12 years ago a scheme was introduced to meet the growing demand for English education, as an experimental measure, to open English classes in full Primary schools in District Local Board areas where facilities for English education did not exist. Since then the demand for these classes has been increasing rapidly. Their chief merit lies in the fact that they provide instruction in English more cheaply than an ordinary Anglo-vernacular School and in rural areas, but they cannot be regarded as a substitute for the Anglo-vernacular School and are not encouraged in Municipal and Urban areas where facilities for Secondary education exist.

The following table gives the distribution of these classes by management:—

Management.	Number of Classes.	Number of Pupils.
District Local Board	148	4,111
Municipal	12	857
Aided	1	90
Unaided	7	214
Total ..	168	5,272

The Educational Inspector, B. D., remarks—

"From the point of view of efficiency these classes cannot be said "to be successful, but they are liked by the people as they satisfy the "needs of English Education of middle classes who cannot afford to "send their children for the same to town places. Not more than "half the number, however, go up for further education. The interest "taken by the villagers in these classes is not of a permanent nature. "Certain leading men take interest in them till their own children "complete their course and soon after, the number of pupils begins to "decrease, the classes ceasing to be self-supporting."

The Educational Inspector, C. D., reports—

"The demand for these classes is increasing every year and "applications for permission to open new classes are continually "being received from District Local Boards concerned. The fact, "however, remains that in spite of these benefits, the classes do not "prosper as they ought to. This is partly due to the fact that in "most cases they are handled by raw and inefficient hands and partly

" to the inability of parents, who are mostly agriculturists, to pay the " fees."

Special facilities.

54. Free-studentships in Government Secondary schools are awarded according to the following scale under a revised scheme sanctioned in January, 1932, for a period of three years :—

Advanced communities ..	7½ per cent. of the number of pupils from these classes.
Intermediate Classes ..	22½ per cent. of the number of pupils from these classes.
Muhammadans (Presidency excluding Sind).	22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammdan pupils.
Muhammadans (in Sind) ..	30 per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils.

Pupils from backward classes are admitted free provided they prove that they are unable to pay their fees. The scheme limits the total liability of Government to 15 per cent. of the number of pupils in Government schools on 15th January 1931, in each Division. The total loss in fee receipts to Government on account of these free-studentships was over Rs. 67,000 during the year. In addition to these facilities, fee grants amounting to Rs. 17,570 were paid to managers of schools under private and Local Bodies to cover the loss in fees sustained by them on account of free-studentships granted by them to children—

(*i*) of the Konkani Maratha communities,
(*ii*) of Indian soldiers or followers, and
(*iii*) of school Mistresses.

The following table gives details of the Open and Special scholarships given in Secondary schools :—

Open Scholarships.					Special Scholarships in the Presidency proper.			
Available in High Schools' Standards IV-VII.		Available in Middle Schools' Standards I-III.		Total.	Intermediate.		Backward.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value
28	Rs. 5 per mensem each.	54	Rs. 3 per mensem for Presidency proper and Rs. 4 per mensem for Sind.	82	1,169	Standards I-III. Rs. 4 p.m. Standard IV .. „ 5 p.m. Standard V .. „ 6 p.m. Standards VI and VII .. „ 8 p.m.	609	Same as for Intermediate Classes.

Special Scholarships in the Presidency proper—*contd.*			Special Scholarships in Sind.					
Muhammadans.		Total.	Intermediate.		Backward.		Muhammadans		Total.
Number.	Value.		Number.	Value	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	
637	Same as for Intermediate Classes.	2,415	7	Standards I–III .. Rs. 4 p.m. Standard IV .. „ 5 p.m. Standard V .. „ 6 p.m. Standards VI and VII .. „ 8 p.m.	35	Same as for Intermediate Classes.	700	Standards I–III .. Rs. 7 p.m. Standards IV–VII. .. „ 9 p.m.	742

The value of most of the scholarships was reduced during the year as a measure of retrenchment.

Text Books and Provincial School Book Committee.

55. No books or periodicals other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed to be used in Government, aided, or recognised schools or in any school approved by a Local Authority. There are six School Book Committees to assist the Director in determining what books shall be sanctioned. The Provincial School Book Committee deals with the books proposed for use in Secondary schools. The Director is the President of this Committee. The Vernacular School Book Committees, which are five in number, deal with books in different vernaculars. A detailed account of these Committees is given in Chapter VII. The following table gives the number of books received for consideration and the number of those which were either sanctioned or rejected by the Provincial School Book Committee in the years 1932–33 and 1933–34 :—

	Number of books received including opening balance.	Number of books disposed of.		Books sanctioned as				Balance.
		Sanctioned.	Rejected.	Text Books.	Prize Books.	Library Books.	Prize and Library books.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1932–33 ..	324	180	22	108	..	65	16	103
1933–34 ..	417	283	45	113	..	151	19	80

The Department issues an annual list of periodicals and newspapers sanctioned for use in all kinds of schools in the Presidency. The suggestions made by heads of schools to include in the list additional newspapers or periodicals are duly considered.

Discipline.

56. There was a marked improvement in the tone and discipline in schools during the year under report.

English-teaching Schools.

Schools and pupils.

57. There was no change in the total number of English-teaching schools, which was 45. Of these, 23 were Boys' and 22 Girls' schools. There was an increase in the total number of pupils from 15,983 (9,839 boys and 6,144 girls) to 16,791 (10,275 boys and 6,516 girls). The number of European or Anglo-Indian children who attended English-teaching schools was 1,064 as against 1,073 during the previous year. The number of High and Middle schools for boys was 17 and 6, and that for girls 10 and 12 respectively. Of the two Normal classes, recognised by the Department, one is not now treated as a recognised institution.

Expenditure.

58. The expenditure on all English-teaching schools increased by Rs. 46,267 to Rs. 11,06,112, of which Rs. 2,02,691 or 18·4 per cent. was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 6,64,164 or 60·0 per cent. from fees, and Rs. 2,38,407 or 21·6 per cent. from other sources.

The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial funds from Rs. 2,08,543 to Rs. 2,02,691 was due to the fact that maintenance grants were limited to the maximum of 25 per cent. of the total admitted expenditure as a result of the reduced allotment provided in the educational budget.

There was an increase in the average annual cost of educating a pupil in an English-teaching school from Rs. 66 to Rs. 67, while the cost to Government decreased from Rs. 13 to Rs. 12. The maintenance grants paid totalled Rs. 1,97,535. Owing to the inadequate allotment placed at the disposal of the Department, English-teaching schools, like ordinary Anglo-vernacular schools, did not receive full grants.

Examinations.

59. Candidates attending English-teaching schools sit for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Five hundred and thirty-two pupils appeared for this examination and 432 of them, i.e. 81·2 per cent., passed. Only two English-teaching schools are permitted to follow the curriculum of studies prescribed for European schools. Of the 6 pupils sent up by these schools for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, 4 passed.

Teachers.

60. There was an increase in the total number of trained and untrained teachers in English-teaching schools from 790 to 823. The number of trained teachers was 413 (135 men and 278 women) and of untrained teachers 410 (154 men and 256 women). Three teachers from three different schools were deputed

to the Secondary Training College, Bombay, of whom one received a stipend from Government. There is no separate training institution for men and women teachers in English-teaching schools. Some women teachers from these schools attend the Convent Normal Class, Byculla, while others, both men and women, study privately and appear for the Secondary Teachers Certificate Examination. Forty-four such teachers from seven English-teaching schools appeared for the S. T. C. examination in 1933, of whom 25 were successful.

The average pay of a teacher in an English-teaching school was Rs. 75 per mensem.

61 On the standard of instruction in these schools the Inspector of General. European Schools remarks as under :—

"A considerably greater variation from a good average standard is "observable in the case of English-teaching Schools than in the "European Schools. The better Schools are extremely good—the "poorer (and smaller) Schools have still much progress to make."

"The better Schools as a rule have the better buildings and "accommodation though this is not invariably so. More decisive "factors are (*a*) the educational competence of the Head Masters "and/or Managers, (*b*) the quality of the staffing. (The quality of "the children admitted to the different schools shows considerably "less variation than is observable in European children admitted to "European Schools)."

"With regard to (*a*), I am happy to say that young and specially "competent Head Masters have been put in charge of some Schools "with markedly beneficial results. They bring ideas and wider "enthusiasm : both welcome on account of the evident conservative "tendencies of the less efficient schools. Very few of these Head "Masters are, however, trained."

"With regard to (*b*), I have to say that there has been slight "improvement in the teaching and staffing since the last Annual "Report. Most schools still fail to see the urgency of the need for "trained teachers in the lower classes and there is a disappointingly "large number of unqualified teachers still in employment. Schools "are, however, tending more and more to appoint only trained "teachers when vacancies occur on their staff."

"Specialist subject teaching is attempted in most schools—where "it is less wholeheartedly or successfully attempted, it is inferior "qualification of staff which is the obstacle."

"Several schools have made extraordinarily pleasing progress "during the year. Extensive building has been undertaken in one "or two cases."

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

62. The term "Primary Education" is applied to instruction given wholly through one of the recognized vernaculars of this Presidency. In the case of boys the prescribed full primary course covers a period of eight years, and in the case of girls seven years. The whole course is divided into two stages, the Elementary or Lower Primary stage and the Upper Primary stage. The Lower Primary course comprises the Infants class and standards I to IV. i.e. elementary education as defined in the Primary Education Act, while the Upper Primary course comprises standards V–VII for boys and standards V and VI for girls.

Schools and Pupils.

63. The total number of Primary schools for boys and girls decreased by 78 to 14,616 but the number of pupils increased by 28,205 to 1,168,564. The following table gives the number of schools and pupils by management :—

Management.	Number of schools (Boys' and Girls').		Number of pupils.	
	1932–33.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1933–34.
Government	33	34	4,569	4,585
District Local Board	10,121	10,183	660,066	677,733
Municipal	1,726	1,727	315,010	328,111
Aided	2,574	2,478	152,451	149,245
Unaided	240	194	8,263	8,890
Total ..	14,694	14,616	1,140,359	1,168,564

The average number of pupils in a Primary school was 80.

The decrease in the number of schools was in aided and unaided schools. There was an all-round increase in the number of pupils in all kinds of schools except in the aided schools. During the year under report two new Government schools were opened at Naroda and Wadaj in the Ahmedabad District for Backward classes by the Backward Class Officer, whereas the school at Dandale in the Southern Division maintained for the children of the criminal tribes was closed.

Stages of Instruction.

64. The following table gives the distribution of children in different standards of Primary schools :—

	Boys.	Percentage to total.	Girls.	Percentage to total.
Infants	278,111	31·3	123,111	44·1
Standard I	152,583	17·1	51,854	18·6
Standard II	141,921	16·0	41,843	15·0
Standard III	116,906	13·1	29,346	10·5
Standard IV	101,066	11·4	19,612	7·0
Total—(Lower Primary Stage) ..	790,647	88·9	265,766	95·2
Standard V	44,867	5·0	7,487	2·7
Standard VI	28,275	3·2	5,856	2·1
Standard VII	25,475	2·9	191	..
Total—(Upper Primary Stage) ..	98,617	11·1	13,534	4·8
Grand Total—(Lower and Upper Primary Stages)	889,264	100·0	279,300	100·0

The percentage of boys and girls in the Upper Primary standards shows a slight decrease as compared with the figures of last year.

The above tables show clearly that the great bulk of wastage and stagnation occurs between the Infant Standard and Standard I. This wastage is due to many factors, probably chiefly social and economic, but educational factors are present also. Infants at all stages of progress are huddled together into rooms and frequently put in charge of the most junior and inexperienced teacher in the school. There is thus little method or attractiveness in the teaching they receive, and the children finding little happiness in school life drop off or stagnate all the more easily.

So far as these aspects of the question are concerned it seems to me that the Department can attack the problem in two allied ways with some hope of success. Whenever money becomes available I should like to see Government institute kindergarten courses in its training colleges and aid any other college which is willing to take up the work, so that we may be able to turn out specially and suitably trained Infant Class mistresses. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Infant class work has almost a special technique of its own and this has never been adequately noticed and allowed for in our system. I would go further and add that it will be well to prepare public opinion so that such trained women teachers might teach in all Primary schools up to, say, standard II.

With intelligent trained teaching I feel that the Department would have done what lay in its power to minimise the drop in numbers which takes place in the transition from the Infant class to Standard I in our Primary schools.

Distribution of Primary Schools.

65. On the average one Boys' Primary school served an area of 9·6 square miles and there was one school for every 2 villages. Of the total male population, 7·8 per cent. was under instruction in Primary schools.

There are in all 26,859 towns and villages. Of these, 16,200 are without a school, and the population in almost half the number of villages without a school is below 250. It may not be possible to open a school in all villages, but in those villages where the population is over 500, and there are nearly 2,000 such villages, the Local Authorities would do well to consider the question of encouraging the opening of aided schools.

Expenditure.

66. The total expenditure on Primary schools increased by Rs. 8,24,422 to Rs. 1,99,38,008 and the Provincial expenditure by Rs. 6,08,838 to Rs. 1,09,67,950. The increase in the Provincial expenditure was mainly due to the reduction of the emergency cut to 12 per cent. in 1933-34 from 19¼ per cent. in 1932-33.

The total expenditure was met from the following sources :—

Source.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government Funds ..	1,09,67,950	55·0
Board Funds	63,94,361	32·1
Fees	6,45,805	3·2
Other sources	19,29,892	9·7
Total ..	1,99,38,008	100·0

Average cost per pupil.

67. The following table shows the comparative average cost of educating a pupil in a Primary school for Boys by Management :—

	Average cost of educating a pupil.			
	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	27 7	26 13	26 0	25 5
District Local Board ..	14 7	11 4	14 14	11 12
Municipal	22 8	7 11	22 7	7 15
Aided	15 9	3 12	16 12	3 14
Unaided	9 5	....	11 7	....
Average cost ..	16 8	9 8	16 14	9 14

The reduction in the emergency cut from 19½ per cent. applied in 1932–33 to 12 per cent. was mainly responsible for the increase in the average cost per pupil.

The slight decrease in the total cost in respect of Municipal schools was due to the increase in the number of pupils without a corresponding increase in expenditure.

Fees.

68. Under Primary Education Rule 78 all girls and children of the Depressed Classes, and the children of all those who are poor and unable to pay fees, are admitted free into Government and Local Authority Primary schools.

The total fee collection in Primary schools for Boys amounted to Rs. 5,57,947 or 3·5 per cent. of the total expenditure. The average annual fee per pupil in a Primary school for boys increased to 9 annas from 8½ annas of the previous year.

The following table shows by management the average annual fee per pupil :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government	0	10	9
District Local Board	0	5	8
Municipal	0	3	11
Aided	2	5	5
Unaided	0	15	0

The increase in the average annual fee per pupil was due mainly to the charging of fees at higher rates by aided and unaided schools.

During the year under report, the following uniform rates of fees for the Practising schools attached to the four Training Colleges for Men at Poona, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, and Hyderabad were sanctioned subject to certain conditions :—

Infants and Standard I	.. Annas 2 per pupil.
Standard II	.. Annas 3 per pupil.
Standard III	.. Annas 4 per pupil.
Standards IV and V	.. Annas 6 per pupil.
Standards VI and VII	.. Annas 8 per pupil.

School Buildings.

69. The general condition of accommodation provided remains unsatisfactory. Of the 10,183 District Local Board schools for boys and girls, 2,838 or 27·9 per cent. have their own buildings, 495 or 4·9 per cent. are held in buildings partly District Local Board and partly rented, 2,022 or 19·8 per cent. are in exclusively rented buildings, and 4,828 or 47·4 per cent. in rent-free buildings such as temples, chavdis, dharmashalas, or private houses. The majority of rented and rent-free buildings are reported to be unsuitable for school purposes. Thirty-nine new buildings were erected by District Local Boards in 1933–34, twenty-three were under construction, while eight buildings were extended.

Eight buildings in the Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals District Local Board areas were constructed with the aid of a popular contribution and one in the Ahmedabad Municipal area. In the Broach District

the people of Kavitha constructed a building and handed it over to the District Local Board to be used as a school house. Under the Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Building Fund Scheme the construction of two school buildings at Palachar and Karol was taken in hand. From the Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas Building Fund scheme for the Surat district, a building for the District Local Board School at Siker was built and one hall was constructed at Nizar.

During the year under report Government sanctioned the construction of a school building at Rayam in Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District through the agency of the Public Works Department. The buildings will be handed over to the District Local Board, Surat, on condition that it executes the usual trust-deed and the expenditure on the building will be considered as grant-in-aid to the District Local Board.

The Cantonment Local Authority, Hyderabad, will shortly take in hand the construction of a school building costing Rs. 18,000. Towards the cost of the building Rs. 8,000 have been donated by the Government of India and Rs. 4,000 have been donated by the public. A further donation of Rs. 4,000 has been promised and the remaining amount will be provided by the Local Authority itself.

Teachers.

70. During the year under report the total number of teachers (both men and women) in Primary schools under all managements was 37,669 as against 37,291 during the year 1932-33. The percentage of trained teachers has gone up to 48·5.

The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Boys' schools in from 47·8 each Division :—

Division.	Trained.				Untrained.			
	III Year.	II Year.	I Year.	Total.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Grand total.
Bombay Division ..	426	876	1,021	2,023	2,318	313	2,631	5,554
Percentage to total ..	7·6	15·8	20·2	52·6	41·8	5·6	47·4	100
Central Division ..	489	1,441	2,745	4,675	4,301	192	4,583	9,258
Percentage to total ..	5·3	15·6	29·6	50·5	47·4	2·1	49·5	100
Northern Division ..	634	662	1,417	2,713	2,433	82	2,515	5,228
Percentage to total ..	12·1	12·7	27·1	51·9	46·5	1·6	48·1	100
Southern Division ..	766	1,002	1,138	2,006	1,690	68	1,758	4,064
Percentage to total ..	16·4	21·5	24·4	62·3	36·2	1·5	37·7	100
Sind	541	440	930	1,020	1,165	11	1,176	3,096
Percentage to total ..	17·5	14·2	30·3	62·0	37·6	0·4	38·0	100
Total ..	2,856	4,421	7,860	15,137	11,007	666	12,663	27,800
Percentage to total ..	10·2	15·9	28·3	54·4	43·2	2·4	45·6	100

The following statement gives a comparative view of the percentage of the trained element during the year under report and the previous year from which it will be seen that there has been no appreciable increase in the percentage of trained teachers :—

Division.	Percentage of trained teachers.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.
Bombay Division	52·1	52·6
Central Division	49·7	50·5
Northern Division	49·8	51·9
Southern Division	62·7	62·3
Sind	62·1	62·0
Total ..	53·8	54·4

The standard of training hitherto aimed at was 50 per cent. This percentage is secured in all Divisions, while Sind and the Southern Division are considerably in excess. The only difficulty in the way of having a higher percentage is cost. The question of increasing the output of trained teachers without increasing the cost of Primary education is under the consideration of Government, and it is hoped that it will be possible in the near future to increase the output of trained teachers without seriously increasing the cost of Primary Education.

Pay of Primary teachers.

71. Primary school teachers handed over to Local Authorities are paid at the rates sanctioned by Government for such teachers in 1924. The revision of the scales of pay of Primary school teachers appointed after 1923 was sanctioned by Government in 1929 and most of the Local Authorities in the Presidency have adopted these scales. The Bombay Municipality have their own scales of pay for their Primary teachers. These scales compared to the scales sanctioned for teachers in other Municipalities are very high with the result that the cost of educating a pupil in Bombay City is three times the cost in other parts of the Presidency.

The permission given by Government for the withdrawal of the Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances after 1st December, 1930, has been taken advantage of by some of the Local Authorities, but most Local Authorities have applied graded cuts to the pay and Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances as a measure of retrenchment. Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances, although educationally sound, have led to a great deal of dissatisfaction mainly due to injudicious promotion and award of these allowances. The remarks of the Chairman, School Board, Satara Municipality, in regard to the payment of Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances may be quoted with advantage—

"The next point to which I want to refer is a system of Head "Masters' and First Assistants' allowances. The system has lost its "utility with the change of times and to maintain it means diversion "of teachers' attention from their educational duties to intrigues "and sycophancy."

Primary teachers are also able to supplement their pay in some cases by work for other Departments. Primary school teachers who work as Branch Post Masters or take up the work of Co-operative Societies and other Departments receive allowances ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 a month.

The present scales of pay were sanctioned at a time when prices were abnormally high during what is commonly known as the boom period and they are far in advance of the rates of pay prevailing in other Provinces and neighbouring Indian States. A scale of pay which was probably necessary in exceptional conditions cannot possibly be continued if any definite programme of expansion of Primary Education is to be undertaken by Local Authorities. The general question of the revision of the scales of pay for new entrants is under the consideration of Government.

Shift system.

72. The shift system is an educational make-shift in the interest of economy in accommodation, and in teaching staff, and although the system is unpopular both with the parents and the teachers, it is being tried by some of the Local Authorities in view of the present financial stringency.

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports that the system has met with considerable success in the Municipal schools at Chiplun where the Head Master of the 1st grade school is a capable worker. On the other hand the District Local Board, West Khandesh, the Poona City Municipality, and the Sholapur Municipality, where the shift system was introduced under the Compulsory scheme, have discontinued it as it did not prove popular with the teachers or the parents. The shift system introduced by the Bombay Municipality has not proved an unqualified success. The Secretary, Schools Committee, reports that "the "curriculum at present laid down for the Infant standard must "be somewhat curtailed in order to enable the infants to finish "it completely in one year in the curtailed hours of instruction."

The effect here is thus obviously retrograde and not only that there seems to be a lack of understanding of the great and almost vital importance of infant work, in a situation such as this.

For small children haste is undesirable and to base a scheme of education on a period of time and not upon a thorough study of the child and his needs for a happy natural development is far from ideal.

The shift system has little to commend it except necessity. Even in thickly populated areas where children have not far to go to school and where teachers co-operate reasonably, the results are almost always disappointing. Double shifts of teachers leave the recurring expenditure where it is. If only one set of teachers is employed, the system is

undoubtedly very hard on the teacher. Even where two sets of teachers are employed it is found that the children who attend the second shift are already in many cases tired out with play, work, etc., and have used up much of the energy necessary to reap the benefit of the teaching in the school. Three hours' efficient instruction is sufficient for very small children if they attend regularly but both teacher and child must come fresh to their task.

Curricula.

73. The curriculum followed in Primary schools has come in recently for a good deal of criticism. It is believed in certain quarters that apart from financial stringency the present curriculum is, to a certain extent, responsible for arresting the progress of literacy or the expansion of Primary education and various suggestions have been put forward for altering or watering down the courses. Whilst it is true that there is a need for dovetailing and rearranging the existing curricula in such a way as to leave the structure unimpaired but make the course simpler and more logical, most of the suggestions for simplifying the course or for omitting certain subjects which are considered to be ornamental betray ignorance of the psychological development of the child.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Primary education does not consist of a certain tale of years into each of which so much knowledge is to be pushed into children. On the contrary, the system must be based on the child's need for happy and natural development. If this is understood then Nursery schools, Infant Departments, and the Primary course fit in naturally and logically, and the time required for the passage of the average child through each of them is now fairly well-known and defined.

In the same way subjects such as Drawing, Singing, handwork, drill, assume their real value and place. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that these subjects and others like them are not ornamental subjects. They have a sound and vital educational value and help greatly in the all-round development of the child. For this reason they come in, each in its own place in the curriculum. They incidentally act as a relief from the boredom of the ordinary formal subjects and the skilful teacher knows this and arranges the time-table accordingly. The Primary course does set out to teach the three R's. These other subjects in the hands of understanding and skilful teachers come in as aids to teaching almost from the beginning. Fundamentally they are as useful as reading, writing, and reckoning.

I add a quotation from the *London Times Educational Supplement* which shows the views held in England.

"The annual reports of Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer "of the Board of Education, have always a special interest for teachers "in primary schools, who are brought into daily and close contact "with the conditions and effects of which these reports treat. Sir "George lays it down that perhaps the most important things which "a child can receive at school are a healthy habit and understanding,

"a healthy conscience, a clean body, sound nutrition, and physical "exercise. In our primary schools these essentials are not easily "attained. Too often children come from homes in which none of "the five are to be found. For this the parents are not always to "blame."

Nature study and School Gardening.

74. School gardens are maintained by many schools and efforts made to use these gardens for Nature Study. In spite of the difficulties which exist in most places, some schools have excellent gardens and make good use of them. In this connection the Educational Inspectors' remarks are as under :—

(1) *The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division*—

"Very few schools have decent gardens. Some teachers have a "liking for gardening but they are not able to maintain the gardens "in good condition for want of water in the vicinity and "other facilities."

(2) *The Educational Inspector, Central Division*—

"For want of funds the gardens maintained are not generally "found to be in good condition. In this connection the Chairman, "District School Board, East Khandesh, reports that the chief "reasons for the neglect of this subject are inadequacy of funds "allotted for the purpose and lack of enthusiasm in teachers."

(3) *The Educational Inspector, Southern Division*—

"The principal cause for the neglect of this subject appears to "be due to want of suitable plots and good water supply which are "essential for school gardening."

Education of the Agricultural classes.

75. The Agricultural-bias schools teaching from Vernacular Standard V to VII give instruction of a nature specially adapted to the needs of the agricultural classes. During the year under report, the number of Agricultural-bias schools increased by 3 to 80, the number of pupils attending these schools being 2,688 as against 2,621 of the previous year. Two new classes were opened in the Bombay Division and one in the Central Division. The following table gives details of the classes and the number of pupils attending them :—

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Total.
		Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	
Bombay Division ..	10	159	99	80	338
Central Division ..	20	432	363	326	1,121
Northern Division ..	12	185	117	141	443
Southern Division ..	25	294	186	204	684
Sind	4	44	19	39	102
Total ..	80	1,114	784	790	2,688

Although the number of classes shows an increase, there has been no material improvement in the number of pupils attending these classes. It is worth noting that in the Central Division there were 21 girls attending these classes of whom as many as 16 were from the East Khandesh District. On the whole the classes are reported to be doing useful work, but the progress in Sind has been disappointing. Wherever the School Board have taken a personal interest and have taken care to secure the services of an enthusiastic teacher the classes have done well.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"At the time of the Patils Darbar held at Ahmednagar in October, "1933, an Agricultural Exhibition was arranged and one stall was "reserved therein for the exhibits of the Agricultural Bias classes in "that District. Demonstration in weaving under this method was "specially arranged. Another Agricultural Exhibition was also held "at Mulegaon, District Sholapur, in February, 1934, by the Village "Improvement Committee, Sholapur, under the auspices of the "Commissioner, Central Division. A special stall was reserved to "exhibit the products of the Agricultural Bias Classes and to give "practical demonstration of the articles of daily use which the students "turned out as a result of the instruction which they got in "Carpentry, Smithy, etc. The Agricultural Bias Class at Lauf got a "prize for its Jowari crop."

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"Rural Clubs have been established in Agricultural schools in "the Nasik District. Old boys and Agricultural teachers are the "members of the clubs. Attempt is made through the Rural Clubs "for the spread of education to the gentry about agricultural "subjects, i.e. manure, seeds, preparing grafts, cultivation of "lands, etc."

Examinations.

76. The number of candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination for boys is gradually increasing. The number that appeared at the last examination was 19,106 of whom 8,366 or 43·8 per cent. passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17,379 and 7,863.

The following table gives the percentages of passes separately for each Division :—

	Percentage.
Bombay Division	54·9
Central Division	48·3
Northern Division	28·7
Southern Division	39·7
Sind	44·4

In addition, 1,062 candidates appeared for the special Urdu Vernacular Final Examination, of whom 410 or 38·6 per cent. passed.

77. The number of School Co-operative Societies, most of which are unregistered, increased by 97 to 536. In this connection the Educational Inspectors report as under :—

Co-operative Credit Societies.

(*i*) *The Educational Inspector, Central Division*—

"These are managed by pupils in higher standards under the "guidance of teachers, and are found very useful as these encourage "self-help and thrift and also develop the co-operative spirit among "the pupils."

(*ii*) *The Educational Inspector, Northern Division*—

"These societies are helpful in giving a training to pupils in "account keeping and developing a sense of social and economic "co-operation."

(*iii*) *The Educational Inspector in Sind*—

"These societies give useful training to children in thrift and "self-help."

78. There are five Vernacular School Book Committees which deal with the question of sanctioning School Books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, and Urdu. The Divisional Inspectors, Central Division, Northern Division, Southern Division, and in Sind are respectively the Presidents of the School Book Committees for the books in the first four languages and the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, is the President of the Urdu School Book Committee. These Committees, which are mainly consultative, advise the Director regarding the books to be sanctioned. The following table gives the work done by these Committees during the year :—

Vernacular School Book Committees.

	Number of books received including opening balance.	Number of books disposed of		
		Sanctioned	Rejected	Balance.
Urdu School Book Committee ..	120	105	15	..
Marathi do.	250	221	29	..
Gujarati do.	231	116	38	77
Kanarese do.	87	73	14	..
Sindhi do.	59	41	2	16
Total for 1933-34 ..	747	556	98	93
Total for 1932-33 ..	655	513	99	43

79. The number of Primary schools in Bombay City increased by one to 471 and the number of pupils by 5,059 to 84,165.

Bombay Municipality.

Of the 2,167 teachers, 1,122 or 51·8 per cent. were trained. Of the remainder, 844 or 38·9 per cent. were qualified and 201 or 9·3 per cent. unqualified.

The total expenditure on Primary Education was Rs. 32,01,191 (both for Municipal and approved schools) as against Rs. 30,95,345 in the previous year. The Municipality received a maintenance grant of Rs. 7,29,774 (after a cut of 12 per cent.) on its approved expenditure of Rs. 30,29,574.

The Government grant to the Municipality is limited to Rs. 6,25,000 for voluntary education and Rs. 2,70,000 for the compulsory scheme. For the present they are receiving their full quota of Rs. 6,25,000 and Rs. 2,04,289 for their compulsory scheme. The per capita cost in Bombay City is Rs. 48·4 over three times the per capita cost in the rest of the Presidency which is Rs. 15·2. This heavy cost is due to the scales of pay sanctioned for their teachers and the expenditure incurred on their clerical and supervising establishments. The scales of pay were revised in 1930 for new entrants but even these revised scales are high compared to the scales sanctioned by Government for the rest of the Presidency. Recently, with a view to economy, the shift system has been introduced and a certain number of ordinary teachers' posts retrenched. Although it is doubtful whether the Municipality have retrenched in the right direction, in view of the substantial saving expected, the experiment will be watched with interest.

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"The Bombay Schools Committee have of late made provision to "teach some minor arts and crafts in some big schools which are "styled as Central Schools. In these schools instruction in subjects "like carpentry, book-binding, sign-board painting, clock repairing, "weaving, embroidery, lace making, etc., is compulsory in the week's "time table. The Vernacular Final course in such schools is extended "to 4 years instead of 3 years after the lower Primary stage. As "the results of these schools are expected to be encouraging, the "experiment will be watched with interest. The idea of the Schools "Committee is to teach such pupils as are not able to prosecute their "studies further some industry to enable them to earn their living."

Primary Education Act.

80. During the year under report the District Local Boards, Ahmedabad and Kaira, took over the control of Primary Education. The new District Local Board of Dadu created in 1931, also took over the control from 1st October, 1933. The number of District Local Boards which have taken over the control thus increased by 3 to 28 during the year. All the District Local Boards in this Presidency are now in charge of Primary Education. The number of Local Authority Municipalities remained unchanged during the year.

The grants due to District Local Boards under the Datum Line were finally sanctioned by Government during the year. No grant was paid to the Local Authority Municipality of Ahmedabad during the year. The grant to the Municipality has been withheld from the year 1930–31 on account of the activities of the Municipality in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Although the relations of the School Boards with the Local Authorities and of both with the Department were on the whole cordial, communal

and other disagreements, especially in regard to the appointment and transfer of teachers, continue to impede the administration in some districts. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, in this connection reports—

"The School Boards can be said to be working more or less smoothly "in this Division with a few exceptions. In the case of some Local "Authorities there is a difference of opinion regarding the control "to be exercised by the District Local Board over the School Board "and attempts have been made by a Local Authority to review the "decisions of the District School Board."

"Communal and party spirit, as well as personal interest, play "a considerable part in the affairs of certain School Boards, especially "in the matter of the appointment and transfer of teachers, thus "resulting in lack of discipline among the teachers and lowering "the standard of general efficiency of the schools."

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports very much to the same effect—

"Where however the Primary Education Rules fail to function "properly is with regard to the appointment, transfer, and deputation "of teachers to the Training College. Few School Board members "appear to treat such questions in a public-spirited manner. Com- "munal feeling, caste, family and private interests continue to govern "their decisions and have the effect of making the position of the "Administrative Officer almost impossible, unless he is prepared "to pander to the various interests represented in the School Board. "Instead of referring to him as the expert on the spot, the average "School Board does its best to hamper his activities."

Expansion of Primary education on a voluntary basis.

81. No new schemes for the expansion of Primary education on a voluntary basis were entertained during the year. Continued financial stringency rendered it impossible for Government to sanction any new schemes involving additional financial liability. The Local Authorities are fully aware that in the present financial situation it will not be possible for Government to extend any financial relief by way of grant for additional expenditure until the general financial position improves. In the meanwhile, they have been permitted to incur, with due regard to their economic condition, additional expenditure on the opening of new schools and on additional assistants, provided that it is met entirely from the funds at their disposal.

In view of the present financial stringency, the School Boards would do well to consider the question of consolidation and concentration, cutting away the dead wood and ineffective expenditure, instead of attempting to open more ill-attended schools. By suitably rearranging classes, by the concentration of standards above Standard IV in Central Schools, by weeding out all ill-attended schools, and by persuading parents to send their children to school in places where the classes are not full, it should be possible to provide for a much larger number of pupils without additional expenditure.

82. The sub-joined table gives the names and other particulars of the twelve Local Authorities that have, with the sanction of Government, introduced compulsory elementary education within their areas :—

Compulsory Education.

Name of Local Authority.	Year of introduction of compulsory elementary education.	Number of pupils in all Primary schools in the area of compulsion.								
		Previous to the introduction of compulsion.			On 31st March, 1933.			On 31st March, 1934.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
LOCAL AUTHORITY MUNICIPALITIES.										
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.										
1. Surat	1920 ..	6,041	2,343	8,384	10,020	5,670	15,690	10,406	5,925	16,331
2. Bandra	1920 ..	1,208	465	1,673	2,420	1,522	3,951	2,500	1,480	3,980
3. Satara City ..	1921 ..	1,561	669	2,230	2,170	980	3,150	2,017	1,000	3,017
4. Dhulia	1923 ..	1,935	542	2,477	3,900	2,007	6,003	3,774	2,103	5,937
City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.										
5. Bombay City (F & G wards)	1925 ..	4,005	1,598	5,603	10,717	6,442	17,159	10,886	6,718	17,604
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.										
6. Ahmednagar City ..	1927 ..	3,143	1,586	4,729	3,018	1,021	5,539	4,055	1,782	5,837
7. Sholapur (in three wards)	1927 ..	2,040	45	2,085	3,119	103	3,222	3,350	210	3,560
8. Broach	1927 ..	2,663	1,495	4,158	3,541	1,751	5,292	3,528	1,747	5,275
9. Poona City (in 5 Pethas)	1929 ..	1,520	823	2,349	2,044	1,493	3,537	2,103	1,422	3,525
10. Karachi City (in Lyari and Trans-Lyari quarters)	1930 ..	2,529	..	2,529	4,140	..	4,140	3,993	..	3,993
DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.										
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.										
11. District Local Board, Tarkana (in Tarkana Taluka)	1928 ..	1,033	109	1,742	4,119	420	4,539	3,913	513	4,426
12. District Local Board, West Khandesh (in villages with a population of 1,000 and over and in non-local Authority Municipalities) ..	1929 ..	16,852	941	17,793	20,676	1,014	21,690	21,400	1,220	22,620

The above statistics show that the number on the whole has not materially increased. Compulsion in most areas exists only on paper and the School Boards have definitely shown their reluctance to enforce compulsion by putting the full machinery of the Act into operation. Even in an advanced City like Bombay the Corporation has decided not to prosecute parents who persist in refusing to send their children to school. Ordinary persuasion and propaganda have proved ineffective.

It is difficult to understand how letters of persuasion can influence parents, who are presumably illiterate themselves.

Moreover, in most of the schemes introduced prior to 1929 the estimates were wide of the mark and it is doubtful whether without additional expenditure all the children in the compulsory area can be brought into school.

Cantonment Schools.

83. There are in all 10 Cantonments. The following table shows the expenditure and the number of Primary schools and pupils within Cantonment areas :—

Name of the Cantonment.		Schools.			Pupils.			Expenditure (recurring)			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Cantonment Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division.											
Deolali ..	Cantonment ..	1	1	2	159	55	214	1,339	1,023	..	3,262
	Aided ..	2	..	2	207	72	279	...	1,500	3,041	4,541
Central Division.											
Poona ..	Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
	Aided ..	13	4	17	1,304	766	2,070	3,630	12,650	28,957	45,246
Kirkee ..	Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	5	..	5	566	187	753	660	1,543	4,263	6,466
Ahmednagar	Cantonment ..	3	2	5	616	213	829	3,619	7,473	706	11,798
	Aided ..	1	..	1	32	6	38	..	56	778	883
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	Cantonment ..	1	..	1	82	16	98	347	991	..	1,338
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.											
Belgaum ..	Cantonment ..	1	..	1	291	108	399	1,251	3,161	..	4,412
	Aided ..	1	2	3	81	236	317	..	150	2,792	2,942
Sind.											
Karachi ..	Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	1	1	2	75	114	189	87	188	3,137	3,412
Karachi ..	Port Trust ..	1	1	2	138	32	170	1,208	3,696	60	4,964
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drigh Road	Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	1	..	1	84	7	91	88	212	1,873	2,173
Hyderabad	Cantonment ..	1	..	1	228	67	295	1,007	4,775	..	5,782
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Only three Cantonments, viz. Deolali, Ahmednagar, and Belgaum maintain their own schools and also give grants-in-aid to private schools. The other Cantonments either maintain their own schools or give a grant to aided schools. On the whole adequate provision has been made by the Cantonments for the educational needs of their areas.

CHAPTER VIII.

Training of Teachers.

I. Training of Secondary School Teachers.

84. There is only one institution, viz. the Government Secondary Training College, Bombay, which trains teachers for Secondary schools. An account of this institution has been given in paragraph 33 under Professional Colleges, Chapter V.

II. Training of Primary School Teachers.

Institutions.

85. The total number of Training Institutions for Men and Women increased during the year by 2 to 31—12 for men and 19 for women as against 12 for men and 17 for women at the end of the last year. The number of students in these training institutions also increased by 67 to 1,555. Of the 31 institutions, 12, with 775 students, are for men, and 19, with 780 students, are for women. By management, 14 are Government, 2 Municipal, 12 Aided, and 3 unaided. Of the 1,555 students under instruction, 912 (including 59 Depressed class students) are Hindus, 283 Muhammadans, 292 Indian Christians, and 68 others.

Output of Trained Teachers.

86. There has been no change in the general policy in the matter of the training of teachers for Primary schools. An outline of this policy has been given in previous Reports.

The need for increasing the present facilities for the training of teachers whereby it is intended to secure an all-round increase in the quantity and quality of trained teachers has been keenly felt. The question of increasing the output of trained teachers is under consideration.

The output of Government Training Institutions for Men was 594 (502 First Year and 92 Second year), that of Government Training Institutions for Women 106 (82 First year and 24 Second year). Non-Government Institutions sent out 52 men (36 First year and 16 Second year) and 163 women (90 First year and 73 Second year).

Expenditure.

87. The expenditure on Vernacular Training institutions increased by Rs. 12,836 to Rs. 4,35,312. Of this, 81·5 per cent. was defrayed from Provincial funds, 4·6 per cent. from Municipal funds, 1·6 per cent. from fees, and 12·3 per cent. from other sources.

Government Institutions.

88. The number of Government Training institutions remained stationary, viz. 14. Of these, 9, with 665 students, are for men, and 5, with 220 students, are for women. The cost of educating a student in institutions for men was Rs. 319, of which Rs. 309 were paid by Government, and in institutions for women Rs. 553, of which Government contributed Rs. 531.

The Rural Training School at Loni (District Poona) continues to train primary teachers in rural surroundings and under rural conditions. The admission to this school is restricted to Intermediate and Backward classes. The course followed is similar to the one prescribed for ordinary training institutions with slight changes in Vernacular, Arithmetic, and Geography. Algebra is deleted and subjects such as Indian Accounts, Agriculture, smithy work, and carpentry are added. The school is still in an experimental stage, and the question of its further development by the opening of a second year class will depend on the result of this experiment as also on the improvement in the financial position.

Aided institutions.

89. Of the 12 aided institutions, 2, with 75 students, are for men, and 10, with 494 students are for women. The two institutions for men are (1) the Union Training College* at Ahmednagar, and (2) the Vocational Training School at Ankleshwar (District Broach). The institution at Ahmednagar teaches the full course of two years prescribed by the Department and sends up candidates for the Departmental certificate examinations. In addition to the prescribed course, special attention is paid to rural reconstruction work. The Ankleshwar Vocational Training School teaches Agriculture and carpentry in addition to the course taught in Government Training institutions. The certificate examination of this Training School is conducted by the Department.

All the aided training institutions for women, with the exception of the Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur, and the Training College for Women at Hingne near Poona, follow the prescribed course and send up candidates for the Departmental certificate examinations.

The course followed in the Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School at Sholapur is one of two years, Junior year and Senior year, and is specially designed for the training of teachers for Kindergarten work. This course is different from that laid down for other Training Institutions for women, and the school holds its own examinations. Modern and progressive methods are used—the story method for beginners, use of games in Reading and Arithmetic, the use of Froebelian and Montessori material in the Kindergarten, etc. This is the only school of its kind in the Presidency, and is aided. The question of the recognition of its certificates was raised during the year under report, and with a view to giving encouragement in the direction of producing a supply of trained Infant teachers and raising the level of technique in the handling of Infant classes, and in order to help to minimise the stagnation and waste which occur in elementary primary schools, Government were pleased to recognise, on certain conditions, the senior certificate granted by the Training school. Holders of this certificate are to be recognised as trained teachers on a par with the First Year trained teachers. The examinations are to be held by an Examination Board with representatives of the Department, not exceeding half the number of members appointed by the Director of Public Instruction.

The Training College at Hingne follows mainly the Departmental course, but students from this Training College are not sent up for the Departmental certificate examinations. The certificate examinations of this College are held by a Board of examiners appointed by the Indian Women's University with one Government nominee. Since 1929, the certificates issued by the institution have been recognised and treated as equivalent to the Departmental certificates on certain conditions.

The cost per student in the aided institutions for men was Rs. 156, of which Government contributed Rs. 67. The cost per student in the aided institutions for women was Rs. 163, of which Rs. 66 was paid by Government.

Municipal Institutions.

90. The two Municipal institutions are (1) the First Year Training Class for Marathi men teachers and (2) the Rahimtullah Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Muslim women, both maintained by the Bombay Municipality. Both institutions are recognised by the Department and send up candidates for the Departmental certificate examinations.

Selection of Teachers for Training.

91. The selection of candidates for admission to Government Training Institutions for Men is made in accordance with the following percentage prescribed by Government :—

	Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions.	Northern Division.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Presidency proper—		
(1) Advanced Classes	25	90
(2) Intermediate castes including Muhammadans and Indian Christians, etc.	60	
(3) Backward castes proper (formerly called Depressed classes).	15	10
Total ..	100	100
Sind—		
Hindus	25 per cent.	
Muhammadans	75 per cent.	

In the case of admissions to Government Training Institutions for Women preference is given, as far as possible, to women from the Intermediate and Backward classes, although no definite proportions for different classes have been prescribed.

The selection of candidates for admission to Training Institutions is made by the Educational Inspector on the recommendations of the School Boards.

Stipends are paid by Government to the students deputed by the District School Boards. Local Authority Municipalities provide their own stipends to the teachers deputed by them, and the expenditure

incurred on this account is admitted for purposes of grant. The value of stipends in the case of Training Institutions for Men in the Presidency proper is Rs. 10 per mensem and in Sind Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem. The value of stipends in the case of women is Rs. 15 per mensem all over the Presidency.

Curriculum.

92. The main work which is specially attended to in the Training institutions is the Practical work in class teaching. Each student gives as many lessons under supervision as possible and receives training in managing efficiently two or more classes simultaneously, since in rural areas conditions in many schools are such that this combination of classes is unavoidable. Special instruction is also given in the management of one-teacher schools. The majority of teachers have to work in one-teacher schools, but in spite of the training given they are not found up to the mark for the conduct of such schools. The only remedy is to give more training and practice in conducting three or more classes.

The teaching of Persian re-introduced in the Training College for Men, Hyderabad, in 1930, and in the Urdu Training Institutions for Men and Women in the Presidency proper in 1931, as an experimental measure, has been continued for a further period of five years. In the Training College for Men, Hyderabad, the teaching of the subject has helped the teachers to improve their handwriting and Sindhi composition, and in the case of Urdu institutions the teachers get a clear idea of the words of Persian origin frequently used in modern Urdu, and it has had a marked effect even on their vernacular composition.

Other subjects such as Nature Study, Hygiene, Drawing, Handwork, School-gardening, etc., are well attended to.

In addition to the regular studies prescribed by the course, other educational activities which are likely to prove of value to the students in their life as teachers are included. Monthly lectures, educational conferences, visual instruction, excursions, co-operative societies, magazines, refresher courses, debating clubs, boy scouts or girl guides, children's guild of service, etc., are the chief side activities.

In all training institutions, students are also trained to make their own teaching apparatus and appliances from materials easily available in rural areas.

In the case of women teachers the need of raising the Vernacular Final standard or of adding a Preparatory class to the Training College has been felt. The Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona, remarks—

"It has been found necessary to maintain a sufficiently high "standard for the Vernacular Final examination in order to ensure a "better class of teachers to be sent for training. As it is, the need "has been felt, either to raise the standard of the girls' Vernacular Final "examination to that of the boys' or to add a Preparatory class to "the Training colleges to give the students a sufficient grounding of "knowledge before they take up teaching."

The Principal, St. Monica's Training College for Women, Ahmednagar, also says that the girls who come for training after passing the Vernacular Final examination are generally immature, insufficiently grounded, and not ready for the training college course. She, therefore, proposes either to raise the standard of the girls' Vernacular Final examination to that of boys or to add a Preparatory year's course to the training college.

The question of adding an additional year to the girls' Vernacular Final course is under consideration.

Special features.

93. The League of teachers and guardians continued to do useful work at the Training College for Men, Poona, and the Training College, Dhulia. Lectures by experts in education, medicine, etc., were delivered on different subjects at the monthly meetings of the League, and have been found to be useful in securing the co-operation of parents in tackling the problems of child education in all its aspects.

The Infants in the Practising school attached to the Training College for Men, Poona, have been for some time placed in charge of trained women teachers and the experiment has proved a success. The teaching of history by the Dalton method in the higher standards has been introduced as an experiment with satisfactory results.

The Advisory Committee for the conduct of the women's Training College certificate examinations in Marathi and Gujarati continued to do satisfactory work. These Committees help greatly to make the working of the Training Colleges (both Government and aided) smoother and more efficient.

The Dhulia Training College has been doing for some years past the work of preparing teachers for village uplift. This work has been appreciated by His Excellency, Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, who remarks in this connection in the Manual of Village Improvement as under :—

> "It is interesting to note the work which is being done at the Dhulia "Training College under the guidance of its Principal, Mr. Karkhanis, "for giving special training to primary teachers working in villages. "Besides the usual course of studies, teachers are trained in giving "First Aid to the injured. They are also trained as Junior Secretaries "for Co-operative Societies with the help of the West Khandesh "District Co-operative Institute. The local doctors give special "lectures on the principal diseases in villages, their prevention and "treatment. The teachers are also taught to use simple Indian and "English medicines, such as quinine, etc. The Health Officer of the "Dhulia Municipality gives some lectures on sanitation as well as "practical training in finding out breeding places of mosquitoes and "destroying them. All this instruction is given during leisure hours "in the first term on Sundays and holidays. The Training College "gives special attention to the right methods of teaching in a village "school where there is only one teacher. Special cheap and simple "apparatus, which gives children individual work and helps them to "make progress in every subject under the guidance of the teacher, "has been devised and prepared in this College."

CHAPTER IX.

Professional Schools and Classes.

94. This Chapter covers institutions of a specialised nature which impart instruction in technical and allied subjects other than (1) the various Professional Colleges affiliated to the University and (2) the Normal and Training Schools, an account of which is given in Chapters V and VIII respectively of this Report. The standards of instruction and admission to these institutions vary according to the nature and duration of the courses. Some of these institutions are under the control of other departments. The following table gives a statistical summary of these institutions :—

	Number of Institutions on 31st March, 1934.	Number of pupils.
Art Schools	3	633
Medical Schools	4	847
Engineering Schools	2	330
Technical and Industrial Schools	50	3,191
Commercial Schools	33	1,703
Agricultural Schools	2	48
Other Schools	48	1,767

" Other schools " mostly comprise Maktabs and Sanskrit Pathashalas, an account of which is given in Chapter X, and music schools.

A—Commercial Institutions.

95. The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, which is the only institution in this Presidency which prepares students for the University degree in commerce is dealt with in Chapter V. In addition to this, there were 33 commercial schools and classes. Statistical information about them is given in the supplement to this Report. Although the number of institutions remained the same, the number of pupils in them decreased from 1752 to 1703. These institutions impart instruction in shorthand and typewriting, book-keeping, and accountancy, commercial correspondence and other commercial subjects and cater (*i*) for students appearing for the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate examinations, and (*ii*) for those who desire to improve their prospects by additional training in commercial subjects. Since January, 1933, a change in the nomenclature of the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations has been made. The words " Junior " and " Senior " are no longer used, and the Examinations are now known as the London Chamber of Commerce Certificate Examination and the London Chamber of Commerce Higher Certificate Examination (in single subjects).

The following table gives the results of the London Chamber of Commerce Higher Certificate Examination :—

	1932-33		1933-34	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	302	70	215	80
Commerce and Finance	77	53	49	24
Banking and Currency	44	29	27	7
Foreign Exchange	10	1	3	....
Commercial Law	136	90	94	30
Economics	2	....	....	....
Company Law	46	24	43	23
Commercial Geography	9	1	8	3
Advertising	11	7	13	4
Commercial Arithmetic	4	2	3	1
Shorthand	4	....	10	2
Typewriting	6	4	6	2
Salesmanship	15	10	21	6
Marine Insurance	2	....	1	1
Fire Insurance	5	1	7	2
Life Insurance	8	7	11	6
Secretarial Practice	45	16	39	11
Textiles	....	.....	2	2
Stock Exchange	3	....	2	....
Mathematics	1	....	....	....
Total ..	730	315	554	204

In connection with the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations the Inspector of Commercial Schools reports—

"Some interesting information can be gleaned from an analysis "of the entries. Book-keeping and Accountancy continue to be "the principal centres of attraction. Out of 186 and 554 entries "at the Certificate and Higher Certificate Examinations 82 and 215 "were in 'Book-keeping' and 'Book-keeping and Accountancy' "respectively. The other subjects next in popularity are Commercial "Law, Commerce and Finance, Company Law, Secretarial Practice "and Banking and Currency, in which the number of entries at the "Higher Certificate Examination were 94, 49, 43, 39 and 27 respec-"tively. There were no entries in English and Economics, but one "candidate appeared in Textiles (cotton and silk) and passed in both. "As usual there were many entries in Shorthand and Typewriting "at the Certificate Examinations but there were comparatively few "entries in these subjects at the higher Certificate Examinations "which is accounted for by the higher speed required at the latter "examinations."

At the Government Commercial Diploma Examination held in April, 1933, 33 candidates appeared, of whom 11 passed, one in the first, 7 in the second, and 3 in the pass class. At the Government Commercial

Certificate Examination, 26 candidates appeared, of whom 20 passed in single subjects. The total number of entries was 51 of which 16 were in Typewriting, 11 in Book-keeping, and 7 in Methods and Machinery of Business. It is gratifying to note that these Examinations are gradually attracting more candidates.

In the J. D. Vakil Commercial Class attached to the Government High School at Broach, there were 32 pupils as compared with 27 in the previous year. The expenditure of this Class was Rs. 2,750 of which Rs. 1,617 was met from Endowments and Rs. 253 from Provincial Funds.

The Government Commercial Classes attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, had 35 pupils on the roll, as compared with 36 in the previous year. Nineteen pupils were sent up for the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examination of whom 7 passed. The total expenditure of these classes was Rs. 4,370 as compared with Rs. 3,967 in the preceding year. The expenditure includes the amount spent by the Inspector of Commercial Schools in giving publicity to these classes.

In connection with the Commercial institutions under private management the Inspector of Commercial Schools remarks—

"During the last two years, I have inspected most of the recognised "Commercial institutions in the Presidency and from the experience "thus gained I can say that Commercial classes which are attached to "High Schools are generally better managed than Proprietary Classes "with independent management. The Managers of High Schools "are accustomed to inspection and know how to maintain accounts "and records in a proper manner and appreciate suggestions made "in the course of the inspection. The Commercial Classes attached "to the Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad, may be mentioned "as an instance in point. Not only was all information readily "supplied, but the management appeared to be willing and anxious "to carry out suggestions and remedy minor defects pointed out on "the spot. The same remarks apply to the classes attached to the "Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay. The Typewriting "equipment of these Classes is perhaps the best in the Presidency."

Accountancy Diploma Board.

96. During the year under report there were four meetings of the Accountancy Diploma Board. The Board registered the apprenticeships of 29 candidates and recommended the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy to 62 candidates who had passed the G.D.A. Examination and completed the period of apprenticeship required by the Regulations. It also recommended the award of the Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy to 4 candidates who had passed the Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy Examination and completed the period of service in the Co-operative Department, prescribed under the Regulations.

With the coming into operation of the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, under which the Government of India now maintain a list of

approved Accountants, i.e. Accountants permitted to give practical training to persons desirous of qualifying themselves as public accountants, it was considered unnecessary and undesirable that accountants not so authorised by the Government of India should continue to be permitted to train apprentices for the Government Diploma in Accountancy. Accordingly the registration of apprentices by the Accountancy Diploma Board was stopped from 1st April, 1933.

The G.D.A. examination was held at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, Karachi, Bangalore, and Rangoon. The number of candidates registered for the examination of 1933 was 965 against 648 in 1932 and 457 in 1931. For the Examination of 1934 which was held for the last time the number increased further to 1231. In connection with this enormous increase the Secretary reports—

"The growing popularity of the Examination was due to the fact "that the Certificate awarded to those who passed the G.D.A. Exami- "nation was regarded as a qualification for employment in public "offices and commercial houses in much the same way as a University "degree. Under the G.D.A. Regulations graduates of recognised "Indian Universities were exempted from the two years' attendance "at a recognised institution which was compulsory in the case of "undergraduates. Scores of unemployed graduates in Arts, Science, "and Law, availed themselves of the facility thus afforded by the "Regulations and appeared as private candidates at the Examinations. "Moreover no period of practical training was prescribed as a condi- "tion precedent to admission to the Examination, and hundreds "of candidates who had no intention of becoming qualified auditors "appeared at the Examination with a view to obtain an additional "qualification for clerical employment.

"The G.D.A. Examination was held for the last time in April, "1934. Its place will be taken by the new Examinations instituted "by the Government of India under the Auditor's Certificates Rules. "There is however a very important difference between these Exami- "nations and the G.D.A. Examination. The former are to be taken "in two parts, called the 'First' and the 'Final' Examinations, "and no candidate is to be admitted to the 'Final' Examination "unless he undergoes practical training for periods prescribed under "the Rules. Unlike the G.D.A. Examination the 'Final' Exami- "nation will be open to a comparatively small number of candidates "who, in addition to passing the 'First' Examination, or an equi- "valent examination, will complete prescribed periods of service "under articles with approved accountants. This is in conformity "with the practice obtaining in England, and should result in raising "both the standard and status of the Examinations. The new rules "will thus debar those who sought to obtain an examination certi- "ficate merely as an additional qualification for clerical employment, "and who had neither the means nor the inclination to serve a long "period of apprenticeship. The anxiety of such persons to take "advantage of the G.D.A. Regulations before the discontinuance

"of the Examination furnishes an obvious explanation of the "unprecedented rush of candidates at the Examinations of 1933 and "1934."

The number of successful candidates in the Examination of 1933 was 189 and the percentage of passes was 19 as compared with 32 in 1932 and 22 in 1931. In connection with this low percentage the Secretary reports—

"It appears that as the Examination was to be held for the last "time in 1934, many candidates who were inadequately prepared "sought admission to the Examination merely 'to try their luck'. "For the same reason the managers of several institutions did not "keep back weak students who ordinarily would not have been sent "up."

The examination for the Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy was held at Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon. Of the 39 candidates registered for the examination of 1933, 36 appeared and 9 passed.

As the G.D.A. Examination was to be held for the last time in April, 1934, and as under the Regulations of that Examination an attendance of two years at a recognised institution is required in the case of undergraduate students, no fresh admissions were made in June, 1933, in the Accountancy Diploma Classes maintained at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. The number of students in the Senior Accountancy Diploma Class in 1933-34 was 15. In March, 1933, Government sanctioned the starting of a new class at the College for preparing students for the First Examination under the Auditors' Certificates Rule as an experimental measure for one year only. Only 6 students joined the class. The class has since been continued for two years from the end of 1933–34.

B—Engineering Classes.

Diploma Classes attached to Colleges of Engineering.

97. The Diploma Classes maintained at the College of Engineering, Poona, provide instruction in (1) Civil, and (2) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for training overseers, foremen, chargemen, and electrical apprentices. The total number of students in these classes was 244 as compared with 238 in 1932-33. The Principal of the College reports that the combined course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering is becoming increasingly popular, and as a result of the tendency, observed among new applicants to the Diploma classes to prefer this combined course to the one for Diploma in Civil Engineering, Government decided during the year at the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the College that new admissions to the courses should be so regulated as to allow of numbers being decreased or increased on either side as may be found expedient by the Principal while limiting the total numbers to both classes to the sanctioned total number of 80.

The results of the examinations held in April, 1933, were as under :—

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Diploma in Civil Engineering	40	39
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	20	28

The total expenditure on the Diploma Classes was Rs. 54,939 as compared with Rs. 53,402 in 1932–33. As a result of the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee, fees in these classes were raised from 1st June, 1933, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per term for new entrants and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per term for new entrants from outside the Presidency.

The usual tours of Engineering educational interest were conducted during the year to the benefit of students. The Civil Engineering class visited the Katraj Ghat and the portion of the M. & S. M. Railway between Alandi and Guroli. They also saw Engineering works of different kinds at Bombay, Kalyan, Broach, Indore, and Ahmedabad.

The 3rd year students of the Mechanical and Electrical Class visited the Spring Cotton Mills, the R. I. M. Dockyards and certain other workshops in Bombay and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops at Dohad. The 4th year students of the same class visited works of Electrical Engineering interest in Madras, Erode, Coimbatore, Ootacamund and the Pykara Works, besides visiting works of similar interest in and near Poona.

The students of the Diploma classes secured 2 gold, 2 silver, and 2 bronze medals for handcrafts exhibited at the Poona Art Exhibition held during the year.

In the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, there were 95 students as compared with 100 in the preceding year. The classes impart instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The total expenditure of these classes was Rs. 9,107 of which Rs. 2,230 was paid by Government.

The results of the Examination were as under :—

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Diploma in Civil Engineering	17	17
Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and Diploma in Electrical Engineering	8	8

A wireless operators' Class was attached to this College during the year. It was attended by 18 students.

C—*Technical and Industrial Schools.*

98. The Technical and Industrial schools are under the control of the Director of Industries, and a detailed account of their work and progress is given in the report of the Department of Industries.

V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.

99. The V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, is the premier Technical Institute in the Presidency. Regular courses of instruction covering a period of four years are given in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry and Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. The number of students on the rolls on 31st March, 1934, was 594 as compared with 571 in the previous year.

Candidates from different parts of India apply for admission and there is a consistently increasing demand for admission to the Electrical Engineering course. At the entrance examination held in June, 1933, 402 candidates applied for admission, of whom 349 appeared for the entrance examination. Of these, 152 candidates were admitted of whom 99 were from this Presidency, and the remaining from other Provinces.

The results of the annual examination were as under :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Mechanical Engineering	41	40
Electrical Engineering	47	41
Textile Manufacture	26	22
Technical and Applied Chemistry	13	13
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	10	10

Ninety-nine students appeared for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute of whom 53 were successful.

In addition to the regular full-time courses, Apprentice classes for instruction in Elementary-Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Electrical Wiremen classes for class I and class II continued to be held once a week during the year.

The new machinery presented to the Institute by Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co. Ltd. of Oldham was erected during the year. The Framji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Building which was mainly erected to house the new machinery was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on March 29th, 1934.

The expenditure of the Institute increased by Rs. 9,653 to Rs. 2,48,380 and was met from different sources as under :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	1,19,000	47·9
Municipal funds	9,000	3·6
Fees	1,20,380	48·5
Total ..	2,48,380	100

Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

100. The Department of Industries maintains its touch with the various Technical and Industrial Schools through the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. The number of schools under the Committee's control in 1933–34 was 38 with an average attendance of 1,650 pupils. Out of 1,536 pupils who appeared for the annual examinations held by the Committee, 1,330 were successful.

The subjects taught in the various schools are—(1) Mechanical Engineering, including Machine Drawing, Mechanical Technology, Applied Mechanics, Engineering Mathematics, Heat Engines and Boilers, Practical Mathematics, Practices in Pattern-making, Foundry, Smithy, Fitting, Turning, and Machine Tools ; (2) Mechanics Apprentice Course comprising Machine Drawing and six mechanic practices as above ; (3) Cotton Spinning and Cotton Weaving ; (4) Carpentry Practice, Carpentry Drawing and Geometry, and Woodwork Technology ; (5) Trained Maistry Class work ; (6) Typography and Printing ; (7) Tailor's Cutting and Practical Tailoring ; (8) Hand-loom Weaving ; (9) Wood-turning and Lacquering ; (10) Carpet Weaving ; (11) Zic work ; (12) Cane work ; (13) Fancy Bead work ; and (14) Electrical Wiremen's work. During the year the committee revised the courses laid down in schools with the object of making them applicable to boys of varying standards of general education.

The total expenditure of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education was Rs. 14,102 of which Rs. 3,747 was incurred on establishment, Rs. 3,480 on inspection, and Rs. 6,875 on examinations. An amount of Rs. 43,675 was paid as grants-in-aid to schools under the Committee's control.

R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

101. Although the standard of instruction given in the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, is lower than that of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, it is higher than that given at the other Technical Schools in the Presidency. This institute imparts instruction in (1) Cotton spinning, (2) Cotton weaving, and (3) Mechanical Engineering.

During the year 213 applications were received for admission to the Institute. Eighty-eight candidates appeared at the entrance examination and 29 candidates who had higher qualifications were exempted from this examination. The total number admitted was 74. At the annual

examination held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in April, 1933, 129 candidates appeared of whom 112 passed.

Technical School, Ahwa.

102. As the control of the Dangs area was taken over by the Government of India from June, 1933, the control of the Industries Department on the Technical School at Ahwa ceased since then.

Other Industrial Institutions.

103. Apart from the Technical and Industrial schools which are under the control of the Director of Industries, there are 20 schools or classes under the control of this Department. Most of these institutions are for girls or women and provide instruction in sewing, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, First Aid, Fancy works, etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 7,463 were paid to them in 1933-34.

D—Agricultural Schools.

104. There are only two Vernacular Agricultural schools, one at Dhulia in the West Khandesh District and the other at Devihosur in the Dharwar District, the other schools having been closed as a measure of retrenchment. They are maintained by the Agricultural Department. The total number of students receiving instruction in these two schools was 48 against 50 of the previous year.

E—Medical Schools.

105. The Medical Department maintains three medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad for preparing candidates for the L.C.P.S. Course, the total number of students in each of these schools being 307, 188, and 119 respectively as compared with 305, 174 and 114 respectively in the year 1932-33. In addition to these three schools, the National Medical College, Bombay, is recognised for sending up candidates for the L.C.P.S. Course. It had 233 students on the rolls.

F—Art Schools.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

106. During the year Government decided that a separate report on the Sir J. J. School of Art should be published by the Director of the School. A summary of the progress made is, however, given below :—

The number of students on the rolls of the School on 31st March, 1934, was 425 against 446 in the previous year. The number of students in the various classes was as under :—

Name of Class.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Drawing and Painting Classes	193	217
Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Grade Classes ..	50	30
Special Drawing and Shading Classes	22	22
Modelling Classes	24	19
Normal Class for Drawing teachers	34	39
Architectural Classes	123	108
Total ..	446	425

The results of the various higher Art Examinations were as under :—

Name of Examination.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Elementary Drawing and Painting ..	41	31	43	34
Intermediate do.	33	28	38	29
Advanced Drawing and Painting ..	28	23	31	28
Diploma do.	21	16	23	16
Elementary Modelling	6	6	5	5
Intermediate Modelling	4	4	6	6
Advanced Modelling	2	2	4	4
Diploma Modelling	6	5	3	2
Drawing Teachers'	34	32	39	35
Elementary Examination in Architecture	25	17	21	16
Intermediate do.	7	4	2	1
Advanced do.	35	15	32	20
Diploma do.	26	12	20	11

The total direct expenditure on the School during the year was Rs. 1,21,917 of which Rs. 89,784 was met from Provincial funds.

Several of the students and members of the staff of the school won prizes and medals this year also, at various Art Exhibitions in India. Miss M. Henderson, a past student of this School and at present a member of the staff, was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize for the best picture in the Simla Fine Art Society's Exhibition at Simla and she also won the coveted Gold Medal for the best work at the Annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. During the year Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon visited the School, and, it is reported, were much interested in work of the Mural Painting Class and of the Sculpture classes and bought some students' exhibits. Later on they commissioned the School to carry out a design of the Royal Coat of Arms for the Viceroy's House at New Delhi which was very successfully carried out in Bronze. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes also visited the school and opened an Exhibition of the students' work. During the course of his speech His Excellency the Governor made a very important announcement that the Government of Bombay had definitely decided that the School of Art should continue on its present lines and

that no reduction in the general scope of activities should be made. This announcement, the Director reports, relieved the anxiety of the Schools authorities and of all those who had apprehensions that the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee for the abolition of this Institution would come for review by Government. During the year a radical change for the better was made in the teaching staff of the Sculpture classes.

The Director remarks—

"It is most gratifying to note that Mr. R. P. Kamat, a past student "of this School who was awarded prizes and scholarships in the pre- "vious year, has now won the Royal Academy Schools Gold Medal "and the Edward Stotts Travelling Scholarship. The School is proud "of Mr. Kamat's achievements. He is the first Indian to win the "highest award of the Royal Academy Schools, London. This speaks "a great deal for the sound training given in this School."

In connection with the R. I. B. A. Class at the School, the Director writes—

"Mr. N. D. Narielwalla, the Studio Assistant, Mr. S. H. Parelkar, "the former studio Assistant and Lecturer at the School for many "years and Mr. N. B. Shroff, a past student of the School, passed the "Final R.I.B.A. Examination held in India in April last. The "latter after a brilliant career at the School was appointed as an "Assistant Architect for the Osmania University Project at Hyder- "abad in the Nizam's Dominions. The institution of the R.I.B.A. "Class at the School alone made it possible for such men to obtain the "highest qualifications in the profession, without incurring the expense "of going to England for further study. Mr. G. S. Dadarkar, another "past student, has also recently passed the Final Associateship "examination in England."

The Reay Art Workshops.

107. The number of students on the roll was 102 against 159 of the previous year. The decrease in number is largely due to the introduction of fees in this section and the abolition of all scholarships owing to financial stringency. A large Royal Coat of Arms for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, modelled in the sculpture school was very successfully cast in Bronze in the Workshops. In addition, a large Memorial Tablet was executed in brass for the Colonel Gilroy Memorial Committee, to be placed in St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

The Drawing and Design Classes.

108. The number on the roll in the Drawing and Design Class attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, increased by 20 to 46.

The drawing and Design Class, Surat, had 76 pupils on its roll as compared with 68 in the preceding year. The class works for the preservation and revival of ancient art in designing for the different crafts and is reported to be doing good work under Mr. Surkatha, the teacher in charge of the class. The class received a grant of Rs. 750 from Government during the year.

G—Music Schools.

109. Music forms part of the curriculum of Primary schools (both for boys and girls), and it is taught as an optional subject in some Secondary schools. It is also included in the course prescribed for the Vernacular Final Examination for Girls and for the Vernacular Training College Certificate Examinations. Provision for the teaching of the subject has been made in all Government Training Institutions.

Apart from the instruction in Music imparted in ordinary schools, there were 9 private classes for teaching music, both vocal and instrumental with 1,619 pupils. As a measure of retrenchment Government have discontinued paying grants to these classes with effect from the year under report.

CHAPTER X.

Oriental Studies.

Study of Classics.

110. A Classical language forms an additional subject for the Secondary school course from Standard IV upwards and is an optional subject throughout the course leading up to the degree examination in Arts.

Candidates for the Matriculation Examination have the option of taking either an Indian Vernacular or a Modern European language in place of a Classical language, and, although a large majority of the pupils taking a Classical language prefer Sanskrit or Persian, for which provision is made in most schools, arrangements for the study of other Oriental languages exist in a few schools. Thus, of the 3,237 candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination of 1934, with an Oriental language, 2,476 passed with Sanskrit, and 680 with Persian, 81 passing with other Oriental languages.

Persian is taught in all Government High Schools, and arrangements for the study of Arabic are made in six Government High Schools.

The following table shows the results of the degree examinations in Arts of 1934 of candidates who passed with an Oriental language :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.			
		I Class.	II Class.	Pass.	Total.
B.A.					
Sanskrit	202	9	59	87	155
Persian	35	2	7	21	30
Hebrew	2	..	1	1	2
Arabic ..	3	..	..	3	3
Pali	1	..	..	1	1
Avesta Pahlavi	2	..	1	1	2
Ardha-Magadhi	17	1	6	7	14
Total ..	262	12	74	121	207
M.A.					
Sanskrit	42	2	23	11	36
Persian	12	1	4	2	7
Pali	5	1	1	1	3
Total ..	59	4	28	14	46

In addition to ordinary institutions which impart instruction in Oriental languages, there are special institutions known as Pathshalas

for the study of Sanskrit and Madressahs for the study of Persian and or Arabic. The former institutions are primarily intended for the study of the Sanskrit language and of the Vedic literature, while the latter teach Persian or Arabic along with the Koran. With the exception of a few schools which prepare candidates for the examinations of the Benares Sanskrit College and of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association, Pathshalas and Maktabs are indigenous institutions imparting instruction of an elementary character. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, observes—

"Public opinion, financial stringency, and the importance set upon "literacy and a knowledge of English are co-operating not only to "weaken the respect in which the classical languages used to be held, "but also to alter the tone and spirit of the Pathshalas and Maktabs. "This is to be deplored, but cannot be avoided unless those "responsible for the management of both Pathshalas and Maktabs "can humanize the teaching of these languages, and prove at least to "the educated public the cultural, educational, and literary value "of these languages."

The following table gives a summary of these institutions :—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.	
			Total.	Provincial.
			Rs.	Rs.
Pathshalas	58	2,050	44,784	3,566
Madressahs	75	4,256	29,307	4,382

The Poona Sanskrit College, which aims at traditional Shastric instruction of a higher order, is dealt with at the end of this Chapter, while an account of the Oriental Institutes which undertake and encourage higher research in Oriental learning is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Oriental Institutes.

111. Among the Institutes which aim exclusively at the advancement of Oriental learning and scholarship, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society may be specially mentioned. Apart from these premier institutions, an account of which is given later, there are others which also cater for various branches of Oriental research. While the Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay, aims at original research in Historical subjects, the Mimamsa Vidyalaya, Poona, is interested in a critical study of the *Mimamsa Shastra*. The Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal has a rare collection of Manuscripts, Daftars, etc., on Historical subjects which are lent to scholars on certain conditions. At the Historical Museum, Satara, an account of which has been given in

previous Reports, a Research Association has been formed. The object of this Association is to undertake research in subjects of Archæological and Historical interest.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

112. The work in connection with the Critical edition of the *Mahabharata* undertaken by the Institute is progressing satisfactorily. In addition to the *Viratparvan*, which was entrusted to Dr. Raghu Vir last year, two more *Parvans*, viz. the *Udyogaparvan* and the *Aranyaparvan*, have been taken in hand. The simultaneous editing of the three different *Parvans* by as many editors is calculated to lessen the period estimated to be required for the completion of the critical edition of the great Epic.

The number of students in the post-graduate classes of the Institute decreased during the year, only 14 students being in attendance during the first term and 9 in the second, as against 27 during both terms of the preceding year. The falling-off is reported to be mainly due to the Institute not being made a centre of post-graduate instruction by the University.

The activities of the Manuscripts Department were directed towards the publication of the Catalogue of Jain Manuscripts.

Three works comprising 920 pages were published during the year and five more works are in various stages of progress. The question of the publication of certain Persian and Arabic works in the Government Oriental Series was considered and a Committee was appointed for the selection of the work to be taken up in hand in the near future.

The Library Department of the Institute acquired by gift and purchase 261 volumes, raising the total number of volumes in the library to 9,013. The work of preparing a card-index for all these volumes has been taken in hand.

The grants made by Government for the various Departments of the Institute were renewed for a further period of ten years on certain conditions.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

113. Five lectures on subjects of Oriental interest were delivered at the K. R. Cama Institute by eminent Orientalists and a discourse on "K. R. Cama and his disciples" was given by Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama.

The work of translating about half a dozen works of eminent authors was entrusted to scholars, while Mr. S. J. Bulsara, M.A., was appointed Government Research Fellowship scholar of the Institute for 1934. Several volumes and Manuscripts were added to the library during the year.

The Institute suffered a great loss during the year by the passing away of nine of its members including Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, Kt., C.I.E., Ph.D., LL.D., one of the Founders of the Institute. A resolution recording the very special services of this eminent

scholar was passed at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

114. Although the membership of the Society slightly decreased during the year, the average issues of books per working day increased. Full advantage is reported to have been taken by University students of the facilities offered by the Society in respect of use of the Library, and by sister institutions in respect of loans of Manuscripts.

As many as 2,330 books were added to the library of which 1,029 were purchased and 1,301 were presented. Over a hundred coins were added to the Society's Coin Cabinet.

The Society was represented at the International Historical Conference at Warsaw in August, 1933, by the Rev. Fr. H. Heras, and contributed to the Indian Section of the Conference.

Poona Sanskrit College.

115. The Poona Sanskrit College had 4 students in the *Vyakarana* and 5 in the *Vedanta* section, exclusive of 3 students in the preparatory class. The Secretary makes the following remarks on the state and progress of the College during the year :—

"Although the Poona Sanskrit College, as an exclusively collegiate "institution, has been in existence for full five years, from the point "of view of progress in studies only four years have been regarded as "effective. There is accordingly going to be held in May, 1934, a "degree Examination in 'Shāstri' for Vyākarana students and in "'Upādhyāya' for Vedānta students. The final or the 'Āchārya' "examination will be held after another two years.

"Owing to the high admission qualifications insisted upon, the "College does not show large increase in numbers, but it is a satisfac-"tion to find that the number has remained steady."

CHAPTER XI.

Visual Instruction.

116. The Sub-Department of Visual Instruction is in charge of a special Deputy Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service who inspects magic lanterns, slides, lecture-notes, etc., supervises the lectures delivered by various officers, and himself delivers model lectures.

Magic lanterns and slides.

117. Of the 104 magic lanterns possessed by the Department, 35 were used by Government Secondary schools, 14 by Training Institutions, 37 by Inspecting Officers, and 18 were lent to District School Boards. In addition, 4 District and 17 Municipal School Boards and 80 non-Government Secondary Schools possessed lanterns of their own.

There are now with the Department 715 sets of slides comprising 36,415 slides, fifteen sets of 804 slides being added during the year. Twelve picturols and a set of 36 Microscopic slides were also purchased.

Lantern slides are supplied by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction to Government schools and Training Institutions at the rate of 12 sets each year under a system of annual rotation, the Government Inspecting Officers receiving six sets. A few sets of slides of local interest are also permanently attached to the offices of the Government Inspecting Officers in the Presidency.

Work done during the year.

118. The following table gives the distribution of the slides used and the lectures delivered during the year :—

Name.	Number of lanterns in use.	Number of slides used.	Number of lantern lectures delivered.	Average number of lectures per lantern.
Government Secondary Schools ..	35	24,883	1,385	39·5
Government Training Institutions ..	14	8,188	451	32·2
Government Inspecting Officers ..	37	13,470	1,284	34·7
District School Board Supervising Officers	18	3,383	557	30·9
Total ..	104	49,924	3,677	35·3
Total for 1932-33 ..	104	41,847	2,904	27·9

The figures in the above table speak for themselves. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction makes the following remarks on the work done by Government Secondary schools during the year :—

"Every Government institution and Inspecting Officer is expected "to deliver at least twenty-five lantern lectures in a year and it is "gratifying to note that a very large majority of them have done "very good work on the whole this year, and consequently there "has been a considerable rise in the number of slides used and lectures "delivered during the year."

While some of the District School Boards are reported to have made excellent use of the magic lantern, the Municipal School Boards appear to have evinced no interest in Visual Instruction. About 800 lectures were delivered by teachers in non-Government Secondary schools which had magic lanterns of their own, the average number of lectures per lantern being 10, which the Deputy Educational Inspector considers far below the average standard. He observes—

"Apart from the value of lantern slides in illustrating some of the "school lessons in a vivid manner, the advantages of lantern lectures "to widen the narrow outlook of students by furnishing them useful "information of general knowledge and culture are perhaps too "great to be neglected."

Work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction.

119. A reference was made in the last Report to the special course of lectures on Visual Instruction introduced at the Secondary Training College, Bombay. The Deputy Educational Inspector conducted the course during the first term and during the course of his tour visited 29 places in the Central Division and Sind and held 6 Conferences of teachers. He also inspected 34 magic lanterns, attended 13 lantern lectures, and himself delivered 153 lectures on various subjects. Forty-five of these lectures were delivered at public places mainly for the benefit of the adult population. The majority of the public lectures were intended to facilitate the introduction of the "Village Uplift Scheme", an account of which is given in paragraph 207.

The Deputy Educational Inspector received numerous invitations from various officers and institutions to deliver lectures on Visual Instruction.

CHAPTER XII.

Education of Girls.

General Progress.

120. During the year under review the education of girls has made remarkable advance as compared with the education of boys. The number of girls under instruction increased from 298,566 to 314,590 or by over 5 per cent. as against the increase of 2·5 per cent. in the number of boys. The rate of progress is a matter for satisfaction since the increase in the number of girls under instruction during the year was 16,024, whereas it was 6,531 during the previous year. The number of institutions for girls also rose from 1,960 to 2,031. Of these, 1,924 were recognised and 107 unrecognised as compared with 1,897 and 63 respectively in the year 1932-33.

It will be seen from the tables given below that the increase in the number of girls under instruction is shared by all the Divisions and by all the communities except Europeans and Anglo-Indians. This shows that the importance of the education of girls is being gradually recognised by the people, and that conservatism and prejudice are slowly yielding. The education of a girl is the education of a future family in a much wider sense than the education of a boy, and in order to tackle the question of mass education serious efforts must be made to push forward the progress of education of girls. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population of the Presidency is 3·05 as compared with 9·24 per cent. in the case of boys—a fact which reveals the disparity between the position of education of girls and of boys.

The following table shows the distribution of the institutions for girls and of the girls under instruction by Divisions :—

Division.	Number of institutions for Girls	Number of pupils in institutions for Girls.	Number of Boys in institutions for Girls	Number of Girls in institutions for Girls (Column 3 *minus* Column 4)	Number of Girls in institutions for Boys.	Total number of Girls under instruction (Column 5 *plus* Column 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division ..	359	50,412	2,305	48,107	30,680	78,787
Central Division ..	467	43,823	1,193	42,630	32,036	74,666
Northern Division	455	50,013	1,190	48,823	22,778	71,601
Southern Division	299	24,471	231	24,240	16,203	40,443
Sind ..	406	28,686	1,424	27,262	12,059	39,321
European Schools	22	3,431	600	2,831	395	3,226
English-teaching Schools ..	23	6,547	1,317	5,230	1,316	6,546
Total ..	2,031	207,383	8,260	199,123	115,467	314,590

The number of girls under instruction in various kinds of institutions is given below :—

Institution.	Number of Girls under instruction.		Increase or decrease.
	1933-34.	1932-33.	
Arts Colleges	975	835	+ 140
Professional Colleges	141	131	+ 10
High Schools	18,106	16,438	+ 1,668
Middle Schools	5,209	4,610	+ 599
Primary Schools	279,300	266,652	+12,648
Art Schools	68	67	+ 1
Medical Schools	105	63	+ 42
Normal and Training Schools	879	853	+ 26
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,004	841	+ 163
Commercial Schools	63	122	— 59
Schools for Defectives	38	39	— 1
Schools for Adults	584	664	— 80
Other Schools	124	193	— 69
Total Recognised ..	306,596	291,508	+15,088
Total Unrecognised ..	7,994	7,058	+ 936
Grand Total ..	314,590	298,566	+16,024

The distribution of girls under instruction by communities is shown in the following table :—

Community.	Total number under Instruction.	Percentage to total.	Percentage to Female population of the community.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	3,057	1·0	19·8
Indian Christians	14,853	4·7	11·9
Hindus — Advanced	104,229	33·1	12·4
Hindus — Intermediate	92,723	29·5	1·8
Hindus — Backward	20,408	6·5	1·0
Muhammadans	60,001	19·1	3·1
Parsis	8,054	2·5	18·7
Others	11,265	3·6	6·6
Total ..	314,590	100	3·0

121. It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the full amount spent on the education of girls, as 36 per cent. of the girls under instruction read in boys' schools.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on institutions specially maintained for girls (including those for Europeans), increased from Rs. 63,01,021 to Rs. 66,18,300. The sources from which the expenditure was met are shown below :—

Source.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government Funds	24,15,054	36·5
District Local Board and Municipal Funds	18,20,004	27·5
Fees	10,84,527	16·4
Other Sources	12,98,625	19·6
Total ..	66,18,300	100·0

122. It will be seen that 36·5 per cent. of the total expenditure on girls' schools is from Provincial funds. During the year under review the Government share on these schools increased by about 5 per cent. There is no separate College for women affiliated to the Bombay University. The number of women students attending the various Arts and Professional colleges affiliated to that University increased from 966 to 1,116. Of these, 975 were in Arts colleges and 141 in Professional colleges as compared with 835 and 131 respectively in the previous year. The number of women students who passed the various University Examinations in 1933-34 was as under :—

University Education.

Examination.	Number passed.
M.A.	6
B.A. (Honours)	44
B.A. (Pass)	36
B.Sc.	4
LL.B.	2
Intermediate in Arts	118
Intermediate in Science	47
M.B.B.S.	15
B.T.	15
Matriculation	565

The Indian Women's University.

123. The Indian Women's University had 155 women students attending the four colleges at Poona, Bombay, Baroda, and Ahmedabad affiliated to it The main characteristics of this University are that (*i*) the courses of study are specially designed to suit the requirements of girls. (Domestic science, Human Physiology, Child Psychology, Hygiene, and Fine Arts are included in the curriculum); (*ii*) The Vernacular is used as the medium of instruction, English being a compulsory subject; and (*iii*) external candidates are allowed to appear at the University examinations. The degrees of this University are not recognised. There are 20 Secondary schools affiliated to the University. Of these, 13 are in the British Districts of this Presidency and the remaining 7 either in Indian States or in other provinces.

Secondary Education.

124. The following table gives the number of Secondary schools for girls and the number of girls attending Secondary schools (including those for boys) :—

	Schools		Pupils (Girls)	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Indians ..	84	86	17,954 3,716 (in Boys' Schools)	20,192 4,645 (in Boys' Schools)
Europeans ..	18	19	3,094 414 (in Boys' Schools)	3,123 395 (in Boys' Schools)
Total ..	102	105	21,048 4,130 (in Boys' Schools)	23,315 5,040 (in Boys' Schools)

The number of Secondary schools for girls increased by 3 to 105. Of these, 7 are maintained by Government, one by a Municipality and the remainder by private bodies or individuals. The number of girls attending Secondary schools rose during the year under review from 21,048 to 23,315 *i.e.* by over 10 per cent. It must be noted, however, that there is only one girl for every 5 boys in Secondary schools. The following table shows the distribution of girls in Secondary schools by communities :—

Community.	Number of girls under instruction.	
	1933-34.	1932-33.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	2,907	2,982
Indian Christians	4,903	4,501
Hindus { Advanced	9,548	7,942
Hindus { Intermediate	748	668
Hindus { Backward	46	55
Muhammadans	697	588
Parsis	3,615	3,531
Others	851	781
Total ..	23,315	21,048

The most notable advance as shown by the above figures has been made by the advanced classes. The figures for Muhammadans and Intermediate classes show a steady rate of increase. The figures for Backward classes, however, show a decrease. This is somewhat disappointing. The Department maintains a High School for girls at Ahmedabad, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools at Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bijapur, and an Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Muhammadan girls at Poona. In Ahmedabad the Government High School had the monopoly of girls' Secondary education for many years; but a Municipal Girls' High School has now been started which is not recognised by the Department. During the year under review, the number of girls in attendance in the Government High School for Girls was 125 as against 99 of the previous year. The Anglo-Urdu Girls' Middle School, Poona, is the only Government institution which provides English Education for Muhammadan girls through the medium of Urdu. Despite the small number of pupils in attendance (the number on rolls was only 40), Government is maintaining this School, teaching standards I to V, with the idea of encouraging girls' education among Muhammadans. With this end in view, no fees are charged to the girls of this School. The Headmistress reports that the progress of the school during the year was greatly hampered by the stoppage of the bus which used to take the pupils from their homes to the School and back, and by the incidence of plague. Difficulty is also experienced in securing qualified Urdu-knowing women teachers for the school. The Headmistress is, however, hopeful about the future and reports that the Muslim girls are eager to go on with their English education and that the number will go on increasing year after year. The remaining five Government schools teach standards I to IV and continue to enjoy great popularity. There is a definite and articulate demand from the public for developing these schools into full-fledged High Schools. All the Government schools maintain a fairly high standard of efficiency and a healthy tone.

The remaining 78 Secondary schools for Indian girls are recognised schools started by voluntary efforts and in most cases aided by a Government grant. The problem of a sound and adequate Secondary school system whether for girls or boys can only be tackled by a combination of voluntary effort and Government aid. The Department is most anxious to help girls' schools in all possible ways, and to this end, the claims of girls' schools receive preference over those of boys' schools in respect of grant-in-aid. Richly endowed schools are few and far between, and are mostly confined to big towns like Bombay and Poona. The greatest need at the moment is to have at least one good, well-managed and well-equipped High School for girls aided or otherwise in every district of the Presidency.

During the year under review the number of Secondary schools increased by 2 in Sind. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind reports that secondary education is becoming popular there. The reports from other Divisional Inspectors and Inspectresses show that girls are beginning to study in increasingly large numbers in boys' schools. The schools

in Bombay are reported to be doing very good work. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., reports that the work in the aided schools in her charge is fair. She observes—

"Financial stringency and cutting of grants prevent the Manage-
"ment from carrying out all the suggestions given by the Inspecting
"Officers for the improvement of the school. Untrained teachers,
"scarcity of women teachers, insufficient and inadequate accommoda-
"tion, inadequate provision for drill, games, guiding, etc., are some
"of the chief defects in the aided schools."

It is to be regretted that funds have not been available to deal more liberally with these institutions.

Teachers.

125. The number of women teachers is gradually increasing on the whole, and it is reported that 69 per cent. of the teachers in girls' schools of Bombay are women as against 65 of the previous year. The men teachers are for the most part teachers of Science and Mathematics—subjects which women only take up rarely in the University. It is very important, however, to staff girls' schools entirely by women teachers, not merely because men teachers cannot be expected to look after girls so well or fully as women but also because the employment of more women teachers in girls' schools will inspire greater confidence in the parents and make them more ready to send their girls to such schools.

The number of professionally trained teachers also shows an increase. The managements of the aided schools have found it necessary to reduce the scales of pay of their teachers—a matter in which Government has unfortunately had to take the lead, and as a consequence, the new entrants to the profession have to be content with low salaries under force of sheer necessity. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and N. D., correctly describes the position when she says—

"The schools are working with an absolute minimum of staff and
"though as a rule the women are better paid than the men, none
"of the teachers may be really considered to be paid sufficiently well
"to attract the best brains to the profession save in exceptional cases
"of women who love the work."

Curriculum.

126. The Secondary schools for girls follow the course of studies prescribed by the Department, and generally prepare candidates for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Some schools, however, follow the Karve University course which exempts girls from doing Mathematics and Science at the stage of standard V. The two schools run by the Parsi Girls Schools' Association, Bombay, have devised a special course with a decided bias towards home-economics, particular attention being paid to cookery and laundry work. A few good schools are earnest in their efforts to give their pupils a real education; they go beyond the prescribed course in their treatment of subjects, pay particular attention to the development of powers of observation and thought, give their girls a taste for what is artistic and dainty and beautiful, and help them also to appreciate tidiness and cleanliness of person

and surroundings. The majority of schools, however, continue to attach undue importance to examination results, and devote their whole attention to the preparation of girls for the Matriculation examination. It is particularly important that every means should be adopted for reducing the strain of examination in our schools. The efforts of the Head Mistress of the A. V. Girls' School, Nasik, in the direction of eliminating the pernicious influence of examinations deserve to be specially mentioned. During the year under report she began an experiment of giving assignments in standard II which is reported to have proved a success. The Head Mistress says—

"It has shown to pupils the value of systematic and regular work "and has led them to think intelligently and do their work accurately. "It has also shown that all brains cannot work at the same pace and "need, therefore, a longer or shorter time to attain the required "proficiency."

Primary Education.

127. The number of Primary schools for girls increased by 25 to 1,767, while the number of pupils increased by 7,883 to 180,595. The following table gives the number of Primary schools for girls under different managements and of pupils attending them :—

Management.	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Government	6	10	1,118	1,258
District Local Board	761	772	47,480	50,225
Municipal	553	557	88,188	92,287
Aided	407	414	34,960	34,620
Unaided	15	14	966	1,205
Total ..	1,742	1,767	172,712	180,595

The subjoined table shows the progress of Primary education of girls in the various Divisions during the last two years :—

Division.	Number of pupils.		Percentage increase or decrease.	Percentage to female population.
	1932-33.	1933-34.		
Bombay Division	41,716	44,151	+5·8	1·8
Central Division	38,671	40,539	+4·8	1·3
Northern Division	44,002	46,254	+5·1	3·4
Southern Division	23,632	23,977	+1·5	1·4
Sind	24,691	25,674	+4·0	1·5
Total ..	172,712	180,595	+ 4·6	1·7

The total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools was 279,300 as against 266,652 of the previous year which indicates an increase of nearly 5 per cent. The distribution of girls in Primary schools by standards for the last two years was as under :—

Standard.	Number of girls.		Percentage.	
	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Infants	123,111	119,721	44·1	44·9
Standard I	51,854	49,980	18·6	18·7
Standard II	41,843	39,238	15·0	14·8
Standard III	29,346	27,266	10·5	10·2
Standard IV	19,612	17,975	7·0	6·7
Total, Lower Primary Stage ..	265,766	254,180	95·2	95·3
Standard V	7,487	7,328	2·7	2·8
Standard VI .. .. and Standard VII	6,047	5,144	2·1	1·9
Total, Upper Primary Stage ..	13,534	12,472	4·8	4·7
Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary Stages).	279,300	266,652	100·0	100·0

The girls in standard VII are those attending Boys' schools. Of the total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools, 95·2 per cent. are in the Lower Primary stage and only 4·8 per cent. in the Upper Primary stage. It must be remembered, however, that a great number of girls in towns go on to Secondary schools on completing the Lower Primary course. It will be observed that this year's figures show an increase in every standard over those of the previous year. This rise in numbers in the Upper Primary stage doubtless indicates that the wastage is decreasing, although it is a very small decrease. Comparing the last year's number in the infants' class with that of standard I of the year under report, it would appear that over 56 per cent. of the children in the Infants' class stagnate. But we must take into consideration the fact that several children join the Infants' class at any time of the year. The falling-off in numbers, however, from standard to standard is to some extent a reflection upon the teachers and parents of all communities. The disparity between the figures for boys and those for girls becomes more and more striking as we go up the educational ladder.

In the Lower Primary stage the proportion of girls to boys is 1 to 3. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind observes—

"There is a demand for girls' education everywhere, but the Local "Authorities being handicapped, cannot do very much in this direction "on account of lack of funds on one hand and dearth of qualified and "trained mistresses on the other. The institution of special primary "scholarships has to some extent minimised the latter complaint "in some areas."

School Buildings.

128. Most Primary schools for girls in the districts are housed in rented buildings and the accommodation is reported to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. The class-rooms and compounds are not often kept as clean as they should be, and the sanitary arrangements are very faulty. In Bombay only 11 schools are housed in Municipal buildings, the remaining 110 schools being housed in rented buildings where the lighting and sanitary conditions are not reported to be quite satisfactory. In the Northern Division, 198 of the 351 school buildings are reported to be rent-free. The Local Authorities of Satara, Ahmednagar, and Ratnagiri, are reported to have made earnest efforts towards improving class-room and providing some equipment as far as possible.

Vernacular Final Examination for Girls.

129. The Vernacular Final examination is the only public examination in Primary schools. The total number of girls who appeared for this examination held during the year was 3,933, of whom 1,504 or 43·3 per cent. passed. The figures for the previous year were 3,446 and 1,569 (or 45·5 per cent.) The details of the results of the Vernacular Final examination for girls are given in the following table:—

Division.	Vernacular Final.		Urdu Final.		Total.		
	Number appeared	Number passed.	Number appeared	Number passed.	Number appeared	Number passed.	Percentage.
Bombay Division ..	993	304	116	39	1,109	343	30·9
Central Division ..	1,122	271	55	21	1,177	292	25·7
Northern Division..	1,006	559	25	5	1,031	564	54·7
Southern Division..	270	100	23	6	293	106	36·5
Sind ..	282	182	41	17	323	199	61·6
Total ..	3,673	1,416	260	88	3,933	1,504	43·3

The steady increase in the number of candidates appearing at this examination is a noteworthy feature. The increase in the number of girls who appear for the Urdu Final examination and pass is also encouraging.

The present course for the Vernacular Final examination for girls stops at standard VI with the result that its standard is lower than that of the Vernacular Final examination for boys. The Training Colleges, therefore, get raw material for their pupils, and in order to raise the standard of education generally and of the work in the Training Colleges particularly, it appears desirable to extend the course of the Vernacular Final examination for girls to standard VII as in the case of boys.

130. The following table gives the details of the qualifications of women teachers serving in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools :—

Teachers.

Division.	Trained.				Untrained.			
	III year.	II year.	I year.	Total.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Grand total.
Bombay Division ..	199	148	231	578	376	198	574	1,152
Percentage to total ..	17·3	12·8	20·1	50·2	32·6	17·2	49·8	100
Central Division ..	114	130	204	448	346	86	432	880
Percentage to total ..	12·9	14·8	23·2	50·9	39·3	9·8	49·1	100
Northern Division ..	264	139	189	592	275	27	302	894
Percentage to total ..	29·5	15·6	21·1	66·2	30·8	3·0	33·8	100
Southern Division ..	94	85	151	330	148	52	200	530
Percentage to total ..	77·7	16·0	28·5	62·2	27·9	9·8	37·7	100
Sind	53	74	86	213	140	78	218	431
Percentage to total ..	12·3	17·2	19·9	49·4	32·5	18·1	50·6	100
Total ..	724	576	861	2,161	1,285	441	1,726	3,887
Percentage to total ..	18·6	14·8	22·2	55·6	33·1	11·3	44·4	100

It will be seen that the percentage of trained teachers exceeds the minimum of 50 prescribed under the Primary Education Act in all Divisions except Sind. The total number of Teachers increased by 146 and trained teachers by 92. The number of Primary Training institutions for Women increased by 2 to 19, of which 5 are maintained by Government, one by a Municipality, and 13 by Missionary and other Societies. The total number of girls receiving training increased by 30 to 780.

Municipal schools are usually well staffed but some difficulty is experienced in obtaining trained teachers to work in rural areas. Qualified women teachers who are willing to serve in village schools are rare with the result that sometimes elderly male teachers have to be employed.

It has been suggested that if a number of hostels could be placed at central points managed by some reputable body and suitably staffed,

women might be more easily induced to take up Primary teachers work in the district going to and from the schools in the vicinity. This would be a great aid to further progress and I commend the idea to the various existing philanthropic trusts and societies.

Teaching.

131. The quality of teaching in girls' schools continues to be satisfactory on the whole though it leaves much to be desired particularly in the District Local Board schools. Needlework and handwork are generally neglected in Primary schools. The Inspectresses are not in favour of retaining the special needlework teachers. These subjects are best taught along with the other class subjects and trained mistresses could with advantage take them under the guidance of the Head Mistress. Music is also taught in some of the schools, especially because it is a subject for the Vernacular Final examination for girls.

Such defects of teaching as are noticed in Primary schools for girls appear to be due to lack of proper supervision, irregular attendance of the children, and indifference on the part of women teachers who for the most part are married women. On account of insufficient accommodation and the large amount of leave enjoyed by women teachers, it happens that a teacher has very often to look after more pupils than she possibly can. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and N. D., reports that she has seen teachers trying to teach as many as 70 infants at a time. This tendency is based on the erroneous belief that education is merely a pouring in process and must be checked in the best interests of the education of the Presidency.

A special woman supervisor has been appointed by the Satara Board to inspect the girls schools. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, B. D., and C. D., observes in this connection—

"I strongly urge the appointment of such women Supervisors "as soon as possible in the other districts also. Lady Supervisors "will be of very great use in making the position of newly trained "young women safer and pleasanter in the villages. Every year "I hear of these young teachers agitating to refund their scholarships "to be able to get away from the village to the city, because of the "difficulties and dangers of living there alone, as they very often have "to. The public as well as the authorities are at times very unsym-"pathetic towards these women; a Lady Supervisor would be able "to help such women, and the District School Boards would not "lose their efficient teachers, as so often happens."

The existence of central hostels alluded to before would facilitate the carrying out of the foregoing ideas which must meet with the approval of every thinking member of the public.

Physical Education.

132. The Physical education of girls is on the whole sadly neglected. Some of the Indian games such as skipping, Hide and Seek, Garba, Jimma, etc., are generally played under the supervision of class mistresses in such schools as have compounds. There are trained drill mistresses in Bombay City, and all the schools have regular drill periods.

133. The number of Girl Guides of all ranks rose by 438 to 8,398. A grant of Rs. 6,709 was made to the Girl Guide Association during the year. The following extract from the report of the Girl Guide Association gives an account of the progress made by the various branches of the Association throughout the Presidency :—

Girl Guide Movement.

"We now have two trainers in our staff and Training Camps and "Weeks have been held throughout the year, while special attention "has been paid to vernacular training for which the need is very "great. Several companies have camped very successfully and the "first Rangers Camp conference was held during the Easter week-"end. More than 20 of our Guiders attended the All India Camp at "Lahore. Thinking Day was celebrated by the holding of large "and small rallies wherever possible and Bombay was fortunate in "having Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon present at one "of its big rallies.

"Good progress is being made especially among the Bluebirds "in the Criminal Tribes areas, Local Boards and Municipalities in "Gujarat and Belgaum are evincing keen interest in the work and "giving every facility to their teachers to get trained so that new "flocks and companies will soon be started in these districts, while "the first Blind Company will soon be started in Bombay. Satara "Division with well over a thousand members has suffered a great "loss with the departure of Miss Pickin for America, but owing "to the very excellent foundation she has laid the work there is "progressing and new flocks in outlying villages still continue to be "registered."

134. Apart from the Training institutions for women teachers, there are a number of special institutions which provide special training in needle-work, embroidery, tailoring, etc., for grown up girls and women. The number of such institutions at the end of the year was 25.

Special Institutions for women.

135. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and N. D., observes:—

General.

"Some schools do very good library work. Debating "Societies also flourish in a few schools. Some "produce manuscript magazines of a really high and artistic order. "Dramatic displays are regularly given by many schools to augment "their school funds. Regular cinema displays are held in a few "schools though none of them has yet been able to afford a machine."

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

136. The following Chapter deals exclusively with European schools which are governed by a special Code of Regulations and which follow a special curriculum. An account of English-teaching schools, which cater mainly for the Indian Christian Community, and which are more closely allied to Anglo-Vernacular schools than to European schools, is given at the end of Chapter VI. Government of India Table VII published with this Report gives a statistical summary of the institutions for Europeans in this Presidency.

Although principally intended for children of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, European schools are allowed to admit non-Europeans up to a limit of 30 per cent. Of the 5,524 pupils in European schools on 31st March, 1934, 4,297, or 77·8 per cent., were Europeans, and 1,227, or 22·2 per cent., belonged to various non-European communities.

Europeans under instruction.

137. In addition to the 4,297 European pupils mentioned above, there were 1,243 Europeans in non-European schools, raising the total number of Europeans under instruction to 5,540 or 13·6 per cent. of the total European population. The following table gives the total number of European pupils under instruction in various kinds of institutions :—

——	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts and Professional Colleges	38	8	46
Secondary schools	2,381	2,907	5,288
Primary schools	40	34	74
Training institutions..	....	69	69
Other Special schools	33	30	63
Total ..	2,492	3,048	5,540
Total for 1932–33 ..	2,366	3,123	5,489

There are no separate collegiate institutions for Europeans. Of the 46 European students receiving higher education, 42 (including 8 women) were attending Arts Colleges, two were reading for Law, one was attending the College of Engineering, Poona, and one was reading for the B.T. degree.

138. The total expenditure on European education increased by Rs. 21,510 to Rs. 14,11,476 which was met from the following sources :—

Expenditure.

—	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	4,80,219	34·0
Fees	6,20,838	44·0
Other sources	3,10,419	22·0
Total ..	14,11,476	100·0

139. There were 34 Secondary schools for Europeans (15 for Boys and 19 for Girls) with 5,421 pupils, an increase of 93. The following table gives comparative details for the last two years :—

Secondary schools and pupils. (a) Number.

	1932–33.	1933–34.
High Schools for { Boys	1,504	1,516
High Schools for { Girls	2,893	3,106
Middle Schools for { Boys	627	577
Middle Schools for { Girls	304	222
Total ..	5,328	5,421

Of the 5,421 pupils in European Secondary schools, 4,218, or 77·8 per cent., were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 1,203, or 22·2 per cent., were non-Europeans. Of the latter, 297 were Indian Christians, 109 Hindus, 150 Muhammadans, 552 Parsis, and 95 others.

140. The expenditure on European Secondary schools decreased by Rs. 7,136 to Rs. 9,10,845, of which Rs. 3,41,723, or 37·5 per cent., was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 3,93,173, or 43·2 per cent., from fees, and Rs. 1,75,949, or 19·3 per cent., from other sources. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a European Secondary school was Rs. 174.

(b) Expenditure.

141. The number of teachers in European schools increased by 9 to 370 of whom 255 or 68·9 per cent. were trained as against 259 or 71·7 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of trained teachers is small and calls for no comment. Efforts are being made by some of the bigger schools to secure the services of trained teachers from England by direct recruitment. A passage grant of Rs. 203 was paid to the Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, for a teacher thus recruited during the year.

Teachers.

In addition to all the Railway schools, which have Provident Fund schemes for their employees, four Secondary schools have introduced similar schemes for the benefit of their teachers.

Training of Teachers.

142. There are no European Training Institutions for men in the Presidency, candidates being required to join the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragalli (Punjab) for training. A teacher from the Barnes High School, Deolali, availed himself of such training during the year and was given a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem.

The St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and the Convent Normal Class, Byculla, are the only Training institutions for European women. European teachers in these institutions also receive stipends of Rs. 40 per mensem while under training. Twenty stipends were awarded during the year. The Inspector of European Schools makes the following remarks on the examinations for which candidates are prepared by these institutions :—

"The St. Mary's Training College, Poona, prepares candidates for the B.E.S.T.D. Examination recently sanctioned by Government and students take the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, which is compulsory as laid down in the curriculum. The whole course is of three years' duration. Candidates are also prepared for the Departmental Kindergarten Examination at this Training College. The course extends over two years.

The Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Byculla, prepares candidates for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination as well as for the S.T.C. Examination. It may also present candidates for the B.E.S.T.D. Examination."

In addition to the Convent Normal Class, Bombay, which caters for the S.T.C. Examination, some of the European Secondary schools also prepare candidates for it. Twenty-three candidates passed the examination during the year.

Examinations.

143. The following table compares the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations which are held in December at various centres :—

	1932-33.			1933-34.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Cambridge School Certificate ..	182	104	57·1	176	98	56·0
Junior ..	190	117	61·6	190	111	58·4
Preliminary ..	101	78	77·2	63	41	65·0

The Inspector of European Schools reports that a number of applications from private candidates for admission to the School Certificate Examination were received, but, as *bona fide* candidates from recognised European schools only are allowed to appear for the examination, the applications had to be rejected. Although the number of

candidates appearing for the examination as well as that of passes recorded a slight decrease, the results can be regarded as satisfactory on the whole. Candidates possessing the Cambridge School Certificate are allowed to join Collegiate institutions affiliated to Home Universities under certain conditions, while the examination is regarded as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University for which some of the European schools also send up candidates.

Fifteen candidates from European schools passed the Matriculation Examination of 1934.

One of the three candidates who appeared for the Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination in July, 1933, passed, while 8 and 7 candidates appeared for Parts I and II of the Departmental Kindergarten Examination and 4 and 7 respectively passed.

The Inspector of European Schools makes the following remarks on the B.E.S.T.D. Examination held in December, 1933 :—

"The B.E.S.T.D. Examination, which was started only in 1931, was held during the year under report at the St. Mary's Training College, Poona, the only institution up till now which prepares candidates for this examination though candidates are expected to be presented in the year 1934–35 from the Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Bombay. The course prescribed for this examination is of much higher standard than that of the S.T.C. Examination. The candidates, who study for this examination, are required to sit for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination during their period of training. Only one candidate appeared for this examination held in December, 1933, and she was successful."

Scholarships.

144. Two sets of 5 Junior and 10 Senior Scholarships are awarded by Government annually on the results of the Cambridge Local examinations. The Senior Scholarships, which are of the value of Rs. 30 per month, are tenable for three years in collegiate institutions affiliated to the Bombay University or in approved Technical, Commercial, or Professional institutions, while the Junior Scholarships of Rs. 12 per month are awarded to pupils attending European High Schools or approved Technical or Professional institutions. Of the 20 Senior scholars, 11 are attending Arts Colleges, 2 Professional Colleges, 6 are studying in Professional institutions, while one left before completing the course.

Both the sets of scholarships are reported to have been fully taken advantage of during the year, the total expenditure on this account amounting to Rs. 8,160 as against Rs. 7,743 in the preceding year.

Hostels and Medical Supervision.

145. Seven institutions for boys and 14 for girls have hostels attached to them. The increase in the number of boarders from 1,673 to 1,783 is a pleasing feature justifying the popularity of these hostels which are under the direct supervision of responsible teachers or Matrons.

The Code of Regulations for European Schools provides for the award of grants to poor or destitute children attending European schools. The total amount paid to boarders and day scholars during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,106.

In addition to the hostels mentioned above, two independent hostels are maintained in Bombay by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, while two others are maintained by the League of Mercy at Lonavla for the benefit of poor or destitute children.

The University Settlement and the Catholic Women's Hostel cater for women attending collegiate institutions in Bombay. Further statistics of these hostels will be found in the table published in the supplement to this Report.

Arrangements for the medical inspection of pupils are made in all European schools and in the hostels attached to them, and, with the exception of a few isolated cases of sickness, which are attended to at once, the health of the pupils is reported to be good.

Special Institutions.

146. The only special institution for Europeans in this Presidency is the Commercial School for Girls conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay. This school is doing good and useful work. Girls from European schools whose circumstances do not permit them to pay for higher education attend this Commercial School where they receive commercial education and are trained in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, etc.

Physical Training and Games.

147. Greater stress is laid on the importance of physical education and although some of the European schools, especially those in Bombay, are handicapped for want of suitable playgrounds, pupils are encouraged to take an active part in outdoor games. There has been improvement in the quality of the drill done as more and more teachers come to realise what a high standard in this work really means. The Board of Education's Physical Training Syllabus is almost universally the basis of the drill syllabus. In some cases a fully qualified teacher is shared by a group of schools. This is a very pleasing sign.

Nearly all schools of any size have Scouts, Guides, Wolf-Cubs, and Bluebirds, and these activities seem to flourish. They are certainly popular and vigorous.

The bigger boys' schools have Cadet Corps which are uniformly smart in turn-out. There were 216 Cadets in three regiments and a total grant of Rs. 1,608 was paid to three schools viz., Cathedral Boys' High School, St. Mary's High School, Mazagaon, and Barnes Boys' High School, Deolali, under article 43 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

148. Mr. Eric Hudson Davies, the Inspector of European Schools, makes the following general remarks on the state and progress of European schools in this Presidency :—

General remarks.

"Steady though unostentatious progress has continued in the development of European schools during the year under review. This is most easily observable in the greater uniformity of schools of various types which yearly, under the pressure of Departmental suggestions and policy, tend to approximate more and more closely to the standard of the better schools. Much still remains to be done however. Specialist subject teaching is now attempted in every European High School: where it is less completely attempted as in Convent Schools generally, the schools express their willingness to co-operate in introducing such a scheme and are doing so as rapidly as a rather slow improvement in the quality of their teaching staff will permit.

"Religious orders and communities tend to concentrate in the first place on buildings and amenities and I look with great favour on the increased, though still slight, number of visits interchanged between Heads and Managers of various types of schools. I hope that schools will see more and more clearly how valuable this closer contact is.

"I am happy to be able to express once more my satisfaction at the way in which the European schools of this Presidency are uniformly ready to co-operate with the suggestions made to them for their own development and for the good of European Education generally."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Introduction.

149. In this chapter, as in previous Reports, the education of Muhammadans in Sind is dealt with separately, as the conditions and problems connected with Muhammadan Education in Sind differ widely from those in the rest of the Presidency. Whilst the Muhammadans constitute 8·8 per cent. of the total population in the Presidency proper, the corresponding percentage in Sind is 72·8.

A—Presidency excluding Sind.

Muhammadan pupils under instruction.

150. The number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions increased from 163,645 to 167,564, or by 2·4 per cent. Of these, 156,448 were in recognised institutions and 11,116 in unrecognised institutions as compared with 152,901 and 10,744 respectively in the preceding year. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions in the different Divisions :—

	Number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total pupils of all classes in such institutions.		Percentage of Muhammadan population to total population.
	1932–33.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1933–34.	
Bombay Division ..	42,076	44,301	14·6	14·4	8·6
Central Division ..	38,195	39,364	10·3	10·3	6·2
Northern Division ..	30,451	40,136	15·8	15·8	11·6
Southern Division ..	31,288	31,143	15·7	15·6	11·2
European and English teaching Schools.	1,291	1,454	6·0	6·5	..
Total ..	152,901	156,448	13·5	13·4	8·8

It will be seen from these figures that the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils is considerably higher than the percentage of Muhammadan population to the total population in each Division.

The following table gives the percentage of pupils of different communities in all classes of institutions to their total population :—

	Hindus.				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
Bombay Division ..	18·0	4·2	2·9	5·4	10·6	11·0	6·2
Central Division ..	19·0	5·4	3·2	5·7	10·2	11·9	6·2
Northern Division..	31·1	6·2	5·2	8·0	13·3	10·4	8·8
Southern Division..	13·2	4·9	3·9	5·4	8·1	8·1	5·8
Total ..	19·5	5·1	3·6	6·0	10·5	10·8	6·5

These figures show that Muhammadans have not only a higher percentage of pupils under instruction than any other community, except the advanced Hindus, but also a higher percentage than the average for all communities taken together.

The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions :—

	Pupils in		Percentage.
	1932–33.	1933–34	Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges	454	472	+ 3·9
Professional Colleges..	179	183	+ 2·2
Secondary Schools	8,973	9,601	+ 7·0
Primary Schools	140,214	143,556	+ 2·4
Special Schools	3,081	2,636	—14·4
Total ..	152,901	156,448	+ 2·3
Unrecognised Institutions	10,744	11,116	+ 3·5
Grand Total ..	163,645	167,564	+ 2·4

It will be seen that there has been an increase in all classes of institutions except the special schools in which there is a decrease.

Expenditure.

151. The total expenditure on the education of Muhammadans may be estimated roughly at Rs. 45,94,000, of which Rs. 20,12,000 was met from Provincial funds. The expenditure on institutions specially maintained for Muhammadans was Rs. 23,17,751, of which Rs. 10,18,960 was borne by Government.

Higher Education.

152. During the year under report, the number of Muhammadan students in Arts and Professional Colleges increased from 454 to 472 and from 179 to 183 respectively. The number of Muhammadan students in the Ismail College at Andheri, was 137 as compared with 123 in 1932-33.

The following table gives the percentages to population of students belonging to different communities attending Arts and Professional Colleges :—

	Hindus.				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
1932-33 ..	0·56	0·01	0·002	0·05	0·04	0·32	0·06
1933-34 ..	0·59	0·01	0·004	0·06	0·04	0·36	0·07

The number of Muhammadan students who pass the Matriculation and higher University Examinations is steadily increasing. The number of Muhammadan students who passed the various University Examinations in 1933-34 is given below :—

Examination.	Number passed.
M.A.	11
M.Sc.	2
B.A. (Honours)	23
B.A. (Pass)	39
B.Sc.	7
LL.B.	16
M.B.B.S.	5
B.E.	5
B.T.	1
B.Com.	2
B.Ag.	2
Intermediate Arts	74
Intermediate Science	25
Intermediate Commerce	5
Inter Agricultural	1
Matriculation	477

With a view to encouraging Muhammadans to take higher education, Government have provided special facilities for them. In Government Professional Colleges 10 per cent. of the places are reserved for

Muhammadans. Details of the scholarships provided are given below :—

Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.		
	College of Engineering.	College of Commerce.	Law College.
42 scholarships of Rs. 15 (40 tenable for four years and 2 tenable for one year).	Three scholarships of Rs. 30 tenable for three years.	One scholarship of Rs. 25 tenable for three years.	Three scholarships of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 tenable for two years.

In addition to these scholarships, certain Muhammadan benefactors have provided endowment funds, the interest of which is utilised in giving a number of scholarships in Arts and Professional colleges. Details of these funds are given below :—

Name of the Endowment Fund.	Amount of the Fund.	Total number of scholarships.	Value of each scholarship.	Where awarded.
	Rs.		Rs. Per month	
Sir Mahomed Yusuf Scholarship Fund.	2,43,600	26	30	Ismail College, Andheri.
Kazi Shahabuddin Scholarship Fund.	1,45,800	19	15	Arts Colleges and Savantwadi State.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Scholarship Fund.	2,42,300	5	70	Royal Institute of Science.
		12	30	
Saiyid Saiyidmiyan Ahmedmiyan Kadri Scholarship Fund.	25,000	1	15	Gujarat College (Junior B.A. Class).
		1	12	Agricultural College.
		1	15	Grant Medical College or College of Engineering.

Secondary Education.

153. The number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools increased by 628 to 9,601 or by 7·0 per cent. The increase in the preceding year was 488 only. The following

table gives the percentage to population of pupils belonging to different communities in Secondary schools :—

	Hindus.				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
1932–33 ..	3·59	0·18	0·06	0·44	0·56	4·36	0·61
1933–34 ..	3·82	0·19	0·06	0·47	0·61	4·50	0·64

There are 30 Secondary schools, including English classes, which are maintained specially for Muhammadans. Government maintain Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli, Anglo-Urdu Middle Schools at Nasik and Sholapur, and an Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Muhammadan girls at Poona. There is provision for the teaching of Persian in all Government High Schools and of Urdu in ten Government schools, whilst Arabic is taught in the Government High Schools at Jalgaon, Nasik, and Surat and in the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.

The Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli have hostels attached to them. A plot of land from the play-ground of the Nasik High School has been given to the Nasik Muslim Education Society to erect a hostel for Muhammadan boys and it is hoped that the hostel when built will remove a long-felt need at Nasik. In other Government High Schools separate boarding arrangements have been made where the number of Muhammadan boarders is sufficient to justify such arrangements.

The efforts of Government are also supplemented by private enterprise. The Konkan Muslim Education Society maintains a separate hostel for Muhammadan boys attached to the S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi. The Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay, and the Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi, provide hostel accommodation for 46 and 25 boys respectively. In the Central Division, in addition to the Darul-Ulum Muslim High School at Panchgani and the Badria Anglo-Vernacular School in Poona for Shia Bohoris (teaching through Gujarati), there are four Anglo-Urdu classes. In the Northern Division there are four Secondary schools, viz. (1) the Anjuman-e-Islam High School at Ahmedabad, (2) the late Haji Casam Mahomed Anglo-Vernacular Commercial School at Rander, and (3) the two English classes attached to District Local Board Urdu schools at Hansot and Kavi in the Broach District. There is one aided school at Bhatkal in the Southern Division maintained mainly for the benefit of the large Muslim population of the place, while two District Local Board Urdu Primary schools at Belgaum and Kudchi teach English in Standards V to VII.

Government have provided special facilities for the encouragement of Secondary education among Muhammadans. In all Government High Schools 15 per cent. of the places are reserved for them and in the Northern

Division this percentage has been raised to 20. Free-studentships are awarded in Government Secondary schools to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils in the school. Six hundred and thirty-seven special scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 have been provided for Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools.

The majority of Muhammadans attend the ordinary Secondary schools but there is a growing demand for more Anglo-Urdu schools or classes. In this connection the Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Central Division, remarks—

"The absence of Anglo-Urdu schools in most places causes much "hardship to a student intending to join a Secondary institution. He is "under the circumstances required to read in an Anglo-Marathi school "in which he finds it difficult to follow instruction imparted through the "medium of Marathi."

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, comments on these remarks as under:—

"This may be partly true, but the plaint would carry more weight "if the wastage and stagnation figures in the Anglo-Urdu Schools "above Standard III were more satisfactory. The best way of show-"ing the need for more schools is to use the existing ones fully; this is "not being done at present."

Primary Education.

154. The number of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools increased during the year from 140,214 to 143,556 or by 2·4 per cent. Of these, 104,915 were in schools specially intended for Muhammadans and the remaining 38,641 in ordinary schools.

Wastage.

155. Although this increase is encouraging, there is a considerable falling-off in numbers as one goes up the educational ladder from the Infant class upwards. This is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Infants.	Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV
1929-30	55,833	..	..	..	..
1930-31	..	24,865	..	..	..
1931-32	..	..	19,503	..	..
1932-33	..	..	..	14,883	..
1933-34	..	..	..	..	11,619

The drop from 24,865 in Standard I to 11,619 in Standard IV, or of 53·3 per cent., is considerable and requires the earnest attention of the Muhammadan community. The corresponding percentage for all communities taken together is 40·6.

156. Two alternative courses—Urdu-Vernacular and Vernacular-Urdu—continue to be followed in Urdu Primary schools. In the former, the medium of instruction is Urdu with Vernacular as an optional subject, while in the latter, Vernacular is the medium of instruction in all subjects and Urdu is taught as a compulsory extra language. The course to be followed is left to the choice of the local Muhammadans. The following table compares the position of the two classes of schools and of pupils in them in 1932-33 and 1933-34 :—

Curricula.

	District Local Board.							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools.				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools.			
	1932-33.		1933-34.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Bombay Division.	48	2,599	47	2,584	104	6,403	165	7,572
Central Division.	129	6,696	130	7,347	90	3,122	97	2,940
Northern Division	30	2,193	20	1,852	100	6,534	113	7,296
Southern Division	212	11,201	213	11,234	..	..	..	..
Total ..	419	22,779	416	23,017	309	16,119	375	17,808

	Municipal.							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools.				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools.			
	1932-33.		1933-34.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Bombay Division.	143	16,556	143	18,208	12	758	15	925
Central Division.	97	11,067	97	12,248	21	1,360	25	1,476
Northern Division	75	9,142	69	8,268	16	2,161	24	3,580
Southern Division	76	8,581	81	8,992	..	..	..	..
Total ..	391	45,945	395	47,716	49	4,279	64	5,981

It is evident from these figures that the Urdu-Vernacular course is more popular in the urban or Municipal areas. The Muhammadans in rural areas generally prefer the Vernacular-Urdu course. It is reported that the District Local Board, Ratnagiri, tried the experiment of turning all of their Vernacular-Urdu schools into Urdu-Vernacular ones, but they had to give up the idea as it was found to be impracticable. There is no

gainsaying the fact that the necessity of learning two languages acts as a definite brake upon the progress of studies in both kinds of schools and presents a problem of far reaching implication which can be solved by the Muhammadan community alone.

The number of Muhammadan pupils who passed the Urdu and Vernacular Final Examinations decreased during the year as will be seen from the following table:—

	Vernacular Final.		Urdu Final.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Bombay Division	13	22	128	111
Central Division	135	117	202	156
Northern Division	45	43	112	81
Southern Division	62	59	42	55
Total ..	255	241	484	403

This decrease is to be deplored because it will have its effect on the recruitment of Muhammadan teachers for Primary schools.

157. The following table shows the number of Muhammadan teachers in Primary schools in each Division and their qualifications:—

Primary teachers.

	Trained.		Untrained.						Total Trained and Untrained.	
			Qualified.		Unqualified.		Total.			
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Bombay Division	438	465	312	315	168	178	480	493	918	958
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	47·7	48·5	34·0	32·9	18·3	18·6	52·3	51·5	100	100
Central Division	484	516	484	480	77	77	561	566	1,045	1,082
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	46·3	47·7	46·3	45·2	7·4	7·1	53·7	52·3	100	100
Northern Division	431	445	394	394	48	49	442	443	873	888
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	49·4	50·1	45·1	44·4	5·5	5·5	50·6	49·9	100	100
Southern Division	448	442	306	313	43	46	349	350	797	801
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	56·2	55·2	38·4	39·1	5·4	5·7	43·8	44·8	100	100
Total (Presidency proper)	1,801	1,868	1,496	1,511	336	350	1,832	1,861	3,633	3,729
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	49·6	50·1	41·2	40·5	9·2	9·4	50·4	49·9	100	100

The total number of Muhammadan teachers in Primary schools increased from 3,633 to 3,729. This increase was shared by all Divisions. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of trained Muhammadan teachers has increased from 49·6 to 50·1. It will be seen from the above table, however, that the percentage of trained Muhammadan teachers in the Bombay and Central Divisions has not yet reached 50 which is the minimum percentage of trained teachers prescribed under the Primary Education Act.

For the training of Muhammadan men teachers Government maintain Urdu training schools at Poona and Ahmedabad. The school in Poona provides a two years' course, while that in Ahmedabad the First Year course only. Further details of these schools are given in Chapter VIII. Government also maintain three Central Urdu schools in the Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts with a view to providing facilities for Muhammadan pupils to qualify for the teaching profession. In addition to these, there are two other Central Urdu schools maintained at Nasirabad and Tankaria by the District Local Boards of East Khandesh and Broach respectively and aided by Government.

158. The number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in different classes of institutions is given below :—

Education of Muhammadan girls.

	1932-33.	1933-34.
Colleges	11	14
Secondary schools	527	620
Primary schools..	38,348	40,273
Special schools	124	115
Total ..	39,010	41,022

It is very gratifying that the total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction has been increasing and particularly in Secondary schools and Colleges. In spite of this increase, however, the position as regards the education of Muhammadan girls cannot be said to be satisfactory. The prevalence of the purdah system, the apathy of Muhammadan parents towards the education of girls and the dearth of qualified women teachers are the main obstacles to progress. Apart from this, the Muhammadan population is scattered thinly and unevenly in the mofussil so that separate girls' schools are found only in villages in which the sufficiency of numbers justifies their maintenance. It is a good sign therefore that Muhammadans in the Northern Division send their girls to boys' schools where there are no separate schools for girls.

The Urdu schools for girls follow a separate curriculum in which instruction in all subjects is given through the medium of Urdu. The number of girls who appeared and passed the Urdu Final Examination in 1933-34 was 219 and 71, as against 189 and 57 respectively in the preceding year.

Reports from the Divisional Inspectors show that Urdu girls' schools are generally inferior to the other girls' schools in respect of staff, equipment, and accommodation and that the most pressing need is for more trained mistresses in Urdu girls' schools. In this connection the Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., observes—

"The majority of trained mistresses belong to the schools "maintained by major Municipalities and to the Government Central "Urdu School, Poona. The real scarcity of trained mistresses "prevails where they are badly wanted, viz., Local Board schools "and schools maintained by minor Municipalities".

It is necessary for Local Authorities to depute promising girls for training who will be willing to take up teaching in the District as their profession. The difficulties in the way are obvious. Most Muslim women of necessity work under many disadvantages both internal and external, but with support and sympathy from the community many of these disadvantages can be removed or minimised. There are signs that Muslims are beginning to take a greater interest in the education of their girls, but interest by itself is of little value unless a firm stand is taken by local Anjumans and a united effort is made to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon parents to send their girls to school and keep them there.

For the training of Urdu women teachers Government maintain a separate Urdu Training School in Poona which is strictly a Purdah institution and which provides a two years' course leading to the First Year's Certificate Examination. The Bombay Municipality also maintains a training institution called the R. C. Urdu Training Institution for the training of Muhammadan women for their Urdu Girls' schools.

Institutions specially meant for Muhammadans.

159. The number of special institutions for Muhammadan boys and girls was 1,143 and 301 respectively as compared with 1,180 and 301 in 1932-33. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in these institutions was 109,082 against 106,286 in 1932-33. Further details regarding these institutions are given in Appendix II to this Report.

Maktabs and Mulla schools.

160. The total number of these institutions was 228 and they were attended by 12,369 pupils. These institutions follow their own curriculum and teach merely the recitation of the Koran and in some cases a little of Urdu and Arithmetic in addition. They are practically Primary schools giving religious instruction.

161. The following table gives the number of Primary schools specially meant for Muhammadans maintained by District Local Boards and Municipalities and the number of Muhammadan pupils in them and in other Primary schools :—

Condition of Muhammadan Education under the Local Authorities.

		Number of schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in		
			Special schools.	Other schools.	Total.
1933.					
District Local Board ..	Boys ..	704	34,684	22,255	56,939
	Girls ..	88	3,910	1,217	5,127
Municipal ..	Boys ..	288	36,045	7,984	44,029
	Girls ..	153	13,461	1,363	14,824
	Total ..	1,233	88,100	32,819	120,919
1934.					
District Local Board ..	Boys ..	681	35,028	23,060	58,088
	Girls ..	83	4,110	1,027	5,137
Municipal ..	Boys ..	291	37,399	7,920	45,319
	Girls ..	157	15,468	794	16,262
	Total ..	1,212	92,005	32,801	124,806

It will be seen that although the number of schools has decreased, the number of pupils in them has increased. The above figures also show that within the limited finances they possess the Local Authorities are doing their best. The position of Muhammadans under the Local Authorities is that of a minority and with a view to safeguarding their interests special provision has been made under the Primary Education Act for Muhammadan representation on School Boards.

As regards the efforts made by the District School Board, East Khandesh, for the education of Tadvis, a Muhammadan hill tribe, the Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division, reports—

"In March, 1934, an educational conference of the Tadvis was "held at Kerhale, near Raver, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. G. "Patil, Chairman, District School Board, East Khandesh. The "conference was attended by about one thousand Tadvis and several

"other gentlemen and members and officials of the District School "Board, East Khandesh."

Muhammadan Officers in the Superior Educational Services.

162. There is a Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools in the B. E. S. Class II in each Division of the Presidency proper. There is also an Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools for the Bombay Division and Central Division in the B. E. S. Class II.

The total number of posts in the I. E. S. and the B. E. S. Classes I and II, and the number of posts held by Muhammadans in the Presidency, excluding Sind, were as under :—

	Total number of posts in the Presidency proper excluding Sind.	Number of posts held by Muhammadans.
I. E. S.	32	1
B. E. S. Class I ..	22	4
B. E. S. Class II ..	96	19

Conclusion.

163. Owing to financial stringency, the progress of Muhammadan Education is not as rapid as it would be under favourable circumstances. There is much scope for expansion and it is hoped that with the improvement of the finances the Local Authorities in charge of Primary education will be able to devote more and better attention to the educational requirements of all classes, including the Muhammadans.

Even so, it must be remarked that more advantage could be taken of existing facilities and it would help greatly if Muhammadan leaders gave a lead to public opinion. The standard of work and teaching in Muhammadan schools in many cases falls below that in ordinary schools and this is too often due to parents who do not insist on regular attendance and to teachers who are easy-going and uninspiring. Muhammadan children are as mentally alert as any others and will respond similarly to stimulus and effort.

Sind.

164. As stated already the percentage of Muhammadan population in Sind to the total population is 72·8. It is mainly scattered in rural areas. The problem of the education of these classes is, therefore, closely associated with village schools.

Number of pupils.

165. The number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction decreased by 4,674 to 85,527 or by 5·2 per cent. of whom 75,923 were in recognised institutions. The decrease is due to the closure of such Mulla schools as had a small number of

pupils. The following table shows the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all kinds of institutions :—

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	122	1	149	2
Professional Colleges ..	25	....	36	....
Secondary Schools ..	3,828	61	3,912	77
Primary Schools	62,383	14,353	60,067	14,411
Special Schools	462	10	435	11
Total Recognised ..	66,820	14,425	64,599	14,501
Unrecognised ..	7,138	1,818	5,179	1,248
Grand Total ..	73,958	16,243	69,778	15,749

The number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions was 45·4 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction.

The following figures represent the percentage of pupils of various communities to their population in recognised institutions :—

	Percentage in 1933-34.
Hindus { Advanced	14·8
Hindus { Intermediate	1·9
Hindus { Backward	1·5
Average for Hindus	8·2
Muhammadans	2·8
Others	8·6
Average for the whole Division	4·3

It will be seen that, while the average for Advanced Hindus is 14·8 and for all Hindus 8·2, that for Muhammadans is 2·8. This shows that the Muhammadans still have much leeway to make up. It is for the District Local Board Local Authorities to devise means to bring education to the Muhammadan masses in rural areas. For the present, however, the Boards cannot do much in this direction owing to want of funds.

Expenditure.

166. The total expenditure on Muhammadan Education in Sind is estimated at Rs. 25,32,252 of which Rs. 11,91,648, i.e. 47·1 per cent. was met from the Provincial Funds.

Higher Education.

167. The number of Muhammadans attending Colleges increased by 39 or 26·4 per cent. to 187. Of these, 151 were in the Arts Colleges and 36 in the Professional Colleges. The increase in the year is satisfactory.

Scholarships in Colleges.

168. For the encouragement of higher education among the Muhammadans in Sind, Government have provided 48 scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem each of the aggregate value of Rs. 11,520 for Muhammadan students from Sind, studying in Arts Colleges. (The value of these scholarships was Rs. 30 but it was reduced to Rs. 20 from June, 1933.) In addition, there are the following scholarships:

King Edward Memorial Scholarships.	1 at Rs. 35	per mensem.
	3 at Rs. 25	,,
	4 at Rs. 20	,,
Amir Sir Ali Murad Scholarships ..	1 at Rs. 60	,,
	1 at Rs. 25	,,
	6 at Rs. 20	,,
Local Board Scholarships ..	8 at Rs. 30	,,
	4 at Rs. 20	,,
	1 at Rs. 15	,,

The last three kinds of scholarships are also tenable for courses other than the Arts.

Two of the 16 King Edward Memorial and Sir Ali Murad scholarships are reserved for candidates domiciled in the Khairpur State territory.

So far as Professional Colleges are concerned, Muhammadan students in Sind are eligible for the special scholarships provided by Government for Muhammadans in the Presidency as a whole.

Secondary Education.

169. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending Secondary schools increased by 100 or 2·6 per cent. to 3,989.

One hundred and thirty-seven Muhammadan pupils (including 10 ex-students) passed the Matriculation examination this year out of 328 (including 54 ex-students) who appeared, as against 131 and 323 in 1932-33.

The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools by standards:—

Standard.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I	927	27	951
II	777	16	793
III	629	17	646
IV	512	4	516
V	414	6	420
VI	359	3	362
VII	297	4	301
Total ..	3,912	77	3,989

Special facilities are provided by Government, Local Bodies and others for the advancement of Secondary education of Muhammadans. These

are described by the Educational Inspector in Sind in the following paragraphs :—

"*Institutions.*—There are two special Secondary schools for "Muhammadans, the Sind Madressah, Karachi, and the Lawrence "Madressah, Tando Bago, which receive special treatment in regard "to the annual maintenance grant.

"The Sind Madressah is the largest institution in Sind. The number "on the rolls was 747 as against 779 in the previous year. The school "gets a special grant of Rs. 50,000, the largest grant given to an "Educational Institution in this Division. The total annual expendi- "ture on the school amounts to Rs. 72,775 and is met from Govern- "ment grant and fees. The school maintains a boarding house at an "annual expenditure of Rs. 30,697. This expenditure is met from "grants from Local Bodies and from the small income derived from "Endowment Funds. There were 150 boarders.

"The Lawrence Madressah, Tando Bago, caters for the poor "Muhammadans of the Lar in the Hyderabad District and the desert "adjoining it. The number on the rolls was 137. Of these, 108 "were Muhammadans and 29 Hindus. Interest on the Endowment "Fund, donated by the late Khan Bahadur Mir Ghullam Muhammad "Khan, O.B.E., of Tando Bago, a Government grant at the rate of "one-half of the expenditure, and the annual grant by the District "Local Board, Hyderabad, are the sources of income for maintaining "the institution.

"*Hostels.*—Hostels specially for Muhammadans are attached to "both the abovementioned Madressahs, though Boarders also are "admitted. Hostels specially for Muhammadans are attached to "the following Secondary schools also :—

(1) Larkana Madressah.
(2) Naushahro Madressah and High School.
(3) Mirpurkhas Madressah and High School.
(4) District Local Board, Anglo-Vernacular School, Nawabshah.

"The expenditure on the first three hostels is met from the District "Local Board funds and that on the fourth is borne by well-to-do "Muhammadans of the District.

"The following hostels are specially reserved for Muhammadans, "though not attached to any particular school :—

"*Hyderabad Muhammadan Hostel.*—It occupies the additional "Training College buildings which have been permanently "transferred by Government to the Muslim Education Society.

"*Sukkur Muhammadan Hostel.*—It is maintained from the "District Local Board Funds.

"*MacLachlan Hostel.*—It is at Jacobabad. It is a great "convenience to pupils from the Upper Sind Frontier District.

"In all the abovementioned hostels, free-boarderships are granted "to poor and deserving pupils.

"*Scholarships.*—Seven hundred Government special scholarships "ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem each, are reserved for

" Muhammadans in Secondary schools. The number of eligible candi-
" dates is fast increasing. The number of Muhammadan girls in Secon-
" dary schools rose from 61 to 77, i.e. 26·2 per cent. Almost all the
" deserving Muhammadan girls who apply for scholarships, get them.
" In addition to the Government scholarships, there are 8 scholarships,
" called the King Edward Memorial Scholarships, tenable in Standards
" IV to VII.

" *Other facilities to Muhammadans.*

" I. There is a Zamindari Fund for the support of poor Muham-
" madan pupils studying at the Municipal High School, Jacobabad.

" II. Special consideration is given to the claims of Muhammadans
" in the matter of deputation to the Training institutions. They
" are also given preference for appointments as assistant masters
" and clerks.

" III. In all the Government High Schools, free-studentships
" are allowed to Muhammadans to the extent of 30 per cent. of the
" number of Muhammadan pupils in the school.

" IV. In each Government High School, places are reserved for
" Muhammadans in proportion to the Muhammadan population
" of the district."

Primary Education.

170. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending recognised Primary schools decreased by 2,258 to 74,478, i.e. by 3·0 per cent. This decrease is reported by the Inspector to be due to the decrease in the number of Mulla schools and to economic causes. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools is 87·1 per cent. of the total number of Muhammadans under instruction. Of the 74,478 pupils, 30,202 or 40·6 per cent. were in recognised Primary schools specially maintained for Muhammadans as against 32,617 or 42·5 per cent. in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of Muhammadan pupils in primary schools, by standards :—

Standard.	Total.	Percentage to total number of pupils.
Infants	28,512	38·3
Standard I	13,339	17·9
Standard II	10,902	14·6
Standard III	8,728	11·7
Standard IV	6,604	8·9
Total, Lower Primary Stage ..	68,085	91·4
Standard V	3,152	4·2
Standard VI	1,838	2·5
Standard VII	1,403	1·9
Total, Upper Primary Stage ..	6,393	8·6
	74,478	100·0

The disproportion between the figures of lower Primary and upper Primary stages are striking and is due to natural causes.

At the Vernacular Final Examination, 337 (including 32 girls) passed out of 867 (including 63 girls) who appeared.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine scholarships for Muhammadans are given by the District Local Boards ranging in value from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 each in the Primary schools within their area. The Hyderabad Municipality gives 11 scholarships of Rs. 3 each. Thirty-seven scholarships of Rs. 2 each and 1 of Re. 1 are awarded by the District School Board, Nawabshah.

Prizes, books, slates, etc., are distributed free amongst poor Muhammadan pupils in Local Board schools. The District Local Boards *give special consideration to the claims of Muhammadans in the matter of deputation to the Training College, Hyderabad, and appointments as teachers in Local Board Primary schools.*

171. In Mulla schools, there are special prizes for good attendance.

Primary teachers.

Of the 3,527 teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools, 1,682 or 47·7 per cent. are Muhammadans of whom 929 or 55·2 per cent. are trained. Of the 753 untrained teachers, 719 are qualified and 34 unqualified. Of the 1,682 Muhammadan teachers, 149 are women, 67 or 45 per cent. being trained.

The percentage of Muhammadan teachers during the preceding year was 47·5 against 47·7 of this year.

Progress of Muhammadan Education under Local Authorities.

172. The following statement gives the figures by Local Authorities, of the increase in the number of pupils of all communities and of Muhammadans :—

		Number of pupils before the transfer of control.		Number of pupils at the end of the year 1933-34.		Percentage of increase.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Local Authority Municipalities.							
Total ..	All Communities ..	19,192	9,800	26,708	15,367	39·2	56·8
	Muhammadans ..	5,701	2,025	8,702	3,684	52·1	81·9
District Local Boards.							
Total ..	All Communities ..	50,500	4,295	57,996	8,047	14·8	87·4
	Muhammadans ..	23,659	468	31,604	2,090	33·6	350·3

On these figures the Educational Inspector comments as under :—

"In the case of the Municipal Local Authorities, there has been an "increase of 39·2 per cent. in the number of boys and 56·8 per cent. in "the number of girls, since the transfer of control. The correspond- "ing figures for Muhammadans are 52·1 per cent. and 81·9 per cent.

"Increase in the Karachi Municipal schools was the highest. Of the "total increase, this Municipality alone contributed as under :—

Percentage of the total increase.				Percentage of the increase contributed by the Karachi Municipality out of those of the total increase.			
All Communities.		Muhammadans.		All Communities.		Muhammadans.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
39·2	56·8	52·1	81·9	25·4	40·1	42·0	69·7

"Karachi is the only Municipal Local Authority which has "introduced compulsion in a quarter where the bulk of the population "is Muhammadan.

"The District Local Board figures also show a marked increase in "the case of Muhammadan children. In the case of the District Local "Board Local Authorities, there was an increase of 14·8 per cent. "in the case of boys and 87·4 per cent. in the case of girls, since "the transfer of control. The corresponding figures for Muhammadans "are 33·6 per cent. and 356·3 per cent. The highest increase was in "the Local Board schools, Thar Parkar District. This Local "Authority alone contributed as under :—

Percentage of the total increase.				Percentage of the increase contributed by the District Local Board, Thar Parkar, out of those of the total increase.			
All Communities.		Muhammadans.		All Communities.		Muhammadans.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14·8	87·4	33·6	356·3	5·6	13·3	8·5	74·7 "

Mulla Schools.

173. Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools, 29,779 or 40 per cent. were in Mulla schools as compared with 32,067 or 41·8 per cent. in 1932–33.

The following table shows the progress made by the Mulla schools during the year 1933-34 :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1932-33.
1. Number of Mulla Boys' Schools ..	782	722	— 60
Number of Mulla Girls' Schools ..	138	154	+ 12
Number of Mulla Night Schools ..	2	2	....
Total number of schools ..	922	878	— 44
2. Number of pupils in Boys' Schools ..	28,133	25,595	— 2,538
Number of pupils in Girls' Schools ..	4,516	4,771	+ 255
Number of pupils in Night Schools ..	48	45	— 3
Total number of pupils ..	32,697	30,411	— 2,286
3. Number of pupils sent to Local Board and Municipal Schools.	230	299	+ 69
4. Number of pupils sent to Secondary Schools.	122	144	+ 22
Number of boys sent for the Vernacular Final Examination.	46	50	+ 4
5. Number of girls sent for the Vernacular Final Examination.	1	1	....
6. Number of pupils sent up for the Special Muhammadan Middle School Scholarship Examination.	78	98	+ 20
Number of pupils awarded scholarships ..	12	19	+ 7
7. Mulla schools teaching lower Primary Standards up to Standard IV (Schedule H).	38	23	— 15
8. Mulla schools teaching Standards V, VI and Vernacular Final Examination course (Schedule H).	162	202	+ 40
Total number of schools teaching Primary course (Schedule H).	200	225	+ 25

The total number of Mulla schools decreased from 922 to 878 and the number of pupils in them from 32,697 to 30,411. This decrease is reported to be due to the following reasons :—

(1) Weeding out of schools which were insufficient or in which there was thin attendance.

(2) On account of failure of crops, floods, disagreement between the local people and the Mulla or death of the Mulla.

(3) Discouraging of boys' schools in places where there are Local Board schools.

The Educational Inspector reports that there exists a strong desire amongst Mullas to raise their schools to full primary schools but that this cannot be fulfilled as they cannot get qualified assistant teachers for want of funds.

Mulla school teachers.

174. The number of teachers in Mulla schools was as under :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
(*a*) Trained in the Training College for Men, Hyderabad	36	38
(*b*) Vernacular Final passed (including those who have been trained at the Mulla Training Class) ..	142	160
(*c*) Unqualified (including those who have been trained at Mulla Training Class).	949	907
Total .. .	1,127	1,105

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The future progress of Mulla Schools depends very largely on "employment of suitable Government paid Naibs which is not possible "under the existing financial conditions.

"The pay of a qualified assistant teacher employed in a Mulla school "is only Rs. 16 as compared to Rs. 25 paid in Local Board or Municipal "schools. For the former, there is neither Pension nor Provident "Fund, hence he is always on the look out for other jobs. As soon "as he gets one, he is off."

Expenditure on Mulla schools.

175. The total expenditure on Mulla schools in 1933-34 was Rs. 4,56,527. It was made up as under :—

—	Provincial Revenues.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indirect expenditure	44,862	1	44,863
Direct expenditure	1,60,890	2,50,774	4,11,664
Total ..	2,05,752	2,50,775	4,56,527

The direct expenditure from Provincial funds was distributed as under :—

	Expenditure.
	Rs.
Capitation grant	1,12,100
Assistants	28,900
Accommodation grant	6,000
Equipment grant	3,965
Lungis and other rewards	1,000
Prizes for good attendance	3,000
Books and writing materials	4,998
Prize books and slates	927
Total ..	1,60,890

The following table gives expenditure on Mulla schools per pupil and per school etc. calculated on the total direct expenditure :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Cost per pupil	11·6	13·5
2. Capitation grant per pupil	3·4	3·7
3. Capitation grant per school	121·6	127·7
4. Cost per school	379·5	468·9
5. Cost per school paid by Government	174·3	183·2

The general increase in the cost per pupil and per school is due to the decrease in the number of pupils and of schools.

The expenditure on Mulla schools compares favourably with the cost of Local Board and Municipal schools. Similar figures for Local Board and Municipal schools are given below :—

	Rs.
Average cost per pupil	23·6
Average cost per school	1,689·7
Average cost per school paid by Government ..	1,193·7

Muhammadan Inspecting Staff.

176. Government maintain 3 Deputy Educational Inspectors for Muhammadan Education who are in the B.E.S. Class II with 9 assistants, who are in the S. E. S. The total number of posts in the superior

Educational Service and the number of posts held by Muhammadans in Sind were as under :—

	Total number of posts.	Number held by Muhammadans.
B.E.S. Class I	2	1
B.E.S. Class II	12	7

Koran classes.

177. There were 205 Koran classes attached to District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools against 179 in the preceding year. Muhammadans in the rural area are reported to be very particularly keen on religious instruction being given to their children. The allowance of the Koran teacher ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

Urdu Teaching.

178. Urdu is one of the languages taught in the following schools :—

Name of the school.	Total number on rolls.	Number of boys learning Urdu.
Sind Madressah, Karachi	747	252
Karachi Academy	329	165
Kutch Memon Middle School, Karachi	60	60
Municipal Anglo-Urdu School, Karachi	43	43

There are Urdu Primary schools in the Karachi city and the Thar Parkar district only. The total number of such institutions is 57 with 5,508 pupils. Of these, 55 with 5,446 pupils, are under the Karachi Municipal Local Authority, and 2 with 62 pupils under the Thar Parkar District Local Board Local Authority.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION OF INTERMEDIATE AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

Introduction.

179. This chapter deals with those Hindu Communities which are classed as Intermediate and Backward in the Census Report. The Intermediate communities comprise chiefly cultivators and artisans. The Backward classes consist of (*i*) the Depressed classes, now termed the Scheduled classes, (*ii*) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (*iii*) other Backward classes. The figures for the Criminal Tribes have been included either in the figures shown under "Other Backward Classes" or under "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes." The classification "Intermediate" and "Backward" given here corresponds to the terms "Backward" and "Depressed" formerly used in the Primary Education Act.

Presidency proper.

180. The following table gives the distribution of population and pupils by communities:—

Race or Creed.		Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of population to total population.	Number of pupils under Instruction.	Percentage of pupils to total No. of pupils.	Percentage of pupils to population.
Hindus ..	Advanced ..	1,313,744	7·3	258,692	21·6	19·7
	Intermediate ..	10,536,967	58·8	538,641	44·9	5·2
	Backward ..	3,752,221	20·9	136,993	11·4	3·7
	Total ..	15,602,932	87·0	934,326	77·9	6·0
Muhammadans ..		1,583,259	8·9	167,564	13·9	10·6
Zoroastrians ..		85,662	0·5	17,663	1·5	20·6
Indian Christians ..		267,460	1·5	40,787	3·4	15·2
Others ..		377,005	2·1	39,558	3·3	10·5
	Total ..	17,916,318	100·0	1,199,898	100·0	6·7

In the Presidency proper, of the total population, 87 per cent. are Hindus. About 59 per cent. is classified as Intermediate, and about 21 per cent. as Backward. While about 20 per cent. of the Advanced classes are in school, the percentage for the Intermediate is only 5·2, and for the Backward classes only 3·7. Though the backward communities have been making steady progress, the percentage of pupils under instruction shews they are still very backward in education.

181. The following table gives the comparative figures of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward Classes attending various kinds of educational institutions for the last two years :—

Pupils.

	Colleges.		Secondary Schools.		Primary Schools.		Training Institutions.	
	1932–33	1933–34	1932–33	1933–34	1932–33	1933–34	1932–33	1933–34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intermediate Classes..	1,018	1,125	19,389	20,372	493,428	506,582	350	350
Backward Classes—								
(i) Depressed Classes.	29	36	1,418	1,621	64,705	68,107	58	58
(ii) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	1	2	87	88	23,287	24,809	3	5
(iii) Other Backward Classes.	56	99	724	646	39,056	38,007	12	19
Total (Backward Classes).	86	137	2,229	2,355	127,048	131,073	73	82
Grand Total (Intermediate and Backward Classes).	1,104	1,262	21,568	22,727	620,476	637,655	429	432

	Other Special Schools.		Total.		Increase or decrease (*vide* columns 12 and 13).	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1932–33	1933–34	1932–33	1933–34		
	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intermediate Classes..	2,388	2,833	516,529	531,262	+ 14,733	+ 2·9
Backward Classes—						
(i) Depressed Classes.	815	594	67,025	70,476	+ 3,451	+ 5·1
(ii) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	351	232	23,729	25,136	+ 1,407	+ 6·0
(iii) Other Backward Classes.	593	334	40,351	39,195	— 1,156	— 2·9
Total (Backward Classes).	1,669	1,160	131,105	134,807	+ 3,702	+ 2·8
Grand Total (Intermediate and Backward Classes).	4,057	3,993	647,634	666,069	+ 18,435	+ 2·9

There has been an increase throughout in the number of pupils attending various kinds of educational institutions, except in the case of special schools. The total increase in the number of pupils attending these institutions is 18,435 or 2·9 per cent. This increase is encouraging as last year there was a set-back owing to the general economic depression,

and it is undoubtedly an indication that the efforts made for the uplift of the community, both socially and materially, and the special facilities given by Government for the education of the Intermediate and Backward communities are beginning to bear fruit.

Intermediate Classes (Hindus).

182. There has been an increase in the total number of pupils of the Intermediate classes under instruction in educational institutions of various types by 14,733, or 2·9 per cent., which speaks for the advance in education made by the Intermediate Hindus.

The following table gives the distribution of pupils by Divisions and main sub-classes :—

		Intermediate Hindus.					Percentage increase.
		Marathas.	Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating Classes.	Artisans etc.	Lingayats.	Total.	
Bombay Division.	1932-33 ..	50,070	47,490	16,021	1,261	114,842	5·8
	1933-34 ..	53,495	49,310	17,467	1,260	121,532	
Central Division.	1932-33 ..	89,097	70,307	30,091	11,256	201,751	2·0
	1933-34 ..	93,820	68,861	31,544	11,611	205,836	
Northern Division	1932-33 ..	1,340	61,007	30,854	138	96,339	3·5
	1933-34 ..	1,360	65,062	32,636	21	99,079	
Southern Division.	1932-33 ..	13,843	11,030	12,474	65,183	103,439	0·6
	1933-34 ..	14,178	12,640	12,272	64,035	104,025	
European and English teaching schools.	1932-33 ..	100	30	13	15	158	20·2
	1933-34 ..	126	36	17	11	190	
Total ..	1932-33 ..	154,450	193,863	90,353	77,863	516,529	..
	1933-34 ..	162,979	196,509	93,936	77,838	531,262	..
Percentage increase or decrease.		+ 5·5	+ 1·4	+ 4·0	— 0·03	+ 2·9	..

The increase of pupils under all main sub-classes shows that all the communities included under the Intermediate classes have begun to realise the necessity of giving education to their children and taking full advantage of the facilities afforded to them. Government have made liberal provision for the award of special scholarships to the Intermediate classes in various types of educational institutions. In addition, free-studentships are awarded to the pupils in Government Secondary schools to the extent of 22½ per cent., and the children of the Konkani Marathas in Kanara, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts, if certified to be poor and deserving, are admitted free into all Government and aided Primary and Secondary schools. The loss entailed in granting such exemption from payment of fees in aided schools is made good by a special fee grant.

In the matter of special hostels maintained for the Intermediate Classes the Educational Inspector, C. D., reports—

"There are eight boarding houses attached to Primary schools in "the Ahmednagar District. The Chairman, District School Board, "Ahmednagar, reports that these institutions are run on economic "lines, each boarder being required to pay about four 'Payalis' of "corn and a rupee. The Head Masters of the schools concerned are "responsible for the supervision of these boarding houses."

Other special institutions maintained for these communities are the Baria Kshatriya boarding school with a boarding house maintained at Kankanpur in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals district for boys of the Dharala community and the four High schools maintained by the Lingayat Association in the Southern Division. The Lingayat Association also awards scholarships to pupils of their own community in Secondary schools and colleges from a fund specially instituted for the purpose. The Association also conducts a second grade Arts College, the Lingaraj Arts College at Belgaum.

Backward (Hindus).

General.

183. The Backward classes dealt with in this chapter are grouped in three sub-classes, viz. (1) the Depressed classes, (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (3) Other Backward classes. These sub-classes are dealt with separately below. The children belonging to these classes are not charged any fees in Primary and Government Secondary schools, provided they are certified to be poor, and special Government Scholarships are also awarded to them in Primary and Secondary schools and in Arts and Professional Colleges. Government have since decided that all Backward class boys should hereafter be exempted from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government Secondary schools if they are certified to be poor by the Head Master.

In regard to scholarships all Educational Inspectors report that full advantage is not taken of the scholarships available in Secondary schools. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"Scholarships in Secondary schools are primarily awarded on the "results of the competitive examination held every year, and, in "case, sufficient number of pupils do not offer themselves for the "examination and some scholarships remain vacant, they are awarded "by inviting applications from deserving candidates. As mentioned "in the last report, all these scholarships are not awarded every "year in spite of the efforts made and facilities given to the "applicants."

Depressed classes.

184. The total number of pupils of the Depressed classes attending various types of institutions increased by 3,451 or 5·1 per cent. to 70,476. The increase is mainly confined to Primary schools in which the number of pupils rose from 64,705 to 68,167. There is also an increase in the number of pupils in Secondary

schools from 1,418 to 1,621. The number of students receiving collegiate education which had gone down last year has increased from 29 to 36. There were 466 special Primary schools and classes for children of the Depressed Classes with 18,026 pupils in them. The remaining children attended ordinary Primary schools.

Although a steady advance in the matter of attendance at school can be observed, it is problematical how far literacy, and still more education, is being achieved by more than a percentage. The circumstances of many render it very difficult to avoid a drift back towards illiteracy.

The social disabilities attending the education of children of the Depressed classes are to a certain extent responsible for their slow progress in this direction. Efforts made to remove the disabilities imposed on the Depressed class pupils in the matter of seating accommodation in schools etc. have met with a fair amount of success. The reports of the Educational Inspectors reveal that the situation is improving and most Local Authorities are anxious to do all they can. The main difficulty is the orthodoxy of the village folk and the only way to overcome the prejudices is by patient and tactful pressure. Any violent action is likely to acerbate feelings and make the position of the Depressed class pupils in isolated villages more difficult. Cases have been reported where, owing to a School Board throwing open a school to Depressed class pupils, the number of children attending the school went down from over a hundred to merely a dozen, resulting in bitter factions in the village.

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"No disabilities on these children are imposed in the schools in "urban areas. It is only with the schools in the interior of the "Districts, which are held in temples or in privately owned rented "houses, where the District School Board authorities have to skilfully "meet the situation and convert the orthodox people there to the "idea of admitting Depressed class children in their schools without "any disabilities on pain of closing their schools. It may be hoped "that the matter will be a thing of the past in a few years."

The orders of Government regarding the removal of the disabilities on the children of the Depressed classes have had the desired effect, and the Local Authorities are trying their best to carry out those orders faithfully.

All Local Authorities are now gradually abolishing special schools for Depressed class children and making them attend the ordinary Primary schools. This has on the whole proved beneficial, but in one or two districts the number of Depressed class pupils has gone down. Though it cannot be definitely attributed to the abolition of special schools the situation will have to be carefully watched.

Details of the hostels specially maintained for Depressed class pupils with a grant-in-aid from Government will be found in the Supplement to this Report.

The hostels at Bombay, Thana, and Nasik are managed by the local Depressed class people and the boarders attend the local Secondary

schools, while those in the hostel at Mahad attend the local Primary school there. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports that the hostel at Mahad is not doing well and only a small number of boarders are taking advantage of it. Pupils in the hostel at Khardi are provided with free boarding, lodging, and clothing, and they take advantage of the weaving class attached to the Marathi school at Khardi.

The four hostels in the Central Division for Depressed classes are maintained by private bodies at Poona, Sholapur, Jalgaon, and Chalisgaon, and are aided by the Department. The hostel maintained by the Seva Sadan Society at Poona is meant for Depressed class women.

The Government hostel at Poona has accommodation for 50 boarders and is meant for pupils attending Secondary schools in the City. The boarders are paid stipends of Rs. 10 per mensem each and are admitted to local Secondary schools as free students. The average cost per boarder during the year was Rs. 16 per mensem. The control of the hostel has been transferred to the Backward Class Officer with effect from 1st April, 1934.

The Depressed class hostel at Ahmedabad is aided by Government and had 30 boys as boarders of whom 26 were studying in Secondary schools and 4 in other institutions.

The hostels for Depressed class pupils at Dharwar and Belgaum in the Southern Division continue doing well.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

185. The total number of pupils of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes attending various kinds of educational institutions increased during the year by 1,407 or 6·0 per cent. to 25,136. While the increase is mainly confined to Primary schools, in which the number of pupils rose from 23,287 to 24,809, there was a decrease in the number of pupils attending special schools from 351 to 232. At the last Vernacular Final Examination 187 pupils appeared, of whom 49 passed.

During the year under report, there were 169 special Primary schools and classes for the children of these tribes with 5,417 pupils in them. The District Local Boards, Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri continued to maintain, for the benefit of these tribes, boarding schools at Mokhada, Neral, and Peint respectively. The Bhil Ashram at Amratpura in the Broach District maintained by the Arya Kumar Mandal of Baroda also deserves special mention. The Ashram gives free board and lodging to Bhil children who attend the Local Board Primary school. The Ashram has 81 children and is reported to be doing useful work.

There are six central schools with hostels attached to them in the Central Division specially maintained for the benefit of these tribes by the District Local Boards, Poona, Ahmednagar, and West Khandesh. The Boards concerned receive special grants from Provincial funds for the maintenance of these hostels. The Boarders are paid stipends ranging from Rs. 6 to 7 per month. Books and slates are also given free to pupils in Primary schools by the District Local Boards concerned.

A special Bhil Committee of those interested in the welfare of the community has been appointed by the District Local Board, West Khandesh, to advise the Board, and all matters relating to the education of the Bhils are referred to them for opinion. Other School Boards might well adopt this practice in the matter of the education of special communities.

Five special schools (including the schools at Dirva and Vanzna which are not exclusively for these tribes) are maintained for these tribes in the Northern Division. In order to enable the children to take to agriculture on leaving schools, the agricultural bias course is followed in these schools.

Other Backward Classes.

186. During the year under report there has again been a decrease by 1,156 or 2·9 per cent. in the number of pupils of these classes attending various kinds of educational institutions, the decrease being mostly confined to Primary schools. There is also a decrease in the number of pupils receiving Secondary education. It is however noteworthy that the number of students attending colleges has increased.

Settlement Schools.

187. Government maintain special settlements for criminal tribes at various places, the main centres being Dharwar and Bijapur. It is reported that compulsory education has been introduced in these settlements and the total number of pupils in Day and Night schools during the year under report was 3,136 and 406 respectively, as against 2,827 and 450 in the year 1932-33. The Backward Class Officer writes—

"Attendance is compulsory in the day school in the case of both "the boys and girls up to the age of 13, and also for the children work- "ing in the Mills as long as they are half-timers. Attendance up to "the age of 18 years in the night schools is enforced for the boys who "have left the day schools. This not only serves the purpose of "maintaining literacy but also controls the boys' life at a very "important period. In some settlements girls who have left day "schools also attend special classes once or twice a week for sewing, "child welfare etc. Prominence is given to the manual training in "many of the settlement schools. Training in agriculture is also given "to some boys in agricultural settlements. Much persuation is some- "times needed to keep suitable boys and girls of the higher standards "in school on account of the desire of parents to send them to work "after the age of compulsory attendance at school (13 years) to add "to the income of the family. Nevertheless more boys and girls are "passing into higher standards than heretofore."

It is reported that both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have proved to be invaluable in the education of the children of these tribes. The number of Scouts, Cubs, and Rovers in the Settlement Troops was 890, while that of girl guides, including the junior section "Blue Birds," was 442.

188. The following table gives the number and the percentage of trained and untrained teachers of each class in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools in Bombay Divison, Central Divison, and Southern Division :—

Teachers.

	Advanced.			Intermediate.			Backward.		
	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.
Bombay Division.	1,743	1,753	3,496	970	044	1,014	140	202	351
Central Division.	2,172	2,346	4,518	2,077	1,731	3,808	220	285	514
Southern Division	1,371	503	1,874	1,108	833	1,941	171	140	317
Total ..	5,286	4,602	9,888	4,155	3,208	7,363	540	693	1,182
Percentage ..	53·5	46·5	100	56·4	43·6	100	46·4	53·6	100

A beginning has been made by most Local Authorities in the appointment of Depressed class teachers in ordinary Primary schools. Depressed class teachers have also been appointed in some of the Practising schools attached to Government Training Institutions.

The recommendations of the Committee, appointed by Government to enquire into the educational, economic, and social conditions of the Depressed classes and of the Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency excluding Sind, have been given effect to as far as practicable. The practice of labelling schools as Depressed class or low caste schools has been abandoned and the children are also encouraged to join the ordinary schools. Teachers are also interchanged and attempts are being made to recruit more teachers from the Backward classes.

The Backward Class Officer keeps in touch with the officers of the Department and the Local Authorities in the matter of the difficulties experienced by the Backward Classes in Primary schools.

From the reports received there is no doubt that the Local Authorities are anxious to do all they can for the uplift of the Backward classes in general and for the education of their children in particular.

Reservation of places for Backward Classes.

189. Forty-five per cent. of the places in Government Secondary schools are reserved for the Intermediate and Backward classes. In Government Professional Colleges 10 per cent. of the places have been reserved for these communities, while the percentage of places reserved in the College of Engineering, Poona, is 25.

Candidates from the Intermediate and Backward classes are allotted a certain percentage of places in Government Training Institutions, as stated in paragraph 91.

Sind.

190. Conditions in Sind differ materially from those in the rest of the Presidency. There is practically no feeling of untouchability amongst the Hindus of Sind.

The following table gives the distribution of poulation and pupils by communities in Sind :—

Race or Creed.		Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of population to total population.	Number of pupils under Instruction	Percentage of pupils to total number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils to population.
Hindus ..	Advanced ..	501,723	12·9	70,282	43·8	13·2
	Intermediate ..	270,415	7·2	5,424	3·1	1·9
	Backward ..	234,087	6·0	3,532	2·0	1·5
	Total ..	1,016,225	26·1	85,238	48·9	8·4
Muhammadans		2,830,800	72·8	85,527	49·0	3·0
Zoroastrians		3,537	0·1	885	0·5	25·0
Indian Christians		6,627	0·2	598	0·4	9·0
Others		30,881	0·8	2,150	1·2	6·9
	Total ..	3,887,070	100·0	174,398	100·0	4·5

The Hindus constitute 26·1 per cent. and the Intermediate and Backward classes together form only 13·2 per cent. of the population. The percentage of pupils under instruction compared to the percentage in the Presidency continues to be lower in Sind in the case of all communities.

The following table gives the distribution of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes attending various kinds of educational institutions in Sind for the last two years :—

Institution.	Intermediate.		Backward.	
	1932–33.	1933–34.	1932–33.	1933–34.
1	2	3	4	5
Colleges	14	16	4	7
Secondary Schools	491	519	181	188
Primary Schools	4,870	4,735	3,016	3,270
Training Institutions	..	2	..	1
Other Special Schools	130	105	24	32
Total ..	5,505	5,377	3,225	3,497

The figures show that there was a decrease of 128 in the number of pupils of the Intermediate classes. This decrease is reported to be due to the general economic depression. The number of pupils of the Backward classes, however, increased by 282 during the year under report.

CHAPTER XVI.

Reformatory Schools.

Introduction.

191. The Apprentices Act of 1850, the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897, the Bombay Children Act of 1924, and the Bombay Borstal Schools Act of 1929 provide for the custody, protection, and education of children and youthful offenders in this Presidency.

The Bombay Children Act enables children from the tenderest age up to the age of 16 to be admitted into the Children's Home at Umarkhadi or in schools or places of safety certified under the Act. Under the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, children from 7 years of age up to 16 years are admitted into the Reformatory Schools, but no offender can be detained in such schools after he has attained the age of 18 years. The Bombay Borstal Schools Act of 1929 provides for the establishment of Borstal Schools in this Presidency to deal with youthful offenders from 16 to 21 years of age. The maximum age up to which a youthful offender can be detained in a Borstal School is 23 years.

Schools, Pupils, and Expenditure.

192. There are three Reformatory Schools in this Presidency, one at Yeravda which is maintained by Government and two in Bombay which are aided by Government —the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution which is managed by a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys' Home under the management of the Salvation Army.

The Borstal School at Dharwar, maintained by Government, is controlled by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The number of boys on March 31st, 1934, in the three Reformatories was 694 as compared with 689 at the end of the year 1932-33. Their distribution by caste is given below :—

Name of the Institution.	Hindus including Jains and others.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Total.
Reformatory School, Yeravda..	137	63	7	207
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay ..	203	160	23	386
Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay ..	54	41	6	101
Total ..	394	264	36	694

The total expenditure on the three Reformatory institutions decreased from Rs. 1,31,736 to Rs. 1,29,952. Of the latter, Rs. 1,04,587 or 80·5 per cent. was met from Provincial revenue.

The following table gives the average number of inmates, expenditure, and the average cost per pupil in each of the three Reformatories for the last two years :—

Name.	Year.	Average monthly number.	Expenditure.	Average monthly cost per pupil.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Reformatory School, Yeravda.	1932–33 ..	227	42,433	15 9 0
	1933–34 ..	219	41,607	15 13 0
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay.	1932–33 ..	368	74,386	16 14 0
	1933–34 ..	371	74,146	16 10 0
Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay.	1932–33 ..	70	14,017	17 12 0
	1933–34 ..	99	14,199	11 15 0
Total ..	1932–33 ..	665	1,31,736	16 12 0
	1933–34 ..	689	1,29,952	15 12 0

School life and Subjects of instruction.

193. Provision for imparting instruction up to Vernacular standard IV or V is made in all the Reformatory Schools, and in the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution English is also taught. Instruction in vocational subjects forms a special feature of Reformatory Schools the underlying principle being that during the term of his detention a boy should acquire knowledge of a trade or craft to enable him to earn an honest living after he is discharged. In this connection I quote the following extract from His Excellency's speech at the Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution :—

"I note with particular interest that you have started a market "gardening section, and that it is now well established and developing "on satisfactory lines. As you have a certain number of inmates, "whose home is not in Bombay, but the agricultural districts of the "Presidency, this is obviously a desirable development.

"In addition to this aspect of the question, I hope that you may "thus be able to make some contribution to the solution of another of "the most pressing problems of our civilisation—the drift to the "towns."

The following table gives details of the various trades or crafts taught in the Reformatory Schools :—

Trade or Craft.	Reformatory School, Yeravda.	David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay.	Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay.
Carpentry and Fitting	27	87	....
Smithy work	16	20	....
Painting	....	53	....
Book-binding	15	....	....
Tailoring	86	67	5
Textile-manufacture	....	....	70
Gardening	28	82	....
Agriculture	30	10	....
Cooking	....	20	6
Cane-work	....	40	....
Other trades	5*	32	....
Total ..	207	420†	81‡

* Inclusive of 3 boys who were licenced out.

‡ Exclusive of 20 boys who were attending a day school.

† Inclusive of 34 boys who were learning two trades.

It has been the aim of the school authorties to fill the place of guardians to the boys and to keep them happy and cheerful. The boys are provided with facilities for playing games such as cricket, football, *atyapatya*, etc. The Superintendent of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, reports—

"Every effort is being made to impart moral and religious instruction to the boys in the school, and even on the play-ground and elsewhere every opportunity is seized, as far as possible, to inculcate good moral lessons and the advantages of good moral behaviour."

The Chairman of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution reports—

"All-round progress is noticeable in the direction of promoting the spirit of self-discipline among boys, of expanding spheres of school education, visual and moral instruction, of providing greater scope for training in technical arts and agricultural pursuits and of affording increased opportunities of character-building by means of games and sports, cubbing and scouting."

After-care.

194. The after-care of a boy following his discharge from a Reformatory school is a problem which confronts the educationist and the social worker alike. Its importance is fully recognised in the three Reformatories and steps are taken to maintain records of discharged boys with a view to finding suitable employment for them as they leave. The following table shows the extent to

which employment was found for boys discharged during the year under report :—

Name.	Number of Boys discharged.	Number traced.						Number untraced.
		Employed.	Unemployed.	Reconvicted.	Placed under Police surveillance.	Died.	Total.	
Reformatory School, Yeravda ..	80	10	6	..	1	2	10	61
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay ..	97	26	45	..	..	..	71	26
Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay ..	25	12	12	..	..	..	24	1

General.

195. The committee appointed by Government in March, 1933, to inquire into the care of destitute children and young offenders issued the first part of its report in July, 1933, dealing with the first five of the matters referred to it : these were—

(*i*) to consider and make recommendations for the better co-ordination of the work of the various institutions operating under the Bombay Children Act, the Apprentices Act, the Reformatory Schools Act, and the Bombay Borstal Schools Act ;

(*ii*) to consider and make recommendations for the best use of available grants ;

(*iii*) to consider whether juveniles from outside the Presidency should be admitted to these institutions ;

(*iv*) to examine the methods of ensuring future employment for those trained at the Schools, including especially agriculture ;

(*v*) to examine the arrangements connected with "After-care," including particularly the present facilities for training workers among juvenile delinquents, and to make suggestions for improving these facilities.

The principal recommendation of the committee is the creation of a juvenile branch in charge of the Backward Class Officer as Chief Inspector to administer all work in connection with juvenile destitutes and delinquents up to the age of 16 throughout the Presidency.

Another far-reaching recommendation is that the Bombay Children Act, which is at present in full operation in Bombay city, in partial operation in the Suburban district and in theoretical operation in Lonavla, should be applied throughout the presidency and that the Reformatory Schools Act and the Apprentices Act should cease to apply to this Presidency. There would then be two Acts in operation, the Bombay Children Act applying to children up to 16 and the Bombay Borstal Schools Act applying to young men and women of between 16 and 21. From this proposal flows the recommendation that every district should have its organisation to deal with juvenile destitutes and delinquents, and this, it is suggested, should be in the hands of the headquarters juvenile court magistrate, who is considered a necessity in any case.

The Committee observe that one of the most serious gaps in the present arrangements is the absence of any reformatory school for girls. While girl delinquents are comparatively few, they are often extremely unmanageable. Where home treatment under supervision is possible, it should be adopted, but an institution on the cottage home type for the whole presidency should be provided, and should cater for girls under 16 and girl offenders between 16 and 21 and for boys under seven.

The committee admits that the main training in the Reformatory school must remain industrial, but facilities for agricultural training should be extended. The Yeravda Reformatory School should remain predominantly industrial and a new agricultural training school should be started. When boys are due for release suitable assistance to settle them in agriculture should be given. The committee suggests that the provision of a training ship should be examined.

The Committee emphasises the inferiority of institutional life to home life under supervision, but points out that unfortunately at present in India the possibility of treatment by probation is limited by many difficulties. A central weakness is the lack of trained workers and effective specialised training facilities. The reformation of a young offender requires selection of the right form of treatment by the court; right treatment in any institution to which he may be committed; and the right method of supervision if treated in the open. Facilities for training are essential to ensure that men and women of the right type are adequately equipped for this specialised work. The lack of any system of compulsory education is a serious handicap. The unoccupied child is potentially the delinquent child. The illiterate child is likely to develop into the irresponsible parent. Each session of the Juvenile Court in Bombay city reveals, to an appalling degree, the complete lack of parental control. Few steps have been taken to educate public opinion on the value of the work which aims at reclaiming young life. Its cost should be reckoned in human rather than merely money value and against such cost should be off-set the consequent reduction in adult crime which has already been experienced as a result of modern methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents and destitutes in the West.

One of the most urgent needs is the development of a well organised system of after-care. The committee proposes to secure this by making the juvenile court magistrate of each district chairman of the Managing Committee of the district Borstal After-care Association and in Bombay by the formation of a city After-Care Association composed mainly of influential employers.

The recommendations of the committee were considered by Government and, whilst lack of money and lack of enthusiasm in some of the larger centres prevented Government from applying the Bombay Children Act to the whole Presidency, Government decided to extend the whole of that Act to the Dharwar District only. Government also decided to accept the recommendations of the committee that the direction and control of all organizations dealing with the problem of the care and treatment of juvenile delinquents and destitutes should be in the hands of a central authority and accordingly sanctioned the establishment of a Juvenile Branch and the placing of it under the Backward Class Officer with effect from 1st April, 1934. They also decided to appoint that officer as the Chief Inspector of certified schools instead of the Director of Public Instruction and that the control of the Reformatory Schools, including that of grants to these schools, should be transferred to him from the Director of Public Instruction. As regards the other recommendations of the Committee, it is intended that the Chief Inspector should take steps to give effect to them after working out the necessary details.

CHAPTER XVII.

Education of Defectives.

196. Provision is made in this Presidency for the education of the blind and of deaf-mutes, and the remarks in this Chapter are therefore confined to such defectives only, the cripple, the mentally defective, and others being excluded.

Schools and Pupils.

197. According to the census of 1931, of the 3,061 blind and 4,094 deaf-mute children between the ages of 5 and 15, only 129 and 154, or 4·2 and 3·8 per cent., respectively are receiving education. The following table gives a statistical summary of the seven schools for Defectives in this Presidency :—

	Number of pupils on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
		Provincial.	Total.	To Government.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Blind.					
Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.	58	3,050	10,701	48	170
American Mission School for the Blind, Bombay.	38	2,285	7,146	57	170
Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association School for the Blind, Karachi.	23	2,500	12,700	76	387
For Deaf-Mutes.					
Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Bombay ..	36	3,000	10,146	36	200
Professor Date's Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Bombay.	42	1,000	6,065	24	144
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for the Dumb and Deaf, Poona.	43	400	1,615	13	54
School for Deaf-Mutes, Ahmedabad ..	33	3,000	7,252	100	220
Total ..	288	15,835	55,685	57	202
Total for 1932-33 ..	280	14,833	54,485	60	196

All the schools are managed by Missionary and private bodies and the cost is met partly from grants made by Government and partly from donations, subscriptions, etc. Further details will be found in the Supplement to this Report.

Subjects taught.

198. The blind receive instruction in the three R's in the Vernacular by means of a Braille Code specially adapted to Indian languages, while in some schools English is also taught. Attempts to add to the number of Braille books and magazines are being made with success. At the Victoria Memorial

School, the "*Andha-Bandhu*" and the "*Andh-Mitra*", two magazines intended for the blind, which provide ample material for the Gujarati and Marathi knowing pupils, are read with great interest. Similar efforts are made at the American Mission School for the collection and utilization of all possible Braille literature.

The Principal remarks—

"Due to the generous gift of a friend we have the Braille Readers "Digest, an American monthly magazine, with condensed articles from "the whole range of periodicals that exists in the United States. This "has been circulated among adult blind who know English, as well as "used in the school. A blind American friend forwards to us her copy "of the Zeigler Magazine. And the publishers of Our Special, a "magazine for blind women, have favoured us with a free subscription. "From the American Foundation for the Blind comes a free subscrip- "tion to the Teachers Forum, a splendid magazine for teachers of the "blind. Mrs. Agnes Buchanan has continued her kind custom of "adding two books a year to our library. These she transcribes into "braille with her own hand."

In the case of deaf-mutes, lip-reading and articulation form the main features of instruction. There is considerable difficulty in handling defective children and a good deal of spade-work, calling for remarkable patience, has to be done before the children are able to speak. The Principal, Ahmedabad School for Deaf-Mutes, remarks—

"They do not hear the spoken words of their parents and other "relations connected with them and hence cannot imitate their speech "as ordinary hearing children do and for this simple reason when they "come to school at the age of eight or ten are exactly in the same "category as children of two years in point of speech or even worse "as their voices have never been used for purposes of speech up till "their actual admittance into a school meant for them.

"To such handicapped children according to the up to date method "of the education of deaf-mutes, the teachers have to impart speech, "for some time training their senses and voices. After that they are "taught sounds one by one and their combinations or words, embody- "ing common objects, parts of the body, numerals, the names of days "and months and their relations. The teachers have to follow what "is technically called 'Mother's method' of teaching language. This "work is carried on slowly and gradually for a number of years, "because haste and undue haste is harmful more in the education of "deaf-mutes than in other lines of the same. Children that have "mastered sounds, vowels, consonants, and conjunct consonants are "taught how to read and write in simple language. The teaching of "language begins after such a laborious preparation is made."

In addition to instruction in ordinary subjects, various crafts are taught to enable the pupil eventually to earn a living. Of these, cane and bamboo work, carpentry, drawing, painting, spinning, etc., are popular. Music, both vocal and instrumental, which affords special

attraction for the blind, is learnt with great interest. At the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind a special class in music for senior boys was started during the year.

Teachers.

199. No special provision for the training of teachers for such schools exists, but efforts are made by managers to get into touch with similar institutions in and outside the Presidency and to obtain by observation and practical experience the required knowledge. The experiment of training senior pupils as teachers at the Victoria Memorial School, to which a reference was made in last Report, proved to be successful, and was continued during the year.

General.

200. The children in all schools for defectives are medically examined before admission and care is taken to inculcate the principles of cleanliness, health and hygiene. Arrangements for drill, games, etc., suited to the conditions of each school are made and occasional excursions to places of interest form a pleasing feature of such schools. The Principal, American Mission School, remarks—

"The children have enjoyed a picnic to the Mazgaon Hill. And "social consciousness has been developed by letting the children "entertain. They were hosts and hostesses to the boys and girls of the "American Mission High School. There was a great deal of hard work "and fun in assisting in a play put on by some friends."

After-care.

201. As stated in previous Reports, a record is maintained of all past students and efforts are made to secure employment for them. The Principal of the Ahmedabad School remarks—

"After having imparted knowledge, both theoretical and practical, "of the industries at the school, the pupils are kept as apprentices "at good shops for further and more varied practical work. They "begin to get there a small remuneration after their work has been "approved by the owners of the shops by way of encouragement to "the small workers. The Principal tries to find out some work for "them and keeps in touch with the ex-pupils of the school. Four "boys out of the present lot are working at tailoring shops and two "at a painting studio in the City of Ahmedabad."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Adult Education.

202. The question of the education of adults presents special difficulties in this Presidency as elsewhere in India where 9 out of 10 persons above the age of 5 are illiterate. The position was recently reviewed by the Government of India in their Tenth Quinquennial Review (1927-32) and the following remarks made by them on the subject are significant :—

"There is no sphere of education in India which needs more "attention than the education of adults. The conditions of village life "being what they are, relapse into illiteracy is widespread. It is by "no means uncommon to find only an insignificant number of literates "in a village, although it has had a school for many years. A means "of counteracting this serious defect is the provision of schools "and libraries for adults. It is disappointing that the efforts which "have been made in these directions have met with only qualified "success."

Number of schools and pupils.

203. In spite of the efforts of certain public-spirited bodies or individuals, such as the Social Service League, the Seva Sadan Society, the Alegaonkar Brothers of Kirkee, etc., the number of schools for adults has gradually dwindled down in recent years. There are at present 128 schools only, attended by 5,462 pupils, as against 159 schools with 6,147 pupils in the preceding year. The gradual drop in numbers is reported to be due partly to the apathy of the people and partly to economic reasons.

The following table gives the distribution of these schools :—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Secondary	7	420
Primary	103	3,756
Special	18	1,286
Total ..	128	5,462
Total for 1932-33 ..	159	6,147

Primary Schools.

204. With the exception of a few Secondary and special schools, a large majority of these schools teach the elementary school course. The drop in the numbers was almost

exclusively in Primary schools which declined by 28 to 103. The following table compares the figures by each Division :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
Bombay Division	34	53	1,537	1,872
Central Division	23	31	864	945
Northern Division	18	22	558	653
Southern Division	16	13	499	521
Sind	12	12	298	287
Total ..	103	131	3,756	4,278

The advanced night school conducted by the Alegaonkar Bros. at Kirkee mainly for the education of factory employees is in a flourishing condition, while the night schools conducted by the Social Service League for the benefit of Mill-hands in Bombay serve a distinctly useful purpose. The night school for Depressed classes at Aghar in the Ahmedabad District maintained by a Brahmin teacher is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. In the Southern Division, four night schools are maintained by Government for the benefit of the settlement employees.

Secondary and Special Schools.

205. The Bradley Night High School in Bombay and the Poona Night High School maintained by the Saraswati Mandir teach the full High School course and send up candidates for the Matriculation examination. Both these High schools receive grants from Government. The English classes attached to the Settlement Industrial Night School, Sholapur, and the Seva Sadan First Aid and English Classes, with an enrolment of 10 and 61 respectively, are also serving a useful purpose. The remaining three Anglo-Vernacular Night schools are in Sind and cater mainly for the adult members of the labouring classes who are anxious to better their future prospects.

The special classes for adult women conducted by the Seva Sadan Society at Poona and Baramati, with an enrolment of 113 and 49 women respectively, are reported to be popular. Two sewing classes are also conducted by the Society which are also well attended. The work-room classes of the Society at Poona are taken advantage of by 109 women.

The majority of the remaining night schools classed as Special schools are in fact Primary schools imparting secular instruction with a smattering of certain Oriental languages.

Expenditure.

206. The total expenditure on all schools for adults further decreased by Rs. 9,252 to Rs. 77,696, of which Rs. 9,832 was met from Government funds, Rs. 13,919 from Board funds, Rs. 9,285 from fees, and Rs. 44,660 from other sources.

207. The Dnyan Prasarak Mandali and the Sassoon Mechanics Institute continued to stimulate the cause of adult education in Bombay by means of public lectures on subjects of public interest. These lectures were illustrated, as usual, by the Magic Lantern and were well attended. In addition to the Magic Lantern Lectures delivered in educational institutions, the Government Inspecting Officers and the District Local Board Supervisors delivered several public lectures in rural areas for the benefit of the general public. These lectures were intended to diffuse useful knowledge on a variety of topics in an interesting manner. A reference has been made in Chapter XI to the public lectures delivered by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction on the "Village Uplift Scheme". The Deputy Educational Inspector makes the following remarks on the work done by him in this direction during the year :—

Public Lectures.

"The special feature of the lantern lecturing work done by the "Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction during the year "under report was his lantern lectures specially prepared and delivered "on the scheme of village uplift work as suggested in the special leaflet "published on the subject by the Government of Bombay. These "lectures on village improvement were personally attended by the "Collectors of West Khandesh and Satara and by the Commissioner "of the Central Division. The Secretaries of the District Village "Improvement Committees at Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur "also arranged for and attended these lectures on Villages Improve-"ment."

The Bombay Adult Education Society, which had suspended its activities for some years, was recently reorganised.

CHAPTER XIX.

Unrecognised Institutions.

208. As stated in previous Reports, the statistics of Unrecognised institutions collected for the purposes of the annual returns can hardly be considered as reliable as these institutions are independent of Departmental control and cannot therefore be compelled to submit the requisite returns.

The following table gives comparative figures of these institutions for the last two years:—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Bombay Division ..	56	3,552	156	7,872	+100	+4,320
Central Division ..	61	2,366	91	3,191	+ 30	+ 825
Northern Division ..	294	16,227	314	20,881	+ 20	+4,654
Southern Division ..	33	809	40	1,310	+ 7	+ 501
Sind ..	670	10,041	455	8,518	—215	—2,423
Total ..	1,114	33,805	1,056	41,772	— 58	+7,877

The above figures show that while the numbers in the Presidency proper increased during the year, there was a drop in Sind which the Educational Inspector attributes mainly to economic reasons. The striking increases in the Bombay Division are reported to be due partly to the opening of a number of Anglo-Vernacular schools and English classes in Bombay city and the suburbs, and partly to the persistent effort made by Inspecting Officers towards the collection of the statistics of several schools which had not hitherto submitted returns.

Of the 41,772 pupils in Unrecognised institutions, who formed 3·4 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction in all kinds of institutions, 21,678, or 51·9 per cent. were Hindus, 17,543, or 42·0 per cent. Muhammadans, and 2,551, or 6·1 per cent. others.

The Unrecognised institutions may be classified as under:—

	Institutions.	Pupils.
Colleges	2	97
Secondary schools	107	10,293
Primary and special schools ..	947	31,382
Total ..	1,056	41,772

Both the collegiate institutions, viz. the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersay College for Women, Poona, and the L. U. Gujarat Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad, are affiliated to the Indian Women's University. Details of the special courses followed by these institutions are given in Chapter XII.

Some of the Unrecognised Secondary schools are reported to be well managed, the courses followed being specially adapted to the needs of the pupils attending them. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, remarks—

"The ideal of the Navin Samartha Vidyalaya, Talegaon Dabhade, "is to develop the indigenous education on the lines of the old "*Gurukuls*. Another aim of this school is to make the students able "to earn their own livelihood. Provision has now been made for "instruction in electrical engineering.

"The main aim of the Maharashtra Vidyalaya High School of the "Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Poona, is to train boys in such a way that "they in their after life should not be required to depend upon service. "At present 70 students are taking advantage of the school.

"A printing press is attached to the school and the pupils are taught "block-making, composing, printing, etc. The pupils are generally "orphans and the finances are covered by subscriptions."

The Primary and special schools, which form the bulk of the Unrecognised institutions, are for the most part indigenous institutions imparting instruction in the rudiments of the three R's, the Maktabs and the Mulla schools in Sind teaching the Koran as well. In the Northern Division the 11 schools with 327 pupils and the 4 *Ashrams* or boarding houses with 87 pupils managed by the Bhil Seva Mandal are reported to be doing useful work towards the educational uplift of the aboriginal and Hill tribes.

POONA:
10th January, 1935.

W. GRIEVE,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1933-34.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to population			
			Recognised Institutions		All Institutions	
Area in square miles ...	123,620		1934	1933	1934	1933
Population—[Census of 1931]—						
Males	11,472,884	Males	3·04	3·77	3·24	3·91
Females	10,330,504	Females... ...	2·07	2·82	3·05	2·89
Total ...	21,803,388	Total ...	5·11	5·95	6·30	6·11

	Institutions.			Scholars			Stages of Instruction of scholars entered in column 4.
	1934	1933	Increase or decrease	1934	1933	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
Universities	1	1	...	110	102	+ 8	(a) 110
For Males							
Arts Colleges	18	16	+ 2	10,409	9,598	+ 811	(a) 3,756 (b) 6,653
Professional Colleges ...	11	11	...	3,228	3,113	+ 115	(a) 3,228
High Schools	236	222	+ 14	88,769	83,844	+ 4,925	(c) 88,769
Middle Schools	373	362	+ 11	24,557	25,067	− 510	(c) 24,557
Primary Schools	12,849	12,952	−103	967,969	967,647	+ 23,322	(d) 967,969
Special Schools	203	296	− 34	14,203	14,857	− 654	.....
Total ...	13,750	13,860	−110	1,129,245	1,104,228	+ 25,017	.....
For Females							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools	60	61	− 1	15,858	15,068	+ 790	(c) 15,858
Middle Schools	45	41	+ 4	4,408	3,719	+ 689	(c) 4,408
Primary Schools	1,767	1,742	+ 25	180,595	172,712	+ 7,883	(d) 180,595
Special Schools	52	53	− 1	2,418	2,465	− 47	.....
Total ...	1,924	1,897	+ 27	203,279	193,964	+ 9,315	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
For Males	949	1,051	−102	37,668	30,563	+ 7,105	.....
For Females	107	63	+ 44	4,104	3,332	+ 772	.....
Total ...	1,056	1,114	− 58	41,772	33,895	+ 7,877	.....
Grand Total ...	16,730	16,871	−141	1,374,296	1,332,087	+ 42,209	.....

(a) Graduate and post-graduate classes. (b) Intermediate classes.
(c) Secondary stage. (d) Primary stage.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

General Summary of

	Total expenditure		
	1934	1933	Increase or decrease
	1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	17,10,105	16,89,483	+120,622
Universities	10,52,080	8,72,050	+180,030
Miscellaneous*	28,78,512	28,35,073	+37,839
Total ...	56,30,197	52,97,206	+3,28,991
Institutions for Males			
Universities	48,582	51,690	−3,108
Arts Colleges	23,01,184	21,01,580	+1,00,604
Professional Colleges	11,79,679	11,03,141	−18,462
High Schools	50,02,945	50,40,976	+3,61,969
Middle Schools	10,15,701	11,04,072	−88,231
Primary Schools	1,61,34,070	1,54,83,327	+6,51,743
Special Schools	15,53,023	15,09,086	+43,937
Total ...	2,82,30,224	2,71,72,892	+10,57,402
Institutions for Females			
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	15,18,833	14,72,232	+46,601
Middle Schools	2,95,954	2,58,215	+37,739
Primary Schools	38,03,938	36,31,259	+1,72,679
Special Schools	3,24,464	3,40,112	−15,648
Total ...	60,43,189	57,01,818	+2,41,371
Grand Total ...	3,98,09,610	3,81,71,846	+16,37,764

* Includes expenditure

†Include both District

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Expenditure on Education.

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
77·3	22·7	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
7·1	.....	70·3	16·6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
30·6	15·0	16·9	28·5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
45·0	14·5	22·9	17·6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
56·7	.....	13·3	.....	383	.....	59	.....	442
20·8	0·2	63·5	15·5	46	1	140	34	221
37·8	11·1	45·6	5·5	188	40	107	20	355
24·4	2·1	59·5	14·0	17	1	40	10	68
10·8	12·1	59·2	18·9	7	5	21	8	41
58·1	29·1	3·4	9·1	9	5	1	1	16
54·4	5·3	24·6	15·7	60	5	27	17	110
45·6	18·3	24·9	11·2	11	5	6	3	25
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
27·7	0·3	44·8	27·2	27	.....	43	26	96
27·8	1·6	30·3	40·3	18	1	20	28	67
40·6	44·8	2·3	12·3	9	9	...	3	21
51·4	5·7	11·4	31·5	69	8	15	42	134
37·2	29·2	15·1	18·5	11	9	4	5	29
44·2	19·4	23·2	13·2	13	6	7	4	30

on buildings.
Board and Municipal Funds.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

I.—Classification of

	Government	District Board	Municipal Board
	1	2	3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	6	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	1
Education	1	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Forestry	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12	.....	1
High Schools	25	2	21
Middle Schools (English)	4	163	45
Primary Schools	24	9,411	1,170
Total ...	53	9,566	1,236
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law	.....	.....	.....
Medical	3	.....	.....
Normal and Training	9	.....	1
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	8	3	6
Commercial	4	.....	.....
Agricultural	2	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	4	12	27
Other Schools	1	.....	4
Total ...	30	15	38
Total for Recognised Institutions ...	95	9,581	1,275
Unrecognised Institutions ...	.....	3	1
Grand Total, all Institutions ...	95	9,584	1,276

*Includes no

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Educational Institutions.

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
0	3	18	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
10	6	29	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
170	18	236	1	.....	.....	68	1	60
197	44	370	6	.....	1	85	3	46
2,064	160	12,849	10	772	557	414	14	1,767
2,361	242	13,455	17	772	558	507	18	1,873
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	19	4	23
2	.....	12	5	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	2	17
10	2	33	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
.....	28	33	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9	1	3
73	4	110	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
35	5	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	40	269	5	.....	1	39	7	52
2,511	288	13,760	22	772	559	546	25	1,924
1	944	949	.....	.....	1	...	106	107
2,512	1,232	14,709	22	772	560	546	131	2,031

Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (b) & (c).	2,490	2,201	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	509	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	607	562	233	...	...	...	374	299	182
Education	100	92	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	195	170	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	142	131	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	890	385	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,533	3,931	1,147	...	...	...	374	299	182
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	8,548	7,948	870	367	337	96	6,177	5,591	92
,, Middle (English) Schools.	528	492	...	4,337	3,797	104	4,345	3,932	57
,, Primary Schools ...	3,327	2,691	155	627,508	464,841	488	234,824	178,252	50
Total ...	12,403	11,131	1,025	632,212	468,975	688	245,346	187,765	199
In Art Schools ...	557	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medical Schools ...	614	602	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Normal and Training Schools.	665	628	665	...	...	...	35	30	...
,, Engineering Schools...	244	214	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Technical and Industrial Schools.	192	149	30	376	289	23	372	293	28
,, Commercial Schools...	100	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Agricultural Schools..	48	44	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Reformatory Schools.	207	215	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Adults ...	39	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Other Schools ...	78	52	40	245	165	...	762	445	...
				...	...	...	114	76	...
Total ...	2,739	2,401	1,218	621	454	23	1,283	844	28
Total for recognised institutions ...	19,665	17,553	3,385	632,833	469,429	711	247,003	188,908	359
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	53	73	...	30	30	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males ...	19,665	17,553	3,385	632,886	469,502	711	247,033	188,938	359

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(b) Includes 254 scholars
(c) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
110	90	...	...	...	...	110	90	...	10
7,078	6,361	1,312	846	781	82	10,400	9,298	2,090	965
...	...	...	656	556	27	1,255	998	27	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	981	861	356	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	92	25	16
165	161	...	...	...	...	360	301	88	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	142	131	120	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	390	336	65	1
7,348	6,592	1,312	1,502	1,337	109	13,747	12,090	2,700	1,116
64,488	57,727	2,828	9,244	8,574	454	88,760	80,167	4,340	3,607
12,574	11,146	488	2,773	2,425	128	24,657	21,793	723	1,488
114,625	93,754	997	7,685	5,037	...	987,969	744,475	1,690	104,669
191,682	161,627	4,253	19,702	16,036	582	1,101,296	846,434	6,752	109,669
76	64	...	...	...	...	628	544	...	68
...	...	...	238	209	46	847	811	251	105
75	74	57	...	...	...	775	733	723	...
95	85	...	...	...	...	330	290	48	...
1,226	1,078	307	51	53	...	2,227	1,857	388	40
...	...	...	1,569	1,006	...	1,669	1,084	71	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	44	22	...
487	460	487	...	...	...	694	684	694	...
253	227	162	...	...	...	283	227	163	38
3,593	2,590	...	803	168	...	4,942	3,307	...	64
1,462	1,125	57	97	68	...	1,746	1,391	127	203
7,237	5,707	1,100	2,263	1,504	46	14,203	11,000	2,410	447
206,277	178,016	6,670	23,467	19,727	787	1,129,245	869,533	11,862	111,252
111	96	...	37,474	28,774	...	37,603	28,975	...	4,935
206,388	174,012	6,670	60,941	48,501	787	1,166,918	898,606	11,862	116,467

subjects should be entered under only one head.
also reading *Law*.
in *Oriental Colleges*.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education (a).									
Arts and Science (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	125	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools (English) ...	492	393	...	...	...	...	59	47	...
„ Primary Schools ...	1,228	1,076	34	50,225	34,981	...	93,287	67,050	...
Total ...	1,845	1,581	34	50,225	34,981	...	93,346	67,097	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	220	195	179	...	...	...	41	30	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	220	195	179	...	...	...	41	30	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	2,065	1,776	213	50,225	34,981	...	93,387	67,127	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	236	...
Grand Total, all Institutions, for Females ...	2,065	1,776	213	50,225	34,981	...	93,671	67,363	...
Grand Total, all institutions, Males and Females ...	21,730	19,329	3,699	683,111	504,483	711	340,704	256,301	369

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,577	13,776	1,088	156	134	...	15,858	14,018	1,088	1,859
3,700	3,305	233	97	88	...	4,109	3,633	233	632
34,620	27,530	1,150	1,205	841	...	150,505	131,166	1,184	5,624
53,087	44,620	3,371	1,458	1,058	...	200,861	149,337	3,405	7,916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
563	526	314	55	53	4	870	599	407	...
865	500	25	99	46	7	964	636	33	...
34	25	...	...	...	...	34	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
520	341	70	...	...	...	520	341	70	...
10	9	...	11	9	...	21	18	...	...
1,992	1,401	409	165	118	11	2,418	1,629	509	...
55,079	46,111	3,780	1,623	1,171	11	203,279	151,166	4,004	7,916
...	...	...	3,820	2,807	...	4,104	3,048	...	340
55,079	46,111	3,780	5,443	3,978	11	207,383	154,209	4,004	8,260
262,367	220,193	10,450	66,884	52,479	748	1,374,296	1,052,715	15,865	...

subjects should be entered under only one head.
in *Oriental Colleges.*

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,09,674 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Rs.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

(1) Scholarships	...	7,25,104
(2) Hostel Charges	...	7,49,205
(3) Dakshina Grants and Followships	...	14 160
(4) Travelling allowances to Members of School Book Committees	...	1,034

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges ...	3,10,308	.....	.....	3,82,018	1,31,000	8,24,311
Professional Colleges—						
Law ...	.....	.....	.....	55,338	.....	55,338
Medicine ...	95,376	.....	.....	1,51,975	20,136	2,67,487
Education ...	56,158	.....	.....	4,200	63	60,721
Engineering ...	1,51,071	.....	.....	50,775	869	2,06,615
Agriculture ...	1,08,433	.....	.....	27,501	.....	1,35,934
Commerce ...	.....	.....	.....	51,628	18,999	70,627
Forestry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate Colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,25,546	.....	.....	7,24,330	1,71,167	16,21,033
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	5,49,066	.....	.....	3,86,845	5,723	9,41,634
Middle Schools—						
English ...	32,701	.....	.....	13,664	25	46,390
Primary Schools ...	82,806	.....	.....	2,233	6	85,045
Total ...	6,64,573	.....	.....	4,02,742	5,754	10,73,069

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Education for Males.

Rs.

(5) Departmental Publications 95,138
(6) Grants for the Encouragement of Literature 16,214
(7) Examination Charges 66,926
(8) Mulla Magazine 1,078
(9) Grant to the Boy Scouts' Association 21,000

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,68,800	375
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,20,822	93,327	.....	2,14,149	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,070	1,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,20,822	93,327	.....	2,14,149	3,16,770	1,875
71,038	10,510	85,868	1,01,157	5,650	3,65,171	8,88,324	3,845
35,010	18,116	33,481	1,57,448	6,680	3,06,694	1,03,097	3,134
89,18,519	13,43,143	31,35,200	2,60,287	4,07,849	1,41,35,007	4,23,045	6,862
90,26,376	13,71,778	33,59,528	6,28,892	4,20,198	1,48,06,772	13,63,456	13,841

Direction ...
Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	3,09,420	1,71,752	11,01,162	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	5,215	9,50,355	1,71,560	18,05,334	1,17,787	53,702	1,71,489
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	.....	.....	...	65,451	5,434	70,888
Medicine ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	8,150	37,850	19,450	97,920	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,365	13,06,615	3,65,791	25,04,416	1,83,241	60,136	2,42,377
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	24,046	24,75,856	6,56,859	40,03,432	5,10,628	1,72,160	6,82,708
Middle Schools—							
English ...	12,891	3,09,344	1,40,039	6,67,495	49,687	45,725	95,312
Primary Schools ...	1,53,055	2,68,189	9,79,946	18,31,077	7,258	75,683	82,941
Total ...	1,89,994	30,53,389	17,76,844	64,02,004	5,67,573	2,93,568	8,60,961

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Education for Males—contd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,55,717	.....	.....	.....	143	1,55,860
10,83,703	1,67,592	1,73,936	41	891	14,16,577
1,59,819	1,67,563	93,165	34,093	1,24,785	5,69,995
8,53,751	1,24,978	26,604	2,61,040	4,95,705	17,67,078
22,53,025	4,40,128	2,93,705	2,95,714	6,20,984	39,03,556
1,17,000	.....	.....	8,00,410	1,74,752	11,01,162
4,79,108	375	5,215	14,60,055	3,56,381	23,01,134
.....	.....	.....	1,20,792	5,434	1,26,226
95,376	.....	1,20,832	2,45,309	20,136	4,81,653
56,458	.....	.....	4,200	63	60,721
1,85,941	1,500	8,150	88,625	20,319	3,04,535
1,08,433	.....	.....	27,501	.....	1,35,934
.....	.....	.....	51,628	18,999	70,627
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,42,316	1,875	1,34,187	28,07,518	5,96,084	45,81,975
14,59,328	10,364	1,09,036	35,64,386	8,30,031	59,09,945
1,70,707	21,250	1,01,323	5,80,043	1,92,460	10,15,701
94,24,370	13,50,005	33,38,264	5,57,047	14,63,484	1,61,34,070
1,10,54,405	13,90,619	35,48,623	46,52,476	24,85,884	2,31,42,006

III-A.—Expenditure on

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Special	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	89,784	.....	.....	31,335	903	1,22,019
Law Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools ...	1,18,748	200	.....	40,818	307	1,60,153
Normal and Training Schools.	2,03,031	.....	3,509	.....	3,176	2,10,303
Engineering Schools ...	29,602	.....	.....	18,880	187	48,709
Technical and Industrial Schools.	37,224	.....	.....	2,759	171	40,154
Commercial Schools ...	5,856	.....	.....	5,745	1,617	13,218
Agricultural Schools ...	13,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,796
Reformatory Schools ...	39,185	.....	.....	.....	2,422	41,607
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	383
Other Schools ...	46,382	.....	.....	9,320	.....	55,652
Total ...	5,94,616	200	3,509	1,08,857	8,810	7,05,992
Grand Total ...	19,74,735	200	3,509	12,35,929	1,85,721	34,00,094

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Education for Males—contd.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	382	768	.....	1,150	5,200	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,280	.....
22,703	15,059	25,930	2,847	7,428	74,066	1,38,381	1,429
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,402	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,835	.....
1,373	621	8,169	.....	1	10,064	6,503	31
295	.....	2,816	.....	.....	3,091	4,171	100
24,371	15,680	37,306	3,615	7,429	88,301	2,38,481	1,610
90,50,647	13,87,468	35,17,656	7,25,834	4,27,627	1,51,09,232	19,18,707	22,335

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Special—concld.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	...	250	100	1,100	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	30,356	1,686	32,042
Normal and Training Schools.	...	.....	6,078	12,182	...	...	...
Engineering Schools .	375	3,927	2,575	9,107	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	10,201	1,22,033	70,029	3,43,033	3,028	1,007	5,035
Commercial Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	93,199	14,099	1,12,288
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	1,760	1,535	19,648	88,345	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	1,150	449	34,951	55,685	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	4,147	8,761	31,382	49,874	...	2,882	2,882
Other Schools ...	2,960	1,162	38,861	47,254	1,702	3,671	5,373
Total ...	23,893	1,37,067	2,04,609	6,05,660	1,33,225	24,245	1,58,070
Grand Total ...	2,27,252	49,97,051	23,40,744	95,12,080	8,84,430	3,76,959	12,61,408

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Education for Males—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
23	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
90,534	.....	.....	31,585	1,083	1,23,202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,18,743	200	.....	71,174	2,083	1,92,200
2,03,880	.....	3,891	768	10,146	2,23,685
31,922	.....	375	22,807	2,712	57,816
1,98,398	16,488	36,140	1,32,217	79,535	4,62,778
5,856	.....	.....	1,03,884	15,716	1,25,456
13,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,796
1,04,587	.....	1,760	1,535	22,070	1,29,952
15,835	.....	4,450	449	34,951	55,685
8,159	702	12,316	6,761	34,265	62,203
50,708	100	5,776	12,184	42,532	1,11,300
8,47,368	17,490	64,708	3,83,364	2,45,093	15,58,023
1,52,02,114	18,50,112	40,42,132	81,38,967	39,57,995	3,31,91,319

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 401 spent by the Public Works Department

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	48,177
(2) Hostel charges	4,18,330
(3) Examination charges	6,076
(4) Grant to Girl Guide Association ...	6,709
(5) Departmental Publications ...	1,645

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	16,358	.....	.....	1,417	.....	17,775
Middle Schools—						
English ...	46,500	.....	.....	4,448	2	50,950
Primary Schools	37,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,613
Total ...	1,00,471	.....	.....	5,865	2	1,06,338
Special						
Normal and Training Schools.	1,12,595	.....	2,589	.....	2,053	1,17,237
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,12,595	.....	2,589	.....	2,053	1,17,237
Grand Total for Females.	2,13,066	.....	2,589	5,865	2,055	2,23,575
Grand Total for Males.	19,74,735	200	3,609	12,35,929	1,85,721	34,00,094
Grand Total for all.	21,87,801	200	6,098	12,41,794	1,87,776	36,23,669

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Education for Females.

on educational buildings.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,05,488	300
140	.....	615	381	.....	1,136	34,236	100
13,32,262	1,43,938	14,81,144	1,506	22,282	29,81,132	1,73,705	2,948
13,32,402	1,43,938	14,81,759	1,887	22,282	29,89,268	6,13,379	2,948
.....	.....	8,083	.....	.....	8,083	43,318	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,168	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,083	.....	.....	8,083	54,344	.....
13,32,402	1,43,938	14,89,842	1,887	22,282	29,90,351	6,67,723	2,948
90,50,647	13,87,468	35,17,656	7,25,834	4,27,627	1,51,09,232	19,19,707	23,226
1,03,83,049	15,31,396	50,07,498	7,27,721	4,49,909	1,80,99,583	25,86,430	25,274

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-B.—Expenditure on

Inspection ...

Buildings, etc. ...

Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General							
High Schools ...	1,176	6,70,583	4,12,321	14,92,818	8,240	...	8,240
Middle Schools—							
English ...	3,825	83,401	1,15,014	2,37,776	1,339	4,853	6,092
Primary Schools	78,762	85,788	4,23,810	7,04,322	564	20,307	20,871
Total ...	86,763	8,39,772	9,52,054	24,94,916	10,043	25,160	35,203
Special							
Normal and Training Schools.	5,619	13,995	44,769	1,07,696	1,217	5,864	7,081
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1,287	14,237	27,857	50,586	...	8,026	8,026
Commercial Schools.	.....	3,985	759	6,954	...	...	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults	901	2,524	10,895	15,493	...	...	.....
Other Schools ...	150	528	195	873	349	2,133	2,482
Total ...	7,957	35,269	83,985	1,81,555	1,566	16,023	17,589
Grand Total for Females.	94,720	8,75,041	10,36,039	26,76,471	11,609	41,183	52,792
Grand Total for Males.	2,27,253	19,97,051	23,46,744	95,12,080	8,84,439	3,76,980	12,61,408
Grand Total for all	3,21,973	28,72,092	33,82,783	1,21,88,551	8,96,048	4,18,163	13,14,200

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Education for Females—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Total 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,551	1,375	54,842	.....	.....	1,38,768
4,498	1,912	21,817	.....	26,201	53,928
1,14,814	2,376	4,335	1,90,125	1,70,865	4,82,515
2,01,863	5,663	80,494	1,90,125	1,97,066	6,75,111
4,91,796	300	4,176	6,80,240	4,12,331	15,18,883
80,876	400	4,440	89,469	1,20,769	2,95,954
15,43,580	1,46,186	15,59,906	87,858	4,66,408	38,03,938
20,46,252	1,46,886	15,68,522	8,57,567	9,99,498	56,18,725
1,55,908	.....	16,291	15,212	52,686	2,40,097
7,158	.....	1,287	14,237	35,883	58,565
2,200	.....	.....	3,985	769	6,954
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,673	.....	901	2,524	10,935	15,293
.....	.....	150	877	2,328	3,355
1,66,939	.....	18,629	36,835	1,92,061	3,94,464
24,15,054	1,52,449	16,67,645	10,84,527	12,98,625	66,18,300
1,52,02,114	18,50,112	40,42,122	81,38,967	88,67,995	3,31,01,310
1,76,17,168	20,02,561	57,09,767	92,23,494	53,66,620	3,98,09,610

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin		
				Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†
		1	2	3a	3b	3c
Total, Male Population ...		25,233	140,315	973,333	5,603,848	2,030,450
School Education						
Classes						
Primary	‡I	659	7,230	37,605	126,909	45,211
	II	286	3,440	24,176	71,681	21,200
	III	208	3,130	24,847	63,057	17,741
	IV	240	2,531	23,022	55,943	13,052
	V	226	2,346	22,656	48,055	9,561
§Middle	VI	191	1,537	19,234	27,344	4,319
	VII	169	1,231	14,065	17,847	2,586
	VIII	140	1,003	14,231	16,056	2,337
§High	IX	117	615	7,295	9,550	291
	X	85	206	6,502	9,093	211
	XI	.....	157	5,579	1,036	104
	XII	1	247	6,810	1,926	100
Total ...		2,421	23,632	206,012	440,596	116,013
University and Intermediate Education.						
Intermediate classes—						
1st year		18	136	2,138	337	33
2nd year		7	107	1,767	218	25
Degree classes—						
1st year		4	55	979	121	7
2nd year		2	47	919	114	8
3rd year		.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Post-graduate classes—						
1st year		.....	12	267	27	2
2nd year		1	15	223	20	.....
Research students		.....	16	49	3	.....
Total ...		34	387	6,342	840	80
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.		2,455	23,019	213,254	441,426	117,093
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.		7	613	10,363	6,693	1,858
Grand Total ...		2,462	24,432	223,617	448,119	118,951

* Statistics of scholars belonging to Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts Colleges.
(1) Lingayats ...	59,707	2,861	231
(2) Marathas. ...	132,340	6,476	247

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

receiving General Education.

dus.* Total	Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8,607,072	2,447,447	1,627	46,166	13,076	182,848	11,472,884	.....
209,744	57,859	10	899	296	4,402	281,918	172,550
116,967	29,598	4	721	170	2,892	154,068	97,605
111,145	25,165	4	735	143	2,831	143,461	89,024
93,017	20,005	5	797	129	2,665	118,398	72,638
80,302	16,918	6	810	113	2,578	1,02,498	60,749
50,997	10,292	3	771	105	2,309	66,105	34,607
35,898	6,717	.....	757	53	1,069	45,994	22,787
32,704	5,542	.....	634	43	1,489	41,555	20,191
10,186	1,612	.....	733	26	635	13,774	2,806
8,606	1,245	.....	588	22	531	11,483	2,295
7,409	1,016	.....	639	8	412	9,641	1,838
8,926	974	1	751	9	447	11,366	1,867
764,441	176,248	32	8,835	1,117	22,920	999,541	576,887
2,513	231	2	305	2	205	3,406	728
2,010	163	1	215	7	102	2,612	491
1,107	90	.....	115	1	68	1,440	269
1,041	74	.....	80	5	61	1,317	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
296	23	.....	19	.....	7	357	78
248	18	.....	25	.....	6	306	55
52	10	.....	21	.....	5	104	23
7,262	609	3	780	15	454	9,544	1,891
771,703	176,852	35	9,615	1,132	23,374	1,009,085	578,778
18,914	13,065	2	236	40	1,001	33,778	14,967
790,617	189,917	37	9,851	1,172	24,375	1,042,863	593,695

† The following are included under heading "Backward Hindus":—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
(2) Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and
(3) The rest.

‡ Class I represents infant class.

‖ Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

			Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin	
					Advanced	Intermediate
			1	2	3a	3b
Total, Female Population		...	16,477	134,772	842,070	6,212,534
School Education						
Classes						
Primary	I ‡	...	733	4,841	30,625	43,815
	II	...	341	1,981	17,204	16,593
	III	...	331	1,778	15,862	13,219
	IV	...	304	1,408	12,114	8,624
	V	...	308	1,234	9,104	5,110
§Middle	VI	...	274	974	6,051	2,360
	VII	...	236	945	4,926	1,577
	VIII	...	211	348	1,611	145
§High	IX	...	97	265	1,109	72
	X	...	100	91	336	45
	XI	...	.....	46	651	31
	XII	...	1	64	552	31
		Total	2,941	13,970	100,784	91,622
University and Intermediate Education						
Intermediate classes—	1st year	...	1	48	190	11
	2nd year	...	1	46	146	
Degree classes—	1st year	...	2	29	93	2
	2nd year	...	3	11	50	1
	3rd year	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post-graduate classes—	1st year	...	.....	5	19	.....
	2nd year	...	.....	5	11	.....
Research students		...	1	.....	3	.....
		Total	8	148	512	93
No. of scholars in recognised institutions			2,949	14,118	101,296	91,715
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions			9	302	1,678	783
		Grand Total	2,958	14,416	102,974	92,378

§ Statistics of scholars belonging to Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts Colleges
(1) Lingayats ...	16,026	80	1
(2) Marathas ...	23,446	396	18

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

receiving General Education.

dus*		Muham-madans	Bud-dhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.
Back-ward†	Total							
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,955,873	8,010,485	1,966,612	474	48,033	7,807	161,844	10,330,504	.....
10,864	85,304	30,091	12	1,011	135	3,623	125,760	59,996
3,615	37,502	10,542	6	717	48	1,885	52,972	23,395
2,549	31,630	6,820	3	809	47	1,610	43,028	18,181
1,498	22,256	4,272	2	870	39	1,297	30,428	11,990
962	15,176	2,151	1	764	30	947	20,621	7,110
255	8,666	839	...	768	10	520	12,051	2,957
177	6,680	501	...	616	6	342	9,326	2,131
19	1,675	73	...	462	3	77	2,344	225
4	1,184	34	...	419	2	55	2,056	114
7	888	23	...	309	2	32	1,445	60
1	683	12	...	248	1	27	1,012	40
1	684	13	...	281	1	28	1,072	27
19,952	212,808	55,881	24	7,269	324	10,398	302,615	125,058
.....	201	8	...	68	1	16	388	9
1	156	4	...	85	.....	6	297	5
.....	95	1	...	45	.....	5	177	5
.....	51	...	...	27	.....	2	94	1
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	19	1	...	12	.....	1	33	2
.....	11	...	...	6	.....	1	23	.....
.....	8	...	...	8	.....	1	8	.....
1	536	14	...	241	1	32	975	22
19,953	212,844	55,895	24	7,510	325	10,430	303,590	125,080
353	2,764	1,478	...	46	.....	395	7,994	4,229
20,306	215,608	59,373	24	7,556	325	10,825	311,584	129,309

† The following are included under heading "Backward Hindus":—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
(2) Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and
(3) The rest.

‡ Class I represents infant class.

§ Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Advanced	Intermediate	Hin
	1	2	3a	3b	
School Education.					
Art Schools	1	32	323	125	
Law Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Schools	1	19	625	38	
Normal and Training Schools... ...	.....	78	190	248	
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	4	10	243	28	
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	4	360	870	570	
Commercial Schools...	19	114	956	103	
Agricultural Schools...	.....	.....	13	35	
Reformatory Schools	.....	36	71	224	
Schools for Defectives	4	43	98	44	
Schools for Adults	.....	40	424	1,356	
Other Schools	.....	3	1,367	181	
Total ...	33	780	5,169	2,952	
University and Intermediate Education.					
Law	2	28	855	143	
Medicine	.....	77	504	20	
Education	1	2	60	6	
Engineering	1	17	196	44	
Agriculture	.....	4	76	34	
Commerce	.....	13	239	15	
Total ...	4	141	1,939	271	
Grand Total ...	37	871	7,128	3,223	

* The following are included under Hindus:—

(1) Lingayats 891

(2) Marathas 1,048

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

dus *		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas
†Backward	Total							
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	454	30	3	32	1	12	555	57
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2	665	26	.....	5	5	21	742	130
69	507	188	.....	.....	.....	12	776	560
8	279	10	.....	17	14	5	330	22
54	1,503	157	.....	110	9	35	2,187	598
18	1,072	110	1	240	11	73	1,640	19
.....	48	...	.....	.....	.....	...	48	48
84	379	264	.....	4	6	5	694	240
8	150	26	.....	10	.....	12	245	30
913	2,693	2,001	.....	18	11	30	4,878	1,119
24	1,572	59	.....	.....	1	8	1,643	66
1,181	9,332	2,956	4	440	58	218	13,756	3,287
16	1,014	74	.....	50	1	67	1,235	244
38	571	64	.....	48	5	111	676	348
.....	75	5	.....	1	.....	...	84	.....
.....	240	44	.....	46	3	9	360	95
.....	110	11	.....	2	4	11	142	73
1	255	19	.....	56	.....	46	377	71
55	2,265	217	.....	203	13	244	3,087	831
1,236	11,597	3,173	4	643	71	457	16,843	3,993

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.

(2) Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and

(3) The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	† Backward	Total
	1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	3 (*c*)	3
School Education.						
Art Schools	8	12	26	2	...	28
Medical Schools	1	19	67	10	...	77
Normal and Training Schools	58	250	287	104	14	405
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	102	401	141	20	562
Commercial Schools ...	31	11	1	...	...	1
Agricultural Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	1	15	18	7	...	20
Schools for Adults... ...	.....	3	247	65	60	372
Other Schools	.....	...	115	9	...	124
Total ...	99	412	1,247	338	94	1,679
University and Intermediate Education.						
Law	.....	2	7	...	...	7
Medicine	.....	13	45	7	8	60
Education	.....	5	6	...	...	6
Commerce	.....	1	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	26	58	7	8	73
Grand Total ...	99	438	1,305	345	102	1,752

*The following are included under "Hindus":—

(1) Lingayats 19

(2) Marathas 154

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.....	.....	18	.....	2	68	.....
1	.....	2	.....	5	105	10
100	.....	37	.....	29	879	271
7	.....	211	3	29	1,001	12
.....	.....	12	.....	8	63	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	38	15
17	.....	186	.....	6	584	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	3
126	.....	467	3	79	2,865	404
.....	.....	9	.....	1	19	.....
2	.....	18	.....	7	105	28
.....	.....	4	.....	1	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	31	.....	9	141	28
128	.....	498	3	88	3,006	432

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.

(2) Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and

(3) The rest.

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	.....	.....	94	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	14,771	.....
Aided	5	.....	.....	606	.....
Unaided	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Total ...	5	.....	.....	15,497	.....
Middle Schools					
Government	16	8	.....	.....	1
Local Board and Municipal ...	7	2	1	3	1
Aided	17	17	1	20	3
Unaided	2	3	.....	2	.....
Total ...	42	25	2	25	5
High Schools					
Government	287	27	.....	4	15
Local Board and Municipal ...	40	10	2	7	7
Aided	206	155	15	65	67
Unaided	30	4	.....	2	.....
Total ...	623	196	17	78	89
Grand Total ...	670	221	19	15,600	94

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	1	.....	21	94	22	116
.....	4	651	12,258	14,771	12,913	27,684
5	30	6	3,415	611	3,456	4,067
.....	.....	.....	207	20	207	227
5	35	657	15,901	15,502	16,058	32,760
1	2	4	3	20	10	30
18	47	64	260	14	389	403
37	133	75	424	58	669	727
6	24	11	134	7	175	182
62	206	154	821	99	1,243	1,342
10	46	16	36	338	108	446
42	76	30	133	66	281	347
369	824	278	1,152	668	2,623	3,291
49	157	18	160	30	384	420
470	1,103	342	1,481	1,008	3,396	4,399
537	1,344	1,153	18,203	16,604	21,297	37,901

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	2,109	.....
Aided	.....	1	.....	570	.....
Unaided	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Total ...	.....	1	.....	2,753	.....
Middle Schools					
Government	9	.....	.....	2	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	13	50	5	6	31
Unaided	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	23	61	5	8	31
High Schools					
Government	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Aided	55	336	7	16	51
Unaided	8	7	.....	.....	3
Total ...	68	343	7	19	54
Grand Total ...	86	405	12	2,780	85

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	5	48	5	53
.....	.....	7	1,718	2,109	1,725	3,834
.....	13	4	975	577	992	1,569
.....	.....	.....	27	26	27	53
.....	13	11	2,725	2,760	2,749	5,509
1	3	3	2	11	9	20
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
5	9	5	104	114	123	237
.....	5	.....	33	3	38	41
6	17	8	142	128	173	301
.....	2	3	1	2	6	8
3	13	5	42	6	63	69
37	81	19	343	465	480	945
1	9	2	15	18	27	45
41	105	29	401	486	576	1,062
47	135	48	3,268	3,374	3,498	6,872

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population, Census of 1931. ... { Males ... 25,233 / Females ... 15,477 } Total ... 40,710

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*	Number of Non-Europeans on rolls
	1	2	3	4
Institutions for Males				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	7	1,516	141	273
Middle Schools	8	577	254	91
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	15	2,093	395	367
Institutions for Females				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	14	3,106	501	805
Middle Schools	5	232	99	31
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	2	69	.....	19
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	34	.....	5
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22	3,431	600	860
Grand Total for Institutions ...	37	5,524	995	1,227

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Hostel (Boarding) charges	4,06,481
(2) Scholarships and stipends	21,342
(3) Examination charges	718
Total ...	4,28,541

* The term "non-Europeans" does not include domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

European Education.

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males ... 8·8, Females ... 23·2, Total ... 18·6

Teachers		Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	†Local funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
5	6	7	8	9.	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	38	1,27,980	1,200	1,53,818	41,489	3,24,430
25	10	21,500	.....	15,461	30,064	67,025
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	48	1,49,480	1,200	1,69,279	71,496	3,91,455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	64	1,85,315	.....	2,18,056	99,023	4,96,394
14	3	6,928	.....	6,838	11,230	23,996
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	10,200	.....	7,776	7,506	25,482
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	2,200	.....	3,985	769	6,954
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	69	2,04,643	.....	2,35,655	1,11,528	5,51,826
267	117	3,54,123	1,200	4,04,934	1,83,024	9,43,281
Inspection ...		9,433	.....	.....	.....	9,433
Buildings and furniture, etc.		9,162	.....	.....	21,069	30,231
Miscellaneous ...		1,07,511	.....	2,15,904	1,05,126	4,28,541
Total ...		1,26,096	.....	2,15,904	1,26,195	4,69,195
Grand Total ...		4,80,219	1,200	6,20,838	3,09,219	14,11,476

† Local Funds include both District Board and Municipal funds.

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
Arts and Science						
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	3	3	...	2	2
M.A.	146	1	147	101	1	102
M.Sc.	32	...	32	22	...	22
B.A. (Honours)	470	23	502	338	15	353
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	471	363	834	337	193	530
B.Sc. (Pass)	415	70	485	298	33	331
Law						
Master of Law	21	...	21	5	...	5
Bachelor of Law	902	...	902	403	...	403
Medicine						
M.D.	11	...	11	3	...	3
M.B., B.S.	351	...	351	80	...	80
L.M.S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	10	...	10	1	...	1
D.O.	9	...	9	4	...	4
B.Hy.	5	...	5	3	...	3
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering						
Master of C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	137	...	137	62	...	62
Bachelor of M.E.	13	...	13	11	...	11
Education						
B.T.	129	...	129	70	...	70
Commerce						
Master of Commerce	4	...	4	3	...	3
Bachelor of Commerce	201	...	201	76	...	76
Agriculture						
Master of Agriculture	3	...	3	3	...	3
Bachelor of Agriculture	61	...	61	51	...	51

* *i.e.*, Appearing from

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Results.

Females					
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public[a]	Private	Total	Public[a]	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	15	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	1	46	44	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	12	54	31	5	36
1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	6	2	.....	2
5	.....	5	2	.....	2
40	.....	40	15	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	24	15	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised Institution.

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Intermediate Examinations						
Intermediate in Arts	1,324	380	1,704	851	199	1,050
Intermediate in Science	1,176	183	1,359	559	74	633
Certificate in Teaching (S.T.C.) ...	516	...	516	230	...	230
Intermediate in Commerce ...	219	...	219	116	...	116
Intermediate in Agriculture ...	54	...	54	40	...	40
Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.).	44	...	44	33	...	33
School Examinations						
(a) On completion of High School Course						
Matriculation Examination ...	11,319	2,051	13,370	5,495	801	6,296
Cambridge School Certificate ...	84	...	84	41	...	41
(b) On completion of Middle School Course						
Cambridge Junior	90	...	90	57	...	57
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	13,903	...	13,903	11,726	...	11,726
Vernacular Middle (Final)... ...	16,496	3,090	19,586	7,958	644	8,602
(c) On completion of Primary Course						
Upper Primary	16,844	1,721	18,565	9,756	294	10,050
Lower Primary	88,748	...	88,748	64,995	...	64,995
(d) On completion of Vocational Course						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	797	79	876	729	57	786
Vernacular, Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools	20	...	20	11	...	11
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.) ...	387	...	387	107	...	107
At Engineering Schools	94	...	94	92	...	92
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	137	...	137	126	...	126
At Commercial Schools	615	56	671	251	14	265
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i.e., Appearing from

FEMALES

Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
208	9	217	117	1	118
88	10	98	80	8	87
77	.....	77	62	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
913	99	1,021	532	33	565
92	.....	92	57	.....	57
100	.....	100	54	.....	54
1,817	.....	1,817	1,488	.....	1,488
3,516	453	3,969	1,445	83	1,528
3,629	187	3,816	1,905	22	1,927
16,396	.....	16,396	11,985	.....	11,985
411	86	497	285	67	352
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	35	15	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1	16	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*recognised Institution.

IX—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.*		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	1	273	...	...	1	359	2	632
Professional Colleges ...	1	142	...	...	...	...	1	142
High Schools	...	...	...	...	12	2,005	12	2,005
Middle Schools	...	...	122	3,422	67	4,632	189	8,054
Primary Schools	5	282	9,231	500,052	1,733	62,398	10,068	568,732
Training Schools	3	630	...	...	2	75	10	705
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	24
Schools for adults	...	...	12	245	17	530	29	775
Other Schools	1	23	...	...	6	112	7	140
Total ...	16	1,355	9,365	500,719	1,838	70,135	11,209	671,209
For Females.								
High Schools	...	...	...	...	2	247	2	247
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	1	29	1	29
Primary Schools	...	...	684	50,736	190	6,749	874	57,485
Training Schools	4	198	...	...	5	265	9	463
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	20
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	198	684	50,736	199	7,310	887	58,244
Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions.	20	1,553	10,039	550,455	2,037	77,445	12,096	729,453
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males							700	16,653
For Females							60	1,561
Total ...							760	18,214
Grand Total for all Institutions ...							12,856	747,667

*Aided and unaided.

PRESIDENCY.

1933-34.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on Institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
57,375	.....	1,16,500	1,73,875	17	.....	14	31
1,17,007	.....	27,745	1,44,752	26	.....	.....	26
33,051	1,346	1,22,601	1,56,997	.....	.....	124	124
35,291	15,140	2,20,888	2,71,319	.....	129	303	432
78,10,303	14,75,493	9,37,294	97,23,155	8	19,159	2,350	21,517
1,97,632	.....	22,767	2,20,399	53	.....	16	69
53	.....	106	159	.....	.....	1	1
1,261	660	3,084	5,005	.....	12	21	33
4,420	100	14,621	19,141	2	.....	16	18
77,56,053	14,92,738	14,65,606	1,07,14,402	106	19,300	2,845	22,251
12,969	.....	24,834	37,803	.....	.....	24	24
700	.....	1,557	2,257	.....	.....	7	7
5,03,610	1,00,389	82,647	7,76,646	.....	1,230	351	1,687
1,00,743	.....	27,917	1,28,660	24	7	38	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,03,050	1,00,389	1,36,955	9,45,394	24	1,243	421	1,688
84,64,103	15,93,127	16,02,561	1,16,59,796	130	20,543	3,266	23,939

Explanatory Notes:—

(1) Figures for *urban* areas (i.e. municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

(2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.

(3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.

(4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in *rural* areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race Districts of the Bombay Presidency

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University Education.						
University	...	...	8	1	35	1
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	32	8	358	127	3,665	229
Professional Colleges for Men.						
Law	2	...	27	2	482	4
Medicine	...	...	77	18	328	32
Education	1	...	2	5	40	5
Engineering	1	...	7	...	32	...
Agriculture	...	...	4	...	35	...
Commerce	...	...	13	1	94	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	4	...	130	26	1,067	42
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	36	8	496	154	4,767	272
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for ... Boys ...	1,436	147	6,134	657	22,669	1,215
High Schools for ... Girls ...	474	2,247	337	2,661	32	2,308
Middle Schools for ... Boys ...	302	920	823	395	4,266	341
Middle Schools for ... Girls ...	169	293	313	1,268	17	611
Total ...	2,381	3,907	7,607	4,881	26,884	4,475
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,453	76	13,220	418
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	17	14	13,594	4,118	51,080	13,071
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	...	5	918	...	3,651
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	...	...	617	3,722	677	23,143
Total ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,458	993	13,220	4,069
Total ... Lower Primary.	17	14	14,211	7,840	51,757	41,214
Total ...	17	14	15,669	8,833	64,977	45,283
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	1	8	32	12	182	9
Medical Schools for Men	1	1	19	17	378	45
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	73	...	149	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	58	...	248	...	219
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	4	...	9	...	147	...

I. Presidency proper.

or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions in the British (excluding Sind) on 31st March, 1934.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
35	4	70	5	2	...	2	...
1,796	133	5,461	362	242	10	243	...
313	2	795	6	44	...	38	...
176	13	504	45	16	7	5	...
23	...	69	6	2	...	1	...
18	...	100	...	11	...	10	...
41	...	76	...	12	...	12	...
145	...	289	...	5	...	2	...
716	15	1,783	57	89	7	68	...
2,547	152	7,314	424	333	17	313	...
12,909	578	35,478	1,793	4,992	63	4,530	48
198	1,818	230	4,121	1	244	...	40
2,757	127	7,023	408	1,235	23	2,393	31
23	366	40	977	3	45	...	20
15,887	2,884	42,771	7,369	6,230	375	6,999	139
5,286	123	18,506	541	18,049	83	19,411	343
41,503	6,657	92,583	20,323	118,512	12,053	137,130	15,095
...	1,596	...	5,547	...	551	...	1,305
489	13,470	1,166	46,613	308	10,423	200	14,389
5,286	2,019	18,506	6,088	18,049	644	19,411	1,648
41,992	25,127	93,749	66,941	118,820	23,474	137,330	29,467
47,278	27,146	112,255	73,029	131,869	23,118	156,741	31,115
141	17	323	26	24	1	23	1
156	15	534	60	16	9	11	1
18	...	167	...	111	...	87	...
...	44	...	256	...	46	...	23
15	...	162	...	13	...	2	...

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University	...	...	...	...	4	...
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	119	9	221	1	325	20
Professional Colleges for Men.						
Law	37	...	23	...	142	...
Medicine	6	...	4	...	20	7
Education	...	...	3	...	6	...
Engineering	10	...	6	...	43	...
Agriculture	5	...	5	...	34	...
Commerce	6	...	9	...	15	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	69	...	48	..	269	7
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	188	9	264	1	1,098	27
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for ... Boys ...	3,270	69	1,049	9	14,747	189
High Schools for ... Girls ...	...	55	...	11	1	350
Middle Schools for ... Boys ...	341	17	411	1	4,880	72
Middle Schools for ... Girls ...	1	49	1	9	10	123
Total ...	4,112	190	2,361	30	19,638	734
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	8,425	70	8,308	62	49,193	558
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	59,720	5,586	51,478	5,899	366,840	38,622
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	794	...	274	...	2,934
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	102	14,227	11	8,783	621	47,314
Total ... Upper Primary.	8,425	864	8,308	336	49,193	3,492
Total ... Lower Primary.	59,822	19,813	51,489	14,682	367,461	86,436
Total ...	68,247	20,677	59,797	15,018	416,654	89,928
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	76	...	2	...	125	2
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	10	...	37	10
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	27	...	23	...	248	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	27	...	7	...	102
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	11	...	2	...	23	...

I—*continued.*

Presidency proper.

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Depressed classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	1	...	43	1	74	1
5	...	...	...	10	...	15	...
1	...	...	...	37	8	38	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	1	...	47	8	51	8
36	...	2	...	90	9	128	9
1,257	11	51	6	462	5	1,770	22
...	6	...	...	...	1	...	7
338	2	29	2	172	2	539	6
...	7	...	...	...	4	...	11
1,595	26	80	8	634	12	2,309	46
3,726	46	1,186	16	2,675	54	7,587	116
53,665	7,619	21,444	1,572	28,357	2,509	103,466	11,700
5	109	...	26	18	161	18	296
188	2,809	111	454	398	3,840	697	7,103
3,781	155	1,186	42	2,688	215	7,605	419
53,853	10,428	21,555	2,026	28,755	6,430	104,163	18,893
57,584	10,583	22,741	2,068	31,443	6,654	111,768	19,305
2	...	...	...	4	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	5	...	14	...	68	...
...	9	...	...	...	5	...	14
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis			
	Total Hindus						Punjabi Sikhs	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University	74	5	4	...	7	4	...	...
Colleges for Men.								
Arts and Science	6,350	383	466	12	731	220	5	1
Professional Colleges for Men.								
Law	952	6	63	...	48	9	...	...
Medicine	571	60	64	3	48	18	5	...
Education	75	6	5	...	1	4	...	...
Engineering	143	...	19	...	22	...	...	...
Agriculture	110	...	11	...	3	...	4	...
Commerce	255	...	19	...	56	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	2,106	72	181	2	177	31	9	...
Total, University, Art and Professional Colleges ...	8,540	460	641	14	916	255	14	1
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for ... Boys ...	51,995	2,004	6,392	63	4,940	181	57	8
High Schools for ... Girls ...	231	4,478	83	443	173	2,760	18	44
Middle Schools for... Boys ...	12,442	546	2,483	13	300	114	2	1
Middle Schools for... Girls ...	50	1,111	23	101	27	366	6	7
Total ...	64,718	8,139	8,981	620	5,440	3,411	83	60
Primary Schools.								
For Boys... Upper Primary,	75,286	1,915	9,218	112	25	4	1	...
For Boys... Lower Primary,	502,889	70,740	93,292	14,341	2,368	634	58	14
For Girls... Upper Primary,	18	8,777	1	660	3	155	...	...
For Girls... Lower Primary,	2,484	101,530	642	25,160	548	2,735	2	28
Total ... Upper Primary,	75,304	10,692	9,219	772	27	159	1	...
Total ... Lower Primary,	505,373	172,270	94,064	39,501	2,916	3,370	60	42
Total ...	640,677	182,962	103,283	40,273	2,943	3,529	61	42
Special Education.								
Art Schools for Men ...	454	28	30	...	32	18	1	...
Medical Schools for Men ...	571	70	13	1	5	2	2	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	483	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	372	...	89	...	37	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	193	...	5	...	16	...	9	...

I—*continued.*

Presidency proper.

VI.—Others.								Total of pupils of all castes		
Budhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total.
...	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	100	10	110
3	...	886	12	49	15	448	28	8,380	778	9,158
...	...	60	...	7	1	66	1	1,166	13	1,179
...	...	107	1	4	6	116	7	876	105	981
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	84	16	100
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	195	...	195
...	...	6	...	5	...	15	...	142	...	142
...	...	45	...	1	...	46	...	389	1	390
...	...	220	1	17	8	246	9	2,844	140	2,984
3	...	612	13	67	23	696	37	12,324	928	13,252
5	...	3,200	57	769	298	4,031	363	74,928	3,415	78,343
...	...	71	68	40	198	59	310	1,857	12,789	14,146
3	1	1,238	21	42	13	1,285	36	17,635	1,324	18,959
1	1	...	45	48	54	60	107	632	3,246	3,878
9	2	4,439	191	894	563	5,425	816	94,652	20,774	115,926
3	...	2,472	59	16	3	2,492	62	88,474	1,468	89,942
20	1	13,982	2,344	666	321	14,666	2,680	686,766	92,627	779,393
...	...	...	507	...	56	...	563	26	14,073	14,099
...	21	26	5,767	21	318	49	6,134	4,640	139,282	143,922
3	...	2,472	556	16	59	2,492	625	88,500	12,541	101,041
20	22	14,008	8,111	627	689	14,715	8,814	691,296	231,809	923,105
23	23	16,480	8,677	643	698	17,207	9,439	779,796	244,350	1,024,146
3	...	6	1	6	1	16	2	565	68	633
...	...	19	...	2	5	23	5	682	96	778
...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	693	...	693
...	...	...	9	...	17	...	26	...	830	830
...	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	244	...	244

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	4	...	360	3	525	13
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	99	...	180
Commercial Schools for Boys	18	2	91	9	345	1
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	29	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	13	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	36	...	40	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	4	1	42	15	42	11
Schools for Adults for Men	...	...	40	2	120	...
Schools for Adults for Women	...	...	...	1	...	216
Other Schools for Boys	...	...	3	...	1,128	53
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total Special	32	32	706	400	3,069	759
Total Recognised	2,466	3,093	24,477	14,274	99,697	51,389
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	7	8	509	216	4,748	181
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	...	...	82	...	547
Total, Unrecognised	7	8	509	298	4,748	728
Grand Total	2,473	3,095	24,986	14,572	104,445	52,117

1—*continued.* **Presidency proper.**

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
309	4	834	17	148	1	306	5
...	223	...	408	...	43	...	95
396	...	741	2	51	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	...	15	...	6	...
31	...	71	...	55	...	113	...
33	2	75	13	18	1	20	2
93	...	213	...	417	1	564	2
...	31	...	247	...	37	...	32
39	13	1,167	66	18	2	18	2
...	2	...	21	...	...	...	...
1,231	351	4,300	1,110	886	145	1,161	111
66,943	30,633	166,640	81,922	130,324	23,655	165,144	31,355
3,924	216	8,672	397	1,200	26	3,471	232
...	514	...	1,061	8	72	...	218
3,924	730	8,672	1,458	1,208	98	3,471	452
70,867	31,263	175,312	83,380	130,532	23,753	168,615	31,807

III.—Hindus

	B.—Intermediate—*concld.*					
	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for ... Boys	97	10	19	...	670	16
Technical and Industrial Schools for ... Girls	...	14	...	0	...	125
Commercial Schools for ... Boys	12	...	4	...	78	...
Commercial Schools for ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	9	...	12	...	35	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	41	...	15	...	224	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	8	...	8	2	44	7
Schools for Adults for ... Men	170	...	153	...	1,318	8
Schools for Adults for ... Women	...	5	...	5	...	57
Other Schools for ... Boys	7	2	105	...	148	6
Other Schools for ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special ...	455	58	348	10	2,850	333
Total, Recognised ...	73,002	20,984	62,770	15,068	440,340	91,023
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Boys	1,366	62	604	50	6,641	362
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Girls	...	69	1	8	9	367
Total, Unrecognised ...	1,366	131	605	58	6,650	729
Grand Total ...	74,368	21,055	63,375	15,126	446,990	91,751

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Depressed classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes.		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
31	...	11	4	13	...	54	4
...	15	...	...	...	1	...	16
6	...	...	...	6	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	12	...	33	...	84	...
7	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
473	9	171	34	254	...	898	43
...	10	...	...	...	7	...	17
1	...	...	...	9	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
609	43	199	38	340	13	1,146	94
59,824	10,652	23,022	2,114	32,507	6,688	115,353	19,454
707	59	219	38	910	78	1,836	165
...	22	...	...	...	163	...	185
707	81	219	38	910	236	1,836	350
60,531	10,733	23,241	2,147	33,417	6,924	117,189	19,804

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis			
	Total Hindus						Punjabi Sikhs	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.								
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	1,453	37	90	...	119	...	6	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	.....	544	...	7	...	211	...	3
Commercial Schools for Boys	831	1	56	...	226	11	4	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	48	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	379	.....	264	...	4	...	6	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys.	127	20	17	1	10	1	...	...
Schools for Adults for Men	2,424	51	1,018	11	13	...	9	...
Schools for Adults for Women	.....	321	...	6	...	186	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	1,395	72	3	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Girls	.....	21	...	...	...	....	...	...
Total Special	6,208	1,537	2,521	115	425	467	37	3
Total, Recognised	792,233	193,398	115,426	41,022	9,723	7,662	195	106
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	17,119	924	7,614	2,168	232	16	13	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	9	1,613	272	1,062	...	30	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	17,128	2,537	7,886	3,230	232	46	13	...
Grand Total	789,361	194,935	123,312	44,252	9,955	7,708	208	106

I—*concld.*

Presidency proper.

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all castes		
Buddhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
...	...	33	...	3	...	41	...	2,072	46	2,118
...	...	...	...	...	29	...	33	...	803	803
1	...	16	...	17	4	68	4	1,290	97	1,387
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	34	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48
...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	691	...	691
...	...	11	...	1	...	13	...	212	38	250
...	...	22	...	8	...	39	...	4,334	64	4,398
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	520	520
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1,338	72	1,410
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
1	...	154	13	41	63	236	79	12,315	2,703	14,018
39	24	21,685	8,894	1,645	1,347	23,561	10,311	897,589	268,755	1,166,344
2	...	911	84	22	4	948	88	26,459	3,420	29,879
...	...	...	300	...	7	...	307	231	3,094	3,325
2	...	911	384	22	11	948	395	26,740	6,514	33,254
41	24	22,596	9,278	1,667	1,358	24,512	10,766	924,329	276,269	1,200,598

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according in the British Districts of

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University Education.						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	3	...	21	15	39	5
Law	...	...	1	...	3	...
Engineering	...	...	10	...	14	...
Total ...	3	...	32	15	55	5
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	...	...	30	4	436	21
Middle Schools for Boys	...	...	6	1	128	1
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	17	...	15
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total ...	...	...	45	22	564	47
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	2	...	80	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	3	2	188	47	1,372	231
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	4	2	1	0	...	54
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	16	16	20	178	4	606
Total ... Upper Primary.	4	2	3	0	80	54
Total ... Lower Primary.	19	18	208	225	1,376	917
Total ...	23	20	211	234	1,465	971
Special Education.						
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	...	2	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	...	...	1	2 ...	6	2 ...

to race or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions ... Sind on 31st March, 1934.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
772	140	811	145	3	3	3	...
68	1	60	1	1	...	...	...
82	...	96	...	1	...	...	...
912	141	967	146	5	3	3	...
6,366	140	6,802	161	133	11	69	3
3,618	105	3,746	106	102	...	49	...
2	1,406	2	1,421	...	...	...	...
...	491	...	501	...	...	...	...
9,986	2,142	10,550	2,189	240	11	118	1
3,500	42	3,589	42	8	...	144	1
36,262	3,359	37,634	3,580	459	50	1,521	100
...	483	...	537	...	13	...	13
109	13,302	113	13,908	4	265	6	196
3,500	525	3,589	579	8	13	144	14
36,371	16,661	37,747	17,578	463	315	1,527	295
39,871	17,186	41,336	16,157	471	328	1,671	309
91	7	91	7	1	...	...	...
23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	...	31	...	2	...	...
75	...	81	...	...	...	...	...

III.—Hindus

	B.—Intermediate—*concld.*					
	Artisans, and other classes.—		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University Education.						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	5	...	...	...	11	3
Law	...	...	...	...	1	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	5	...	...	...	13	3
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	77	1	...	...	284	13
Middle Schools for Boys	70	1	...	...	221	1
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	147	2	...	...	505	14
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	128	2	...	...	230	3
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	1,518	37	...	...	3,408	187
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	13	...	...	...	30
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	1	249	...	8	11	717
Total ... Upper Primary.	128	15	...	...	230	42
Total ... Lower Primary.	1,519	286	...	8	3,500	904
Total, Primary ...	1,647	301	...	8	3,780	946
Special Education.						
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	1	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Depressed classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	...	...	...	5	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	6	...	7	...
97	...	1	...	35	...	103	...
80	...	1	...	4	...	85	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	...	2	...	39	...	188	...
83	...	4	...	17	...	104	...
2,176	201	35	1	329	28	2,561	230
...	6	...	...	...	1	...	7
11	298	...	3	2	63	13	364
88	6	4	...	17	1	104	7
2,187	494	35	4	323	96	2,574	594
2,370	500	39	4	339	97	2,678	601
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs	
	Total, Hindus							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
Colleges for Men.								
Arts and Science	828	148	140	2	43	17	10	...
Law	62	1	11	...	2	...	1	...
Engineering	97	.....	25	...	24	...	3	...
Total ...	987	149	185	2	68	17	14	...
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for Boys ...	7,189	174	2,513	6	246	...	43	...
Middle Schools for Boys ...	4,059	107	1,209	1	...	...	127	...
High Schools for Girls ...	2	1,491	...	43	...	204	...	2
Middle Schools for Girls ...	.....	501	...	27	...	...	...	2
Total ...	11,243	2,203	3,013	77	246	234	169	4
Primary Schools.								
For Boys... Upper Primary.	3,973	45	6,046	80	1	...	77	3
For Boys... Lower Primary.	43,693	3,997	52,852	6,407	204	9	727	23
For Girls... Upper Primary.	.....	583	3	250	...	...	1	5
For Girls... Lower Primary.	137	15,079	1,161	7,655	1	116	9	182
Total ... Upper Primary.	3,973	628	6,054	339	1	...	78	8
Total ... Lower Primary.	43,830	19,076	54,013	14,072	205	125	736	210
Total, Primary ...	47,803	19,704	60,067	14,411	206	125	814	218
Special Education.								
Medical Schools for Men ...	94	7	18	...	...	...	3	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	24	.....	58	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	.....	33	...	11	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	31	.....	5	...	1	...	5	...

I—*continued.* Sind.

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all Castes		
Buddhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
...	...	11	...	1	5	23	5	1,064	187	1,251
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	78	1	79
...	...	5	...	1	...	9	...	166	...	166
...	...	17	...	2	5	29	5	1,307	188	1,496
...	...	35	4	20	4	147	8	10,234	192	10,426
...	...	10	...	5	...	183	...	5,489	109	5,598
...	...	...	...	...	23	...	25	2	1,710	1,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	530	530
...	...	95	4	25	27	270	35	15,725	2,541	18,266
...	...	4	...	...	...	81	3	10,103	128	10,231
...	...	292	11	48	5	1,067	44	98,007	10,506	108,513
...	...	...	6	...	1	1	12	14	865	879
...	...	...	156	...	59	9	397	1,344	23,451	24,795
...	...	4	6	...	1	82	16	10,127	993	11,120
...	...	292	167	48	64	1,076	441	99,351	35,957	135,308
...	...	296	173	48	65	1,158	456	109,468	34,950	144,418
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	110	9	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	89
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	49	49
...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	95	...	95

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians, including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for { Boys	1	...	23	2	40	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for { Boys	...	...	1	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for { Men	...	...	...	...	21	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for { Boys	...	...	...	...	107	10
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	25	6	174	12
Total, Recognised	26	20	313	277	2,253	1,035
Unrecognised Institutions for { Boys	...	...	4	...	104	1
Girls	...	1	...	4	...	14
Total, Unrecognised	...	1	4	4	104	15
Grand Total	26	21	317	281	2,363	1,050

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	71	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	.....	215	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	211	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	18	200	28	.....	.....	19	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
715	125	889	187	69	2	19	1
51,484	19,594	53,742	20,629	785	344	1,811	312
1,587	11	1,691	12	3	.....	14	.....
.....	194	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,587	205	1,691	220	3	.....	14	.....
53,071	19,799	55,433	20,849	788	344	1,825	313

III.—Hindus

	B.—Intermediate—*concld.*					
	Artisans and other classes.		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	25	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Men	...	...	...	...	43	...
Schools for Adults for Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	14	2	...	...	33	3
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	2	...	...	102	5
Total, Recognised	1,813	305	...	8	4,400	968
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	26	...	...	...	43	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	4	...	...	...	4
Total, Unrecognised	26	4	...	...	43	4
Grand Total	1,839	309	...	8	4,462	972

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Depressed Classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	33	.....
2,444	500	71	4	391	97	2,906	601
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	22	3
2,466	500	71	4	391	100	2,928	604

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs	
	Total Hindus							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.								
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	45	...	67	...	...	...	3	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	241	...	54	...	14	...	7	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	23	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Men	269	...	178	...	...	...	2	...
Schools for Adults for Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	247	31	56	...	...	...	1	...
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,024	142	435	11	15	...	21	...
Total, Recognised	61,067	22,193	64,699	14,501	535	346	1,008	222
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	1,756	12	5,115	882	4	...	27	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	215	64	366	...	...	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	1,756	227	5,179	1,248	4	...	27	...
Grand Total	62,813	22,425	69,778	15,749	539	346	1,035	222

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all castes		
Budhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	115	...	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71
...	...	6	...	4	...	17	...	350	2	352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	444	...	444
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	310	31	341
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	...	5	3	39	3	1,539	162	1,701
...	...	421	177	80	100	1,509	499	128,089	37,841	165,930
...	...	66	...	2	...	95	...	6,974	894	7,868
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	64	586	650
...	...	66	...	2	...	95	...	7,038	1,480	8,518
...	...	487	177	82	100	1,604	499	135,077	39,321	174,398

APPENDIX

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

(a) *Presidency*

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan			
			In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Colleges	Boys ...	1	137	...	504	14
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.						
Government ...	Boys ...	4	461	2	930	8
	Girls ...	1	...	40	...	8
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	9	232	1	133	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	Boys ...	4	393	...	561	1
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1
Aided	Boys ...	8	1,048	...	4,113	59
	Girls ...	...	...	...	106	495
Unaided	Boys ...	4	268	...	736	10
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Boys ...	29	2,402	3	6,473	73
	Girls ...	1	...	40	106	504
Primary Schools.						
Government	Boys ...	5	470	...	255	16
	Girls ...	1	...	106	...	58
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	631	28,750	6,278	20,759	2,501
	Girls ...	33	68	4,042	...	1,027
Municipal	Boys ...	291	33,687	3,719	7,516	404
	Girls ...	157	268	15,210	32	712
Aided	Boys ...	93	6,101	1,357	3,903	260
	Girls ...	54	356	3,271	66	1,115
Unaided	Boys ...	13	376	94	123	31
	Girls ...	2	5	274	8	5
Total ...	Boys ...	1,033	69,684	11,441	32,556	3,012
	Girls ...	297	697	22,903	156	2,917

II.

MUHAMMADANS DURING THE YEAR 1933-34.

Proper.

pupils.		Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
641	14	47,920	.....	19,768	.....	68,708
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,391	5	49,607	.....	19,417	456	69,480
...	48	6,944	.....	54	.....	6,998
365	1	596	496	3,548	328	4,968
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
954	1	550	16,502	2,880	.....	19,932
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,161	59	14,611	650	27,284	38,550	81,095
106	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,004	10	.....	.....	348	10,642	10,990
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,675	76	65,364	17,648	53,477	49,976	1,86,465
106	544	6,944	.....	54	.....	6,998
725	16	31,914	.....	.....	113	32,027
...	164	6,633	.....	.....	.....	6,633
49,509	8,579	3,65,179	1,29,365	12,580	4,975	5,12,099
68	5,069	36,014	10,329	.....	51	46,394
41,203	4,116	2,74,828	5,12,861	3,360	8,531	8,00,080
340	15,932	1,15,064	2,40,729	10	2,280	3,58,078
10,004	1,617	18,698	24,244	853	87,939	1,31,734
422	4,386	7,265	7,197	12	34,687	49,161
999	125	.....	.....	50	90,416	90,466
13	279	.....	.....	.....	5,097	5,097
102,440	14,453	6,90,619	6,66,470	17,343	1,81,974	14,96,406
843	25,820	1,64,976	2,68,245	29	43,065	4,66,305

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan: In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Training and other Special Institutions.						
Training Institutions	Boys	2	90	...	30	...
	Girls	2	...	87	...	2
Other Institutions	Boys	28	1,306	...	1,000	18
	Girls	1	...	7 (28)	...	6
Total	Boys	30	1,401	...	1,030	18
	Girls	3	...	94 (28)	...	8
Grand Total	Boys	1,146	73,014	11,444	40,563	3,112
	Girls	301	687	23,037 (28)	262	3,420
Total		1,444	74,601	34,481 (28)	40,825	6,541
						(*b*)
Colleges	Boys	...	...	...	185	2
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.						
Government	Boys	...	...	...	687	4
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board	Boys	1	123	...	534	1
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	Boys	...	...	...	520	2
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	Boys	3	911	...	1,003	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	54
Unaided	Boys	...	...	...	35	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	16
Total	Boys	4	1,034	...	2,978	7
	Girls	...	...	...	...	70

pupils.		Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
125	...	29,641	948	.....	577	31,161
...	89	12,336	8,033	.....	29	20,448
2,396	18	1,160	2,261	420	11,924	15,765
...	18 (28)	.....	.....	.....	6,492	6,492
2,521	18	30,501	3,204	420	12,501	46,626
...	102 (28)	12,336	8,033	.....	6,621	26,940
114,477	14,556	8,34,704	6,87,322	1,12,028	1,84,451	18,18,505
949	26,466 (28)	1,84,256	2,86,328	76	48,586	4,99,246
115,426	41,022 (28)	10,18,960	9,58,650	1,12,104	2,33,037	23,17,751

Sind.

385	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
687	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
657	1	3,645	9,625	3,542	473	17,285
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
620	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,918	...	51,995	3,000	25,492	9,089	89,576
...	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,912	7	55,640	12,625	30,034	9,562	1,07,861
...	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan			
			In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Primary Schools.						
Government ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	44	11
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	49
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	28,330	1,100
	Girls ...	1	...	25	4	590
Municipal ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	8,205	125
	Girls ...	4	...	162	...	2,663
Aided ...	Boys ...	723	20,188	5,056	2,040	184
	Girls ...	157	1,151	3,620	14	915
Unaided ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	35	2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Boys ...	728	20,188	5,056	38,710	1,431
	Girls ...	162	1,151	3,807	18	4,117
Training and other Special Institutions.						
Training Institutions ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	58	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	11
Other Institutions ...	Boys ...	3	96	...	231	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Boys ...	3	96	...	289	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	11
Grand Total ...	Boys ...	735	21,318	5,056	42,112	1,440
	Girls ...	162	1,151	3,807	18	4,128
Total ...		897	22,469	8,863	42,130	5,568

Pupils.		Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28,886	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	615	319	285	.....	.....	604
8,205	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	2,725	2,291	1,653	.....	.....	3,944
22,228	5,240	1,37,583	383	.....	2,18,760	3,56,726
1,165	4,585	24,216	181	.....	35,416	59,763
85	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56,898	6,487	1,37,583	383	.....	2,18,760	3,56,726
1,169	7,924	26,826	2,069	.....	35,416	64,311
53	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
377	...	933	688	389	2,774	4,684
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
435	...	933	688	389	2,774	4,684
...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,480	6,496	1,94,156	13,596	30,423	2,31,096	4,69,271
1,169	8,005	26,826	2,069	.....	35,416	64,311
64,599	14,501	2,20,932	15,665	30,423	2,66,512	5,33,582

APPENDIX III.

MAKTABS AND MULLA SCHOOLS.

(a) *Presidency Proper—1933-34.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for Boys ...	24	.....	126	150
1. Institutions for Girls ...	36	.....	42	78
2. Pupils in institutions for Boys ...	2,012	.....	6,197	8,209
2. Pupils in institutions for Girls ...	2,170	.....	1,990	4,160
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds.	4,340	.....	.....	4,340
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.	1,842	.....	.....	1,842
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	568	.....	.....	568
6. Fees	49	.....	.....	49
7. Other sources	19,088	.....	.....	19,088
* Total expenditure ...	25,887	.....	.....	25,887

(b) *Sind.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for Boys ...	722	3	400	1,125
1. Institutions for Girls ...	154	.....	34	188
2. Pupils in institutions for Boys ...	25,595	96	5,795	31,486
2. Pupils in institutions for Girls ...	4,771	.....	426	5,197
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds.	1,60,767	933	.....	1,61,700
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	.....	588	.....	588
6. Fees	2,50,528	2,774	.....	2,53,302
7. Other sources	.....	389	.....	389
* Total expenditure ...	4,11,295	4,694	.....	4,15,979

* For Recognised institutions only.

PATHASHALAS.

(c) *Whole Presidency—1933-34.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for Boys	.....	37	21	58
Girls	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Pupils in institutions for Boys	.....	1,519 (224)	530	2,049 (224)
Girls	.....	1 (1)	.....	1 (1)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds.	.....	3,566	.....	3,566
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.	.....	100	.....	100
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	.....	4,888	.....	4,888
6. Fees	.....	177	.....	177
7. Other sources	.....	36,053	.....	36,053
* Total expenditure	.....	44,784	.....	44,784

* For Recognised institutions only.

Annual Report.

Public Instruction in Bombay Presidency for 1933–34.

Review on —.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 36.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1935.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Government note with satisfaction that during the year under report the progress of education in the Presidency has been steady, and that in spite of a slight reduction in the number of educational institutions there has been appreciable increase in the number of pupils under instruction. The decrease in the number of institutions is chiefly due to closure of primary schools which were thinly attended. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions 1,026,000 were boys and 307,000 girls, showing an increase of 19,000 and 15,000 respectively over the previous year's figures.

The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 3,98,10,000, which shows an increase of nearly Rs. 17 lakhs over the last year's figure. Of the total expenditure 44·2 per cent. was met from provincial revenues, 19·4 per cent. from funds of local bodies, 23·2 per cent. from fees and 13·2 per cent. from other miscellaneous sources.

University Education.

The total receipts of the Bombay University during the year amounted to Rs. 12,86,363, as compared with Rs. 12,50,840 in the preceding year; while the total expenditure was Rs. 11,01,162, as compared with Rs. 9,23,740 in the preceding year. The number of Arts and Professional colleges affiliated to the University increased by 3, while the number of students in all the affiliated colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology increased by 1,124.

During the year under report, the Department of post-graduate teaching and research, which was inaugurated by the University when it opened the School of Economics and Sociology, was further extended by opening a Department of Chemical Technology. Government welcomed the efforts of the University in this behalf and readily assisted that body by handing over the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science building for the use of the new Department. They are glad to note that the University is now extending the scope of this Department to centres in the mofussil and express the hope that the University will be able to provide in due course such facilities for higher branches of knowledge and research as are available at several foreign universities.

A notable event of the year was the holding of a representative conference at Poona to consider the question of establishing the Maharashtra

University. The problem of establishing regional universities was fully discussed. The balance of opinion was against the formation of regional universities with powers of affiliation over external colleges, and favoured the establishment of unitary and residential universities.

Government note with satisfaction that the University has approved with certain modifications the resolutions of the special conference relating to the question of introducing physical training of students at all the affiliated colleges.

Government are also glad to note that good discipline was maintained throughout and that students in general were free from extraneous influences, and devoted themselves to their normal academic work.

Secondary Education.

The total number of Anglo-Vernacular (High and Middle) schools for boys increased by 26 to 571 and the number of pupils from 97,000 to 101,000, i.e. by 4 per cent. The total expenditure on these schools increased by Rs. 2,26,000 to Rs. 59,49,000, of which 23 per cent. was met from provincial revenues, 59 per cent. from fees, and 18 per cent. from other sources.

Owing to financial stringency Government were compelled to reduce the allotment for grant-in-aid to secondary schools. The cut in grants has, however, been so applied as to affect as little as possible the schools in receipt of small grants.

In paragraph 8 of their Resolution No. P. 36, dated the 7th August 1933, reviewing the quinquennial report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1927–32 Government stated that they had accepted the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee for the gradual transfer where possible of the Government Anglo-Vernacular schools to private bodies. In accordance with this decision Government have since transferred the High School at Hyderabad to the Muslim Education Society, Hyderabad, and have closed the Government Middle School, Surat, and transferred the school buildings, equipment, furniture, etc., to the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, for use as a High School for girls.

Government note with satisfaction that there was a marked improvement in tone and discipline in schools during the year under report.

The question of the revision of courses of study in secondary schools with a view to render them "more practical and useful" has received a good deal of public attention in recent years. The third Conference of Indian Universities held in Delhi in March 1934 passed the following resolution :—

> "A practical solution of the problem of unemployment can only be found in a radical readjustment of the present system in schools in such a way that a large number of pupils shall be diverted at the completion of their secondary education either to occupations or to separate vocational institutions. This will enable universities to improve their standard of admission."

It will be seen that in the case of boys as many as 89 per cent. are in the lower primary stage and only 11 per cent. reach the higher primary stage. The difference in the case of girls is still more marked where the respective percentages are 95 and 5. The table further shows that quite a large number of pupils, both boys and girls, do not go beyond the Infant class. This is most unsatisfactory, but the remedies, viz. compulsion, elimination of single-teacher schools, institution of kindergarten courses in the training colleges for turning out suitable trained Infant class mistresses, etc., etc., involve expenditure of large sums of money, which Government in their present financial position are unable to undertake.

It is, however, gratifying to note that the number of candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination for boys is gradually increasing. The number that appeared at the last examination was 19,000 against 17,000 in the previous year.

Government wish to draw the attention of the Local Authorities to the Director of Public Instruction's statement in the report that there are as many as 2,000 villages in the Presidency where although the population is over 500 no school exists. The desirability of opening schools in such villages cannot be too strongly emphasised and Government express the hope that Local Authorities will make every effort to find funds for these schools at an early date without waiting for Government to pay their share of the expenditure; or as an alternative, encourage the opening of private schools with aid from local funds.

Government have decided that the present annual output of trained teachers for primary schools should be increased. Accordingly, they have sanctioned the opening of additional classes at the several vernacular training institutions and the adjustment of admissions to these institutions to provide for training 240 additional men teachers and 120 additional women teachers.

The Hartog Committee drew attention to the high average monthly pay of teachers in boys' and girls' primary schools in the Bombay Presidency as compared with other Provinces. The Reorganisation Committee recommended that economy in the expenditure on primary education should be obtained by two methods, viz. :—

(1) by reducing the pay prescribed by Government for primary teachers; and

(2) by fixing the number of posts on higher pay, for which posts only teachers having second and third year training qualifications would be eligible, instead of offering higher pay to all teachers who obtained those qualifications.

The Committee recommended revised scales of pay for primary teachers. Government propose to apply those scales for new entrants. As the question intimately concerns the Local Authorities Government have thought it desirable to give an opportunity to them to express their views in the matter before the revised scales are introduced.

In Chapter VII of the Report the Director of Public Instruction remarks as follows:—

"In view of the present financial stringency the School Boards would do well to consider the question of consolidation and concentration, cutting away the dead wood and ineffective expenditure, instead of attempting to open more ill-attended schools. By suitably rearranging classes, by the concentration of standards above Standard IV in Central schools, by weeding out all ill-attended schools, and by persuading parents to send their children to school in places where the classes are not full, it should be possible to provide for a much larger number of pupils without additional expenditure."

In view of the criticism made in the press and elsewhere regarding the reform of primary education and the possibilities of its widespread expansion without incurring any extra expenditure, the Director's remarks with which Government entirely agree, are very pertinent and Government wish to commend those remarks to the serious consideration of all the Local Authorities.

Female Education.

It is gratifying to notice that the progress of female education continues to be highly satisfactory. The number of girls under instruction increased by 16,000 to 315,000 or by over 5 per cent. This increase is shared by almost all communities. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population is, however, 3·05, as compared with 9·24 per cent. in the case of boys.

Government hope that the Local Autorities will pay attention to the defects pointed out by the Director in paragraphs, headed "Curriculum", "Teachers", and "Teaching" of Chapter XII—Education of Girls, of the Report, and take steps to remove them as far as possible.

Education of Muhammadans.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of institutions increased by 4,000 to 167,600 or by 2·4 per cent. in the Presidency proper; but in Sind it decreased by 4,700 to 85,500 or by 5·2 per cent. The figures in Chapter XIV of the Report show the marked difference between the educational progress of Muhammadans in the Presidency proper as compared with Sind. The following table shows that Muhammadans have a higher percentage of pupils under instruction than the average for all communities taken together in the Presidency proper, whereas the reverse is the case in Sind:—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
Presidency proper	6·0	10·5	10·8	6·5
Sind	8·2	2·8	8·6	4·3

The curriculum in secondary schools in this Presidency is influenced largely by the subjects prescribed by the University for the Matriculation Examination. The question of readjusting the present system of secondary education is thus dependent on the attitude of the Bombay University towards any scheme of reconstruction that may be formulated. The detailed suggestions of the third Conference of Indian Universities held in Delhi in March 1934 have been brought to the notice of the University. Government hope that these suggestions will receive the fullest consideration of that body especially as they have been endorsed by some of the most eminent and experienced educationists in India. In this connection Government desire to draw attention to the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction in Chapter VI of the Report under the heading " courses and examinations ". As pointed out by the Director in every country secondary education is in practice influenced by the University. This is natural enough and in so far as it sets a standard of scholarship is in many ways a good thing provided the influence does not tend to become unduly large. The interests of Government and the University are ultimately identical and it is to be greatly hoped that the future will be marked by ever increasing cordiality and co-operation between them.

Primary Education.

The total number of primary schools for boys and girls decreased by 78 to 14,616, but the number of pupils increased by 28,000 to 1,169,000, i.e. by 2·4 per cent. The total expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 8,24,000 to Rs. 1,99,38,000, and the provincial expenditure by Rs. 6,09,000 to Rs. 1,09,68,000. The increase in the provincial expenditure was mainly due to the reduction of the emergency cut from 19¼ per cent. in 1932–33 to 12 per cent. in 1933–34. Of the total expenditure 55 per cent. was met from provincial funds, 32 per cent. from School Boards' funds, 3 per cent. from fees, and 10 per cent. from other sources.

The following table shows at a glance the wastage in primary standards :—

	Percentage to total number of pupils.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Lowr Primary Stage—		
Infants	31·3	44·1
Standard I	17·1	18·6
Standard II	16·0	15·0
Standard III	13·1	10·5
Standard IV	11·4	7·1
Total ..	88·9	95·2
Upper Primary Stage—		
Standards V to VII in the case of boys. Standards V to VI in the case of girls.	11·1	4·8

It is to be hoped that Local Authorities in Sind will make every possible effort to bring education to the Muhammadan masses in rural areas.

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes.

The total number of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward Classes attending all classes of institutions increased by 18,000 to 666,000, thus recording an increase of 2·9 per cent. over the previous year's figure.

Full advantage is, however, not taken of the scholarships available in secondary schools reserved for pupils of the Backward Classes in spite of efforts made and facilities given to the applicants by the Educational Inspectors.

It is gratifying to read in the Report that the orders of Government that no disabilities should be imposed on the children of the Scheduled classes and that they should be permitted to sit in classes along with the children of other communities are being carried out by almost all Local Authorities.

In spite of manifest defects and difficulties which have been noticed in the Report by the Director of Public Instruction, Government are pleased to note that the progress made was satisfactory, and the co-operation of the Local Authorities was genuine. Government hope that with the advent of better and prosperous times, they will be able to remove the feeling of disappointment felt at present in some quarters at the rigidity with which the financial assistance is given to Local Authorities and to other aided institutions. They desire to convey to all concerned their appreciation of the satisfactory work done during the year.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Director, Sir J. J. School of Art,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
All Collectors including the Collectors in Sind and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Director of Industries,
The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency,

The Compiler, General Administration Report,

The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,

The Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay,

The Director of Information (with spare copies for the Editors of Newspapers),

The Oriental Translator to Government,

The Secretary, Legislative Council (for the Reading Room for the members of the Legislative Council),

The Revenue Department,

The General Department,

The Home Department,

The Finance Department (with a copy of the Report).

The Public Works Department,

The Under Secretary of State for India (by letter).

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Supplement
to the
Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1933-34

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[Price—Annas 8 *or* 10*d*.]

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1935

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1933-34.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS ONLY.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

		PAGES
1.	Table showing all kinds of recognised and unrecognised institutions (for boys and girls) in the Presidency and the number of pupils attending them	1-5
2.	Table showing the number of Primary schools under each management and the number of boys and girls in different standards	6-13
3.	Table showing the examination results of Government, District Local Board, Municipal, and approved Primary schools in the Presidency ...	14
4.	Table showing the receipts and expenditure of Local Bodies on Primary Education	15-39
5.	Table showing the number and average pay of all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools in each Division of the Presidency	40-43
6.	Statistical Return of Colleges	44-50
7.	Statistical Return of High and Middle schools for boys	51-115
8.	Statistical Return of High and Middle schools for girls	116-129
9.	Statistical Return of Primary schools for boys and girls	130-183
10.	Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical training	184-217
11.	Table showing the Statistics of hostels not attached to particular institutions	218-221

STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED AND UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Table showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised Presidency and the number

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1934.		Increase or decrease over the preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay Division.				
Bombay City	651	128,848	−17	+ 6,791
Bombay Suburban District ...	124	18,160	+ 3	+ 1,186
Thana	586	48,000	− 4	+ 1,855
Kolaba	432	25,868	+ 8	+ 804
Ratnagiri	791	55,098	+ 3	+ 1,648
Nasik	589	51,559	− 3	+ 3,694
Total (Mofussil) ...	2,522	198,675	+ 7	+ 9,182
Total, Bombay Division ...	3,173	322,523	−10	+ 15,923
Central Division.				
Poona	959	85,052	−16	+ 1,105
Satara	1,056	76,827	.....	+ 3,190
Sholapur	616	51,439	− 9	+ 2,397
Ahmednagar	809	50,698	+29	+ 2,861
East Khandesh	815	76,046	−20	+ 1,853
West Khandesh	464	44,642	− 4	+ 1,362
Total ...	4,719	385,104	−20	+ 12,268
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	628	72,412	− 3	+ 1,745
Kaira	718	60,899	+51	+ 1,347
Panch Mahals	251	20,408	+ 2	+ 517
Broach	358	29,439	− 1	+ 337
Surat	640	72,745	− 5	+ 2,163
Total ...	2,595	255,403	+44	+ 6,109

Institutions in each of the several Districts of the Bombay of pupils attending them.

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1934.		Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
53	4,166	24	1,161,383	11·5	1	1	24·0
7	578	154	179,524	10·4	95	33	4·7
5	259	3,422	836,625	5·2	1,552	415	8·2
10	293	2,166	628,721	4·2	1,476	340	6·4
70	1,684	3,989	1,802,527	4·4	1,311	518	7·7
11	897	5,882	1,000,048	5·2	1,646	435	13·5
103	3,706	15,618	3,947,445	5·0	6,080	1,741	9·0
156	7,872	15,637	5,108,828	6·5	6,081	1,742	9·0
6	212	5,332	1,169,798	7·3	1,144	622	8·6
5	159	5,053	1,179,712	6·5	1,341	860	5·7
28	1,241	4,569	877,520	6·0	717	424	10·1
37	1,033	6,611	988,206	5·2	1,357	576	11·5
1	226	4,551	1,206,035	6·4	1,491	572	7·9
14	320	6,401	771,794	5·9	1,492	352	18·1
91	3,191	32,517	6,193,065	6·2	7,542	3,406	9·5
119	11,194	3,846	924,033	9·0	381	332	11·6
16	928	1,620	741,650	8·2	589	368	4·4
32	888	1,608	454,526	4·7	653	161	9·9
77	3,515	1,468	334,170	9·9	408	257	5·7
70	4,356	1,651	693,613	11·1	785	473	3·5
314	20,881	10,193	3,147,992	8·8	3,307	1,591	6·4

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1934.		Increase or decrease over the preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Southern Division.				
Dharwar	944	79,614	– 37	+ 479
Belgaum	775	60,076	+ 3	+ 1,207
Bijapur	594	38,370	– 58	– 1,908
Karwar	370	23,032	+ 3	+ 1,354
Total ...	2,683	201,692	– 89	+ 1,132
Sind.				
Karachi	447	43,951	– 52	– 2,210
Hyderabad	405	28,143	.....	– 572
Nawabshah	206	16,273	+ 12	– 809
Thar and Parkar	195	8,495	– 13	– 223
Sukkur	406	20,960	– 9	– 888
Upper Sind Frontier	146	7,055	– 24	– 1,134
Larkana	388	19,887	– 198	– 10,357
Dadu	271	14,088	+ 271	+ 14,088
Total ...	2,504	167,802	– 8	– 1,100
Grand Total (Bombay Presidency).	15,674	1,382,524	– 88	+ 34,382

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1934.		Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	534	4,606	1,102,677	7·2	1,296	646	7·1
7	92	4,612	1,076,701	5·6	1,089	573	8·0
14	393	5,710	869,220	4·4	1,120	427	13·3
7	291	3,946	417,835	5·5	1,233	272	14·5
40	1,310	18,874	3,466,433	5·8	4,738	1,918	9·8
38	1,898	8,094	588,976	7·8	682	176	46·0
42	796	4,417	662,924	4·4	870	270	16·4
48	837	3,888	496,612	3·5	734	233	16·7
60	780	13,636	468,040	2·0	948	217	62·8
56	1,078	5,600	623,758	5·0	684	436	13·1
32	450	2,116	259,709	2·9	351	126	16·8
81	1,197	2,477	448,657	4·7	453	320	7·7
98	1,482	6,150	338,394	4·6	469	223	27·7
455	8,518	46,378	3,887,070	4·5	5,191	2,092	22·2
1,056	41,772	123,599	21,803,388	6·3	26,859	10,659	11·6

Table showing the number of Primary Schools under in different

	Number of schools in 1932-33.	Number of pupils in 1932-33.	Number of schools in 1933-34.	Number	
				Lower	
				Infants.	
				Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City.					
Municipal	344	62,170	342	10,917	12,028
Approved	120	16,900	129	3,560	2,317
Bombay Division.					
Government	5	349	5	62	41
District Local Board ...	1,922	116,064	1,925	32,555	9,400
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	108	17,307	110	2,724	1,886
Local Authority ...	89	16,678	89	3,203	1,845
Approved	253	15,476	252	4,396	2,014
Total ...	2,847	244,980	2,852	63,416	30,081
Central Division.					
Government	9	1,476	9	163	162
District Local Board ...	3,688	231,375	3,679	66,085	19,689
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	162	30,363	165	5,974	3,088
Local Authority ...	288	48,608	240	9,465	6,286
Approved	395	27,800	386	6,937	3,691
Total ...	4,492	339,622	4,479	88,624	32,811

each management and the number of Boys and Girls standards.

of pupils in 1933-34.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6,725	4,577	5,774	3,558	4,852	2,398	4,183	1,616
1,815	1,144	1,767	1,115	1,773	1,050	1,876	929
32	9	33	15	19	9	27	4
18,749	4,243	18,006	3,563	13,390	2,059	10,497	1,225
2,045	1,075	2,087	1,044	1,813	747	1,999	553
1,983	1,100	1,951	888	1,749	669	1,613	583
2,375	668	2,144	571	1,659	414	1,040	343
33,674	12,816	31,762	10,754	25,255	7,346	21,145	5,435
139	94	149	74	149	86	91	59
33,693	6,592	31,698	4,956	25,700	3,097	22,826	1,633
3,750	1,354	3,745	1,202	3,169	862	3,264	551
5,450	3,209	5,014	2,778	4,410	1,929	4,222	1,594
3,298	1,383	2,965	1,110	2,625	937	2,280	866
46,330	12,632	43,571	10,120	36,053	6,851	32,683	4,591

	Lower Primary stage—*concld.*		Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Bombay City.					
Municipal	33,451	24,979	1,100	647	476
Approved	10,791	6,555	50	119	...
Bombay Division.					
Government	173	73	43	...	46
District Local Board ...	93,197	20,490	3,912	350	2,225
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	10,578	5,235	950	234	468
Local Authority ...	10,448	5,085	607	205	396
Approved	11,614	4,010	85	40	57
Total ...	175,252	66,432	6,747	1,595	3,668
Central Division.					
Government	691	474	83	33	64
District Local Board ...	180,002	35,967	10,518	509	6,918
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	19,902	6,942	1,845	234	1,504
Local Authority ...	28,561	15,686	2,335	690	1,551
Approved	18,105	7,929	892	259	145
Total ...	247,261	66,998	15,173	1,725	10,177

of pupils in 1933-34.

stage.					Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages).		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
455	371	4	1,947	1,106	40,398	26,085	66,483
141	7	19	57	279	10,848	6,834	17,682
...	36	...	125	...	298	78	376
178	1,906	20	8,043	548	101,240	21,038	122,278
228	498	1	1,916	463	12,494	5,698	18,192
127	290	...	1,293	382	11,741	5,417	17,158
41	34	...	176	81	11,790	4,091	15,881
1,170	3,142	44	13,557	2,809	188,809	69,241	258,050
27	85	...	232	60	923	534	1,457
321	5,852	29	23,283	859	203,285	36,826	240,111
182	1,168	4	4,517	420	24,419	7,362	31,781
539	1,235	2	5,121	1,231	33,682	16,917	50,599
259	159	...	696	518	18,801	8,447	27,248
1,328	8,499	35	33,849	3,088	281,110	76,086	354,196

	Number of schools in 1932-33.	Number of pupils in 1932-33.	Number of schools in 1933-34.	Number	
				Lower Infants.	
				Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.					
Government	7	906	9	182	122
District Local Board ...	1,555	127,998	1,600	24,059	10,514
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	73	13,984	72	2,506	1,560
Local Authority ...	250	52,499	246	10,572	6,960
Approved ...	472	27,110	468	6,930	5,011
Total ...	2,357	222,497	2,395	44,292	24,167
Southern Division.					
Government	10	1,370	9	311	178
District Local Board ...	1,929	124,877	1,926	31,817	12,148
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	110	18,566	108	3,125	1,817
Local Authority ...	122	22,592	122	5,211	3,298
Approved ...	501	19,890	411	5,798	1,989
Total ...	2,672	187,294	2,576	46,262	19,425
Sind.					
Government	2	468	2	43	33
District Local Board ...	1,027	59,752	1,053	13,589	2,784
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	24	3,785	24	787	418
Local Authority ...	206	28,509	209	7,600	3,934
Approved ...	1,067	53,502	1,026	13,548	9,463
Total ...	2,326	145,966	2,314	35,517	16,627
Grand Total [Bombay Presidency]	14,694	1,140,359	14,616	278,111	123,111

of pupils in 1933-34.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
102	49	95	57	92	48	85	42
16,850	6,044	15,847	5,223	13,767	4,012	12,543	2,622
1,493	796	1,575	733	1,340	541	1,239	451
6,486	3,395	5,884	2,664	5,083	2,023	4,719	1,538
2,920	1,927	2,493	1,535	1,928	1,247	1,356	961
27,851	12,211	25,894	10,212	22,210	7,871	18,972	5,614
140	83	100	57	80	53	404	54
17,621	4,327	16,732	3,272	12,755	1,808	10,366	958
2,405	1,103	2,300	952	1,914	683	1,828	493
2,594	1,340	2,208	1,055	1,914	678	1,802	459
2,623	558	2,432	509	1,980	346	1,404	181
25,383	7,411	23,772	5,845	18,643	3,568	15,504	2,055
35	36	34	37	42	28	51	26
9,035	1,345	8,090	892	7,624	601	6,689	491
495	143	480	130	412	107	407	51
3,704	2,076	3,241	1,336	2,776	1,019	2,403	541
6,076	3,184	5,077	2,517	3,951	1,955	3,012	995
19,345	6,784	16,922	4,912	14,805	3,710	12,762	1,924
152,583	51,854	141,921	41,843	116,966	29,346	101,066	19,612

Number

	Lower Primary stage—*concld.*		Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.					
Government	556	318	38	13	22
District Local Board ...	82,659	28,415	6,981	1,431	4,697
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	8,213	4,081	766	261	448
Local Authority ...	32,774	16,580	1,814	776	1,001
Approved ...	15,017	10,681	490	407	186
Total ...	139,219	60,075	10,084	2,888	6,294
Southern Division.					
Government	735	425	25	26	9
District Local Board ...	89,291	22,513	5,546	281	3,792
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	11,572	4,958	869	161	684
Local Authority ...	13,729	6,825	1,028	164	645
Approved ...	14,237	3,583	437	26	115
Total ...	129,564	38,304	7,900	658	5,245
Sind.					
Government	205	210	2	15	4
District Local Board ...	45,177	5,978	3,989	143	2,431
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	2,581	844	134	15	68
Local Authority ...	19,724	8,906	162	122	94
Approved ...	31,664	18,024	676	326	294
Total ...	99,351	33,957	4,963	621	2,891
Grand Total [Bombay Presidency].	790,647	265,766	44,867	7,487	28,275

of pupils in 1933-34.

stage.					Grand Total [Lower and Upper Primary stages].		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
45	24	...	79	58	635	376	1,011
1,162	4,467	20	16,085	2,613	98,744	31,028	129,772
198	410	...	1,624	454	9,837	4,535	14,372
699	749	...	3,564	1,475	36,338	18,055	54,393
445	152	57	828	909	15,845	11,590	27,435
2,544	5,802	77	22,180	5,509	161,399	65,584	226,983
29	34	...	68	55	803	480	1,283
150	4,266	10	13,604	441	102,895	22,954	125,849
147	782	2	2,335	310	13,907	5,268	19,175
116	589	...	2,257	280	15,986	7,105	23,091
23	98	...	650	49	14,887	3,632	18,519
465	5,769	12	18,914	1,135	148,478	39,439	187,917
19	8	...	9	34	214	244	458
44	1,961	5	8,381	192	53,558	6,165	59,723
10	45	...	247	25	2,828	869	3,697
75	87	...	343	197	20,067	9,103	29,170
201	167	18	1,137	545	32,801	18,569	51,370
349	2,268	23	10,117	993	109,468	34,950	144,418
5,856	25,475	191	98,617	13,534	869,264	279,300	1,148,564

Table showing the examination results of Government, District Local Board, Municipal, and approved Primary Schools in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933-34.

Standard.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.
Infants ...	288,405	186,068	57·5	90,451	49,127	54·3
I ...	134,358	111,882	83·2	41,805	33,020	81·4
II ...	124,274	98,175	79·0	35,390	26,015	73·5
III ...	102,736	82,598	80·4	23,757	19,032	80·1
IV ...	86,744	63,576	73·3	15,364	11,506	74·9
V ...	37,712	28,196	74·8	6,162	4,748	77·0
VI ...	23,386	17.335	74·1	3,942	1,971	50·0
VII ...	18,322	9,744	53·2	142	78	54·9
Total ...	765,937	548,419	71·6	216,513	146,092	67·5

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933-34.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bombay Presidency

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban District.						
District Local Board ...	7,187	29,611	...	20,725	...	1,788
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	18,330	...	...	6,846	1,875
Total ...	7,187	47,941	...	20,725	6,846	3,663
Local Authority Municipalities.	5,068	31,999	...	3,796	41,240	419
Grand Total ...	12,255	79,940	...	24,521	48,086	4,082
Thana.						
District Local Board ...	4,33,549	2,81,086	...	1,59,443	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	26,352	...	...	10,476	...
Total ...	4,33,549	3,07,438	...	1,59,443	10,476	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	6,293	32,000	...	1,398	35,186	179
Grand Total ...	4,39,842	3,39,438	...	1,60,841	45,612	179
Kolaba.						
District Local Board ...	45,683	2,11,120	...	36,356	...	12,021
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	52,780	...	...	22,790	2,596
Total ...	45,683	2,63,900	...	36,356	22,790	14,617
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	45,683	2,63,900	...	36,356	22,790	14,617

Bodies on Primary Education in the British Districts of the for the year 1933-34.

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,881	66,192	38,393	10,763	4,094	698	...	53,948	5,685	...
...	27,051	23,777	7,237	2,596	...	...	33,610	...	...
6,881	93,243	62,170	18,000	6,690	698	...	87,558	5,685	...
427	82,949	56,371	12,599	6,367	5,162	1,313	81,812	1,137	...
7,308	1,76,192	1,18,541	30,599	13,057	5,860	1,313	1,69,370	6,822	...
62,113	9,36,191	3,98,750	2,024	26,603	7,434	1,809	4,36,620	4,96,658	5,372
...	36,828	37,383	465	2,493	...	...	40,341	...	...
62,113	9,73,019	4,36,133	2,489	29,096	7,434	1,809	4,76,961	4,96,658	5,372
1,253	76,259	68,742	997	5,288	126	329	75,482	777	190
63,366	10,49,278	5,04,875	3,486	34,384	7,560	2,138	5,52,443	4,96,835	5,562
14,603	3,19,783	2,51,199	1,784	16,062	...	2,412	2,71,457	58,381	...
...	78,166	62,800	1,295	4,016	...	...	68,111	...	...
14,603	3,97,949	3,13,999	3,079	20,078	...	2,412	3,39,568	58,381	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,603	3,97,949	3,13,999	3,079	20,078	...	2,412	3,39,568	58,381	...

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri.						
District Local Board ...	2,499	3,98,182	...	54,792	...	31,522
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	39,818	...	...	11,990	3,754
Total ...	2,499	4,38,000	...	54,792	11,990	35,276
Local Authority Municipalities.	264	14,888	...	...	17,568	2,758
Grand Total ...	2,763	4,52,888	...	54,792	29,558	38,034
Nasik.						
District Local Board ...	26,028	3,17,300	...	55,005	...	6,324
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	56,400	...	...	24,325	1,499
Total ...	26,028	3,73,700	...	55,005	24,325	7,823
Local Authority Municipalities.	14,746	48,551	...	965	79,681	2,245
Grand Total ...	40,774	4,22,251	...	55,970	1,04,006	10,068
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	5,14,946	12,87,299	...	3,26,321	...	51,655
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,93,680	...	...	76,427	9,724
Total ...	5,14,946	14,80,979	...	3,26,321	76,427	61,379
Local Authority Municipalities (excluding Bombay Municipality).	26,871	1,27,888	...	6,159	1,78,620	5,601
Bombay Municipality ...	78,348	7,41,745	...	...	24,24,096	2,809
Total ...	99,719	8,69,133	...	6,159	25,97,716	8,410
Grand Total ...	6,14,665	23,00,112	....	3,32,480	26,74,143	69,789

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Provincial Excess grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
897	4,87,892	4,44,845	7,841	27,831	2,220	7,099	4,89,836	2,043	480
92	55,654	46,710	1,659	2,753	515	...	51,667	...	212
989	5,43,546	4,91,555	9,500	30,614	2,735	7,099	5,41,503	2,043	692
77	35,500	31,045	308	2,566	236	1,311	35,466	34	96
1,066	5,79,046	5,22,600	9,808	33,180	2,971	8,410	5,76,969	2,077	788
2,004	4,06,661	3,47,847	2,129	19,253	2,839	33,900	4,05,968	16,339	1,372
...	82,224	61,592	1,562	3,424	...	...	66,578	...	...
2,004	4,88,885	4,09,439	3,691	22,677	2,839	33,900	4,72,546	16,339	1,372
380	1,46,568	1,18,402	3,604	5,591	9,783	4,819	1,42,199	4,369	258
2,384	6,35,453	5,27,841	7,295	28,268	12,622	38,719	6,14,745	20,708	1,630
86,498	22,16,719	14,81,034	24,541	93,843	13,191	45,220	16,57,829	5,78,506	7,224
92	2,79,923	2,32,262	12,218	15,312	515	...	2,60,307	...	212
86,590	24,96,642	17,13,296	36,759	1,09,155	13,706	45,220	19,18,136	5,78,506	7,436
2,137	3,41,276	2,74,560	17,508	19,812	15,307	7,772	3,34,959	6,317	544
11,127	32,53,125	28,99,667	1,59,091	1,30,000	...	30,428	32,19,186	33,939	2,645
13,264	35,94,401	31,74,227	1,76,599	1,49,812	15,307	38,200	35,54,145	40,256	3,189
99,854	60,91,043	48,87,523	2,13,358	2,58,967	29,013	83,420	54,72,281	6,18,762	10,625

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona.						
District Local Board ...	61,673	4,74,828	...	72,750	...	14,114
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	35,572	...	...	17,216	2,033
Total ...	61,673	5,10,400	...	72,750	17,216	16,147
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,53,883	...	193	2,26,171	4,817
Grand Total ...	61,673	6,64,282	...	72,943	2,43,387	20,964
Satara.						
District Local Board ...	3,25,116	5,88,234	...	1,46,561	...	11,100
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	37,990	...	15,410	26,702	3,036
Total ...	3,25,116	6,76,224	...	1,61,971	26,702	14,136
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	19,206	...	160	20,018	1,685
Grand Total ...	3,25,116	6,95,430	...	1,62,131	46,720	15,821
Sholapur.						
District Local Board ...	2,12,384	2,88,336	2,400	87,377	...	10,389
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	7,865	...	...	5,856	708
Total ...	2,12,384	2,91,200	2,400	87,377	5,856	11,047
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,08,643	455	644	1,24,957	459
Grand Total ...	2,12,384	3,99,843	2,855	88,021	1,30,813	11,506

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,139	6,31,504	4,94,082	9,827	31,717	4,787	34,778	5,75,191	56,313	3,421
...	54,821	52,839	1,982	...	...	...	54,821	....	...
8,139	6,86,325	5,46,921	11,809	31,717	4,787	34,778	6,30,012	56,313	3,421
417	3,85,430	2,83,539	67,329	23,949	1,300	9,313	3,85,430	...	150
8,556	10,71,755	8,30,460	79,138	55,666	6,087	44,091	10,15,442	56,313	3,571
73,460	11,44,471	8,63,591	1,831	51,952	32,790	...	9,50,164	1,94,307	2,736
...	1,33,133	1,28,467	4,671	...	...	...	1,33,138	...	310
73,460	12,77,609	9,92,058	6,502	51,952	32,790	...	10,83,302	1,94,307	3,046
132	41,201	37,355	1,672	2,174	...	...	41,201	...	43
73,592	13,18,810	10,29,413	8,174	54,126	32,790	...	11,24,503	1,94,307	3,089
11,522	6,07,357	3,41,340	1,635	28,562	26,732	11,475	4,09,744	1,97,613	1,892
...	13,929	13,929	...	...	...	...	13,929	...	...
11,522	6,21,286	3,55,269	1,635	28,562	26,732	11,475	4,23,673	1,97,613	1,892
4,294	2,39,452	2,12,297	13,992	10,839	904	1,420	2,39,452	...	1,809
15,816	8,60,738	5,67,566	15,627	39,401	27,636	12,895	6,63,125	1,97,613	3,701

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Government grant. Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar.						
District Local Board ...	13,280	4,48,746	...	91,084	...	2,185
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	8,942	...	10,389	8,500	...
Total ...	13,280	4,52,688	...	1,02,323	8,500	2,185
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	47,770	...	...	49,145	3,636
Grand Total ...	13,280	5,00,458	...	1,02,323	57,645	5,821
East Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	25,571	6,02,165	...	1,17,783	...	22,414
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	77,735	...	...	75,012	6,018
Total ...	25,571	6,79,900	...	1,17,783	75,012	28,432
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	40,585	35	2,357	56,689	941
Grand Total ...	25,571	7,20,485	35	1,20,140	1,31,701	29,373
West Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	18,364	2,85,330	...	1,07,363	...	2,964
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	33,690	...	12,938	10,094	704
Total ...	18,364	3,19,020	...	1,20,301	10,094	3,668
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	48,296	40	1,645	61,657	658
Grand Total ...	18,364	3,67,316	40	1,21,946	71,751	4,326

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43,607	5,94,702	5,16,944	19,458	31,395	12,089	...	5,79,886	14,816	3,748
...	22,831	22,831	...	...	...	...	22,831	...	...
43,607	6,17,533	5,39,775	19,458	31,395	12,089	...	6,02,717	14,816	3,748
1,727	1,02,278	89,978	5,662	4,769	1,556	313	1,02,278	...	55
45,334	7,19,811	6,29,753	25,120	36,164	13,645	313	7,04,995	14,816	3,803
1,188	7,69,121	6,34,368	169	39,960	...	18,400	7,42,897	26,224	4,230
64	1,58,829	1,57,480	1,349	...	...	...	1,58,829	...	...
1,252	9,27,950	8,41,848	1,518	39,960	...	18,400	9,01,726	26,224	4,230
2,763	1,03,370	96,691	400	6,279	...	...	1,03,370	...	755
4,015	10,31,320	9,38,539	1,918	46,239	...	18,400	10,05,096	26,224	4,985
3,984	4,18,005	3,51,652	2,172	28,099	8,782	...	3,90,705	27,300	7,330
...	57,426	57,100	326	...	...	...	57,426	...	...
3,984	4,75,431	4,08,752	2,498	28,099	8,782	...	4,48,131	27,300	7,330
951	1,13,247	1,01,967	560	7,364	2,942	414	1,13,247	...	...
4,935	5,88,678	5,10,719	3,058	35,463	11,724	414	5,61,378	27,300	7,330

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring) — Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	6,56,338	26,77,033	2,400	6,28,703	...	63,116	1,41,900
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,51,791	...	33,737	1,37,880	12,499	64
Total .	6,56,338	29,29,432	2,400	6,62,505	1,37,880	75,615	1,41,964
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	4,18,332	530	4,999	5,38,637	12,196	10,284
Grand Total ...	6,56,338	33,47,764	2,930	6,67,504	6,76,517	87,811	1,52,248
NORTHERN DIVISION.							
Ahmedabad.							
District Local Board.	93,455	3,31,900	...	40,581	...	14,799	3,652
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	29,896	...	122	32,018	2,872	261
Total ...	93,455	3,61,796	...	40,703	32,018	17,671	3,913
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,413	33,658	...	3,146	6,26,006	1,188	1,391
Grand Total ...	91,868	3,95,454	...	43,849	6,58,024	18,859	5,304
Kaira.							
District Local Board.	17,704	5,08,497	...	34,964	...	19,299	20,791
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	355	14,984	...	...	38,777	3,951	40,377
Total ...	18,059	5,20,481	...	34,964	38,777	23,250	61,168
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,294	25,937	...	...	35,553	1,751	283
Grand Total ...	19,353	5,46,868	...	34,964	74,330	25,001	61,451

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,65,160	32,51,977	35,092	2,11,685	85,180	64,653	36,48,587	5,16,573	23,357
4,40,974	4,32,646	8,328	...	...	...	4,40,974	...	310
46,06,134	36,84,623	43,420	2,11,685	85,180	64,653	40,89,561	5,16,573	23,667
9,84,978	8,21,827	89,615	55,374	6,702	11,460	9,84,978	...	2,812
55,91,112	45,06,450	1,33,035	2,67,059	91,882	76,113	50,74,539	5,16,573	26,479
4,84,387	3,89,377	...	...	6,754	3,277	3,99,408	84,979	736
66,069	64,983	...	...	...	1,086	66,069	...	169
5,50,456	4,54,360	...	...	6,754	4,363	4,65,477	84,979	905
6,66,802	5,94,736	19,862	22,246	28,216	46	6,65,106	1,696	249
12,17,258	10,49,096	19,862	22,246	34,970	4,409	11,30,583	86,675	1,154
6,01,255	5,27,510	24,331	9,310	20,469	18,638	6,00,258	997	...
95,394	93,048	...	...	...	2,346	95,394	...	...
6,96,649	6,20,558	24,331	9,310	20,469	20,984	6,95,652	997	...
64,768	56,590	2,079	3,206	...	2,647	64,522	246	91
7,61,417	6,77,148	26,410	12,516	20,469	23,631	7,60,174	1,243	91

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*							
Panch Mahals.							
District Local Board.	27,165	1,72,600	...	14,182	...	3,228	1,080
Local Authority Municipalities.	361	30,167	...	...	36,990	...	350
Grand Total ...	27,526	2,02,767	...	14,182	36,990	3,228	1,980
Broach.							
District Local Board.	365	2,45,700	...	55,154	...	4,964	54,584
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	21,845	...	874	10,789	...	116
Total ...	365	2,67,545	...	56,028	10,789	4,964	54,700
Local Authority Municipalities.	20,474	46,913	...	...	71,638	666	8,748
Grand Total ..	20,839	3,14,458	...	56,028	82,427	5,630	63,448
Surat.							
District Local Board.	3,887	4,37,594	523	59,584	...	29,205	7,612
Local Authority Municipalities.	2,013	1,23,727	...	580	1,64,617	...	1,043
Grand Total ...	5,900	5,61,321	523	60,164	1,64,617	29,205	8,655

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,18,805	1,66,637	2,275	17,569	5,364	4,773	1,96,618	22,187	3,226
67,868	54,413	7,355	2,956	...	3,003	67,727	141	588
2,86,673	2,21,050	9,630	20,525	5,364	7,776	2,64,345	22,328	3,814
3,60,767	2,79,077	1,343	14,635	62,522	...	3,57,577	3,190	...
33,624	32,772	184	...	668	...	33,624	...	...
3,94,391	3,11,849	1,527	14,635	63,190	...	3,91,201	3,190	...
1,48,439	90,272	4,036	2,768	5,263	24,243	1,26,582	21,857	...
5,42,830	4,02,121	5,563	17,403	68,453	24,243	5,17,783	25,047	...
5,38,405	4,93,641	7,199	21,673	3,133	...	5,25,646	12,759	...
2,91,980	2,48,992	12,190	13,623	...	12,680	2,87,485	4,495	46
8,30,385	7,42,633	19,389	35,296	3,133	12,680	8,13,131	17,254	46

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring) — Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*							
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	1,42,576	16,06,201	523	2,04,465	...	71,495	88,260
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	355	68,675	...	996	82,484	6,823	40,754
Total ...	1,42,931	17,50,066	523	2,05,461	82,484	78,318	1,29,023
Local Authority Municipalities.	25,555	2,00,402	...	3,720	9,34,804	3,605	11,705
Grand Total ...	1,68,486	20,20,368	523	2,09,187	10,17,288	81,923	1,40,788
SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Dharwar.							
District Local Board.	55,259	5,67,731	11,520	79,430	...	18,573	11,200
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	41,669	...	...	12,167	1,332	1,001
Total ...	55,259	6,09,400	11,520	79,430	12,167	20,005	12,201
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,06,519	267	254	1,37,706	9	531
Grand Total ...	55,259	7,15,919	11,787	79,684	1,49,873	20,014	12,732
Belgaum.							
District Local Board.	2,62,645	3,95,808	20	1,05,280	...	419	14,606
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	84,192	...	...	34,880	696	...
Total ...	2,62,645	4,79,500	20	1,05,280	34,880	1,115	14,606
Local Authority Municipalities.	....	11,429	...	...	17,486	7	82
Grand Total ...	2,62,645	4,90,929	20	1,05,280	52,366	1,122	14,688

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,03,619	18,56,242	35,148	63,187	98,242	26,688	20,79,507	1,24,112	3,962
1,95,087	1,90,803	184	...	668	3,432	1,95,087	...	169
23,98,706	20,47,045	35,332	63,187	98,910	30,120	22,74,594	1,24,112	4,131
12,39,857	10,45,003	45,522	44,799	33,479	42,619	12,11,422	28,435	974
36,38,563	30,92,048	80,854	1,07,986	1,32,389	72,739	34,86,016	1,52,547	5,105
7,43,813	6,38,485	13,527	29,696	11,520	46,895	7,40,123	3,690	...
56,169	55,020	1,149	...	...	...	56,169	...	...
7,99,982	6,93,505	14,676	29,696	11,520	46,895	7,96,292	3,690	...
2,45,286	2,18,848	8,366	11,305	656	6,116	2,45,286	...	184
10,45,268	9,12,348	23,042	41,001	12,176	53,011	10,41,578	3,690	184
7,78,278	5,37,360	4,925	35,845	499	20,781	5,99,410	1,78,868	324
1,19,768	1,16,974	2,794	...	...	...	1,19,768	...	...
8,98,046	6,54,334	7,719	35,845	499	20,781	7,19,178	1,78,868	324
29,004	26,590	324	1,487	...	603	29,004	...	...
9,27,050	6,80,924	8,043	37,332	499	21,384	7,48,182	1,78,868	324

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*							
Bijapur.							
District Local Board.	2,58,440	3,88,324	2,584	50,388	...	10,050	20,289
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	21,251	...	...	14,019	187	...
Total ...	2,58,440	4,09,575	2,584	50,388	14,019	10,237	20,289
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	47,771	...	493	59,248	168	4,267
Grand Total ...	2,58,440	4,57,346	2,584	50,881	73,267	10,395	24,556
Kanara.							
District Local Board.	31,289	2,25,005	...	22,465	...	6,937	10,664
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	48,895	...	...	26,480	2,371	675
Total ...	31,289	2,73,900	...	22,465	26,480	9,308	11,339
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	31,289	2,73,900	...	22,465	26,480	9,308	11,339
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	6,07,633	15,76,368	14,074	2,63,563	...	36,079	56,709
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,96,007	...	...	87,496	4,586	1,676
Total ...	6,07,633	17,72,375	14,074	2,63,563	87,496	40,665	58,385
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,65,719	267	747	2,14,440	174	4,880
Grand Total ...	6,07,633	19,38,094	14,341	2,64,310	3,01,936	40,839	63,265

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,35,975	3,87,552	5,785	21,239	14,636	...	4,29,212	3,06,763	...
35,457	32,065	3,892	...	...	...	35,457	...	...
7,71,432	4,19,617	9,177	21,239	14,636	...	4,64,669	3,06,763	...
1,11,937	99,028	4,031	7,361	307	1,210	1,11,937	...	...
8,83,369	5,18,645	13,208	28,600	14,943	1,210	5,76,606	3,06,763	...
2,96,360	2,35,728	3,649	18,385	6,882	4,530	2,69,234	27,126	...
78,371	74,673	1,714	...	1,984	...	78,371	...	...
3,74,731	3,10,461	5,363	18,385	8,866	4,530	3,47,605	27,126	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,74,731	3,10,461	5,363	18,385	8,866	4,530	3,47,605	27,126	...
25,54,426	17,99,185	27,886	1,05,165	33,537	72,206	20,37,979	5,16,447	324
2,89,765	2,78,732	9,049	...	1,984	...	2,89,765	...	...
28,44,191	20,77,917	36,935	1,05,165	35,521	72,206	23,27,744	5,16,447	324
3,86,227	3,44,461	12,721	20,153	963	7,929	3,86,227	....	184
32,30,418	24,22,378	49,656	1,25,318	36,484	80,135	27,13,971	5,16,447	508

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Government grant. Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND.						
Karachi.						
District Local Board ...	85,104	81,589	...	42,249	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	17,400	...	...	6,080	...
Total ...	85,104	98,989	...	42,249	6,080	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	50,484	3,51,736	...	...	3,97,430	60
Grand Total ...	1,35,588	4,50,673	...	42,249	4,04,110	60
Hyderabad.						
District Local Board ...	1,01,763	1,23,750	320	55,877	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	14,210	...	...	4,034	...
Total ...	1,01,763	1,37,960	320	55,877	4,034	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	17,503	49,205	...	618	68,033	...
Grand Total ...	1,19,266	1,87,225	320	56,495	72,067	...
Thar and Parkar.						
District Local Board ...	52,714	1,15,053	...	1,01,031	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,941	...	...	2,930	...
Total ...	52,714	1,18,894	...	1,01,031	2,930	...
Local Authority Municipality.	488	2,590	30	...	5,540	...
Grand Total ...	53,202	1,21,484	30	1,01,031	8,470	...

Non-recurring.		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,999	2,12,890	90,552	1,000	16,577	1,412	318	1,09,859	97,452	1,092
...	24,080	26,564	....	3,095	...	...	29,659		394
3,999	2,36,970	1,17,116	1,000	19,672	1,412	318	1,39,518	97,452	1,486
2,590	8,02,299	5,60,368	85,638	39,621	233	24,193	7,10,053	92,246	...
6,589	10,39,269	6,77,484	86,638	59,293	1,645	24,511	8,49,571	1,89,698	1,486
2,545	2,84,755	1,76,229	1,363	17,880	..	...	1,95,472	83,302	2,053
...	18,244	19,078	2,037	3,110	...	...	24,225		...
2,545	3,02,999	1,95,307	3,400	20,990	...	...	2,19,697	83,302	2,053
1,419	1,37,738	77,977	28,882	15,749	2,987	7,402	1,32,997	4,741	953
3,964	4,40,737	2,73,284	32,282	36,739	2,987	7,402	3,52,694	88,043	3,006
2,193	2,71,941	1,34,486	100	16,859	1,070	145	1,52,660	1,20,078	4,825
...	5,871	4,511	...	563	...	...	5,074		60
2,193	2,77,812	1,38,997	100	17,422	1,070	145	1,57,734	1,20,078	4,885
12	8,666	6,480	...	1,435	...	166	8,081	585	...
2,205	2,86,478	1,45,477	100	18,857	1,070	311	1,65,815	1,20,663	4,885

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND—*contd.*						
Nawabshah.						
District Local Board ...	54,854	1,72,400	727	49,262	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	54,854	1,72,400	727	49,262	...	...
Local Authority Municipality.	700	8,067	...	...	14,377	...
Grand Total ...	55,554	1,80,467	727	49,262	14,377	...
Sukkur.						
District Local Board ...	86,775	2,06,668	405	90,870	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,942	...	...	1,705	...
Total ...	86,775	2,09,600	405	90,870	1,705	...
Local Authority Municipality.	10,542	66,545	48	...	89,546	1,802
Grand Total ...	97,317	2,76,145	453	90,870	91,251	1,802
Upper Sind Frontier.						
District Local Board ...	1,66,142	1,06,506	...	58,232	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,66,142	1,06,506	...	58,232	...	...
Local Authority Municipality.	679	6,252	...	...	11,227	...
Grand Total ...	1,66,821	1,12,758	...	58,232	11,227	...

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1924.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,134	2,92,377	1,94,062	2,865	20,727	...	6,550	2,24,204	68,173	3,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,134	2,92,377	1,94,062	2,865	20,727	...	6,550	2,24,204	68,173	3,814
87	23,131	14,574	2,215	3,477	850	880	21,996	1,135	52
15,221	3,15,508	2,08,636	5,080	24,204	850	7,430	2,46,200	69,308	3,866
4,496	3,89,204	2,35,329	144	23,196	16,001	834	2,75,504	1,13,700	2,034
...	4,647	4,293	354	...	...	...	4,647	...	...
4,496	3,93,851	2,39,622	498	23,196	16,001	834	2,80,151	1,13,700	2,034
507	1,68,990	1,18,004	20,804	10,913	3,501	3,870	1,57,092	11,898	707
5,003	5,62,841	3,57,626	21,302	34,109	19,502	4,704	4,37,243	1,25,598	2,741
11,195	3,37,075	1,09,500	...	16,087	28,926	1,402	1,55,915	1,81,160	3,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,195	3,37,075	1,09,500	...	16,087	28,926	1,402	1,55,915	1,81,160	3,117
110	18,268	17,057	525	480	...	155	18,217	51	24
11,305	3,55,343	1,26,557	525	16,567	28,926	1,557	1,74,132	1,81,211	3,141

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIND—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Larkana.							
District Local Board.	40,209	2,44,798	1,394	61,600	...	...	10,677
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	4,900	...	...	3,152	...	...
Total ...	40,209	2,49,698	1,394	61,600	3,152	...	10,677
Local Authority Municipality.	2,694	17,764	...	400	19,583	...	56
Grand Total ...	42,903	2,67,462	1,394	62,000	22,735	...	10,733
Dadu.							
District Local Board.	...	61,157	445	33,530	...	...	677
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	7,346	...	...	2,918	...	...
Total ...	...	68,503	445	33,530	2,918	...	677
Local Authority Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	68,503	445	33,530	2,918	...	677
Abstract.							
District Local Boards	5,87,561	11,12,760	3,791	4,87,701	...	...	50,916
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	49,739	...	...	21,419	...	...
Total ...	5,87,561	11,62,499	3,791	4,87,701	21,419	...	50,916
Local Authority Municipality.	83,090	5,02,218	84	1,024	6,06,536	1,862	4,781
Grand Total ...	6,70,651	16,64,717	3,875	4,88,725	6,27,955	1,862	55,697

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,58,678	2,78,166	484	25,853	5,067	...	3,09,570	49,810	3,264
8,052	6,642	...	708	...	...	7,350		...
3,66,730	2,84,808	484	26,561	5,067	...	3,16,920	49,810	3,264
40,503	31,905	2,565	5,800	...	30	40,300	203	...
4,07,233	3,16,713	3,049	32,361	5,067	30	3,57,220	50,013	3,264
95,809	80,169	...	8,637	...	...	88,806	4,428	9,591
10,264	11,614	...	1,225	...	...	12,839		347
1,06,073	91,783	...	9,862	...	...	1,01,645	4,428	9,918
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,06,073	91,783	...	9,862	...	...	1,01,645	4,428	9,918
22,42,729	12,98,493	5,956	1,45,816	52,476	9,249	15,11,990	7,18,108	20,770
71,158	72,702	2,037	9,055	...	...	83,794		801
23,13,887	13,71,195	7,993	1,54,871	52,476	9,249	15,95,784	7,18,108	21,571
11,99,595	8,26,365	1,40,629	77,475	7,571	36,696	10,88,736	1,10,859	1,736
35,13,482	21,97,560	1,48,622	2,32,346	60,047	45,945	26,84,520	8,28,962	23,307

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1933.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.							
Abstract.							
District Local Boards	25,00,054	89,00,350	20,788	10,05,818	...	2,22,345	4,24,292
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	355	7,54,895	...	39,733	4,05,700	33,032	42,586
Total ...	25,00,409	90,55,251	20,788	10,45,551	4,05,700	2,55,377	4,66,878
Local Authority Municipalities (excluding Bombay Municipality).	1,35,016	14,74,059	881	16,655	24,68,037	23,488	33,847
Bombay Municipality.	73,848	7,41,745	...	...	24,24,096	2,800	11,127
Total ...	2,08,864	22,15,804	881	16,655	48,92,133	26,247	44,974
Grand Total ...	27,17,773	1,12,71,055	21,669	10,62,206	52,97,833	2,82,224	5,11,852

* Includes Rs. 1,948 paid as

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1934.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,33,82,653	96,86,981	1,28,623	6,19,696	2,82,626	2,18,016	1,09,35,892	24,66,377	55,637
12,76,907	12,07,145	31,816	24,367	3,167	3,432	12,69,927	– 12,636	1,492
1,46,59,560	1,08,94,076	1,60,439	6,44,063	2,85,793	2,21,448	1,22,05,819	24,53,741	57,129
41,51,933	33,12,216	3,05,995	2,17,613	64,022	1,06,476	40,06,322	1,45,611	6,250
32,53,125	28,99,667	1,59,091	1,30,000	...	30,428	32,19,186	33,939	2,645
74,05,058	62,11,883	4,65,086	3,47,613	64,022	1,36,904	72,25,508	1,79,550	8,895
2,20,64,618	1,71,05,959	6,25,525	9,91,676	3,49,815	3,58,352	1,94,31,327	26,33,291	66,024

fee grants.

Table showing the number and average pay of Primary Schools in the British Districts of each

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Number of				
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
Men Teachers.					
Bombay Division—					
District Local Board ...	809	868	849	628	81
Municipal—					
Bombay City ...	186	8	543	628	68
Mofussil	117	29	319	275	41
Central Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,586	1,958	2,043	1,654	89
Municipal	255	38	808	810	86
Northern Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,175	243	664	1,467	31
Municipal	217	19	688	708	44
Southern Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,302	495	995	845	20
Municipal	162	19	428	387	31
Sind—					
District Local Board ...	873	143	592	648	5
Municipal	148	9	299	373	3
Total (Bombay Presidency)—					
District Local Board ...	5,785	3,707	5,143	5,287	226
Municipal—					
Excluding Bombay City.	899	109	2,487	2,508	155
Including Bombay City.	1,085	117	3,030	3,131	223
Women Teachers.					
Bombay Division—					
District Local Board ...	54	24	25	55	23
Municipal—					
Bombay City ...	116	...	277	208	133
Mofussil	37	6	68	92	33
Central Division—					
District Local Board ...	91	56	36	84	29
Municipal	95	10	209	201	49
Northern Division—					
District Local Board ...	177	5	65	119	4
Municipal	81	2	260	150	22

all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal Division of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1933-34.

Total number of teachers.	Average pay of					
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Total average pay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,825	38·6	24·9	32·2	20·1	18·2	24·7
1,488	110·4	55·0	86·2	50·0	40·2	71·1
781	46·7	26·3	33·2	24·6	21·2	31·3
7,280	40·5	24·2	30·8	21·9	18·4	28·9
1,942	51·4	28·1	32·9	21·4	18·1	30·2
3,580	43·5	29·9	34·6	22·9	19·5	32·8
1,621	49·8	27·5	36·4	26·0	22·2	33·2
3,657	43·8	21·9	37·6	19·8	19·3	33·3
977	48·9	18·9	38·8	28·5	19·7	34·2
2,256	49·0	29·8	41·7	28·8	27·0	40·0
882	60·1	27·8	43·8	32·9	26·7	41·6
20,098	42·7	20·4	34·1	22·5	18·7	30·9
6,153	51·4	26·0	36·2	25·0	20·6	33·3
7,586	61·5	28·0	45·1	30·1	26·6	40·4
181	37·3	25·3	27·7	15·9	15·3	25·1
734	110·3	...	90·6	50·3	39·3	78·1
286	46·3	30·0	31·1	22·5	18·9	28·5
296	37·4	24·3	25·0	17·1	16·3	25·6
564	49·2	25·0	28·4	21·4	18·1	28·5
370	45·6	30·3	34·2	21·3	16·2	35·3
515	54·0	29·5	38·7	25·4	20·2	28·3

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Number of				
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
Women Teachers—concld.					
Southern Division—					
District Local Board ...	107	22	67	39	15
Municipal	49	...	98	89	34
Sind—					
District Local Board ...	22	15	17	14	13
Municipal	70	6	97	120	49
Total (Bombay Presidency)—					
District Local Board ...	451	122	210	311	84
Municipal—					
Excluding Bombay City...	332	24	727	652	187
Including Bombay City...	448	24	1,004	860	320

Total number of teachers.	Average pay of					
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Total average pay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
250	37·1	20·1	27·0	21·8	17·3	17·8
265	45·7	...	33·9	22·1	18·0	30·1
81	48·9	25·4	36·4	24·1	20·8	36·8
312	55·6	22·0	42·8	35·2	24·5	39·8
1,178	34·7	24·1	29·7	19·4	17·1	27·4
2,656	39·1	25·9	35·0	25·1	20·1	30·8
1,922	57·6	25·9	50·8	31·2	28·1	42·5

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Table showing the statistics of Arts

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a degree, e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.E., B.Ag., B.Com., etc.	Reading for a Higher degree, e.g., M.A., M.Com., LL.M., M.D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay—				
University School of Economics and Sociology	1	...	...	110
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1	281	180	43
Ismail College, Andheri	1	212	47	14
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	1	43	20	9
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	1	579	268	27
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	1	290	171	20
Total ...	5	1,405	681	113
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	1	84	116	91
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	1	520	310	100
St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...	1	1,108	444	176
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	1	711	464	90
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	1	489	275	44
Surat—				
M. T. B. College, Surat	1	587	84	11
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli)	1	241	98	25
Nasik—				
H. P. T. College, Nasik	1	158	71	...
Belgaum—				
Lingraj College, Belgaum	1	169	...	...
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1	546	299	58
Total ...	9	4,529	2,040	504
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ...	1	352	129	17
Hyderabad—				
D. C. National College, Hyderabad ...	1	195	62	3
Shikarpur—				
Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College, Shikarpur.	1	88	...	...
Total ...	3	635	191	20
Total, Arts Colleges (Excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology). ...	18	6,658	3,028	728

No. 1.

and Professional Colldges, for 1933-34.

31st March, 1934.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, e.g., LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	110	115	90	42,102	...	...	6,480	...
...	504	503	473	46,568	...	...	85,773	18,075
...	278	269	248	47,920	...	...	40,788	...
...	72	74	54	87,710	...	...	10,356	...
...	869	868	770	26,067	...	...	1,82,869	27,000
...	481	462	388	46,582	...	...	70,489	8,079
...	2,199	2,171	1,928	2,54,847	...	...	3,39,725	48,154
...	291	296	273	55,461	...	...	43,188	79,774
...	930	929	867	31,000	...	...	1,67,769	...
...	1,728	1,670	1,449	40,000	...	...	2,65,116	1,800
...	1,265	1,275	1,141	25,600	...	...	1,88,682	...
...	808	852	780	15,000	...	...	99,055	1,087
..	682	654	592	12,000	...	...	92,861	...
...	359	343	317	5,600	...	...	35,097	1,080
....	229	224	206	5,500	...	250	22,606	7,268
...	169	171	158	5,100	...	...	22,842	..
...	908	875	851	29,000	375	4,965	1,15,327	8,807
...	7,073	6,993	6,361	1,68,800	375	5,215	9,59,355	19,992
...	498	502	439	...	...	...	64,390	...
...	260	258	214	...	..	...	45,973	6,099
...	88	81	78	...	...	...	7,424	2,768
...	846	841	731	...	...	...	1,17,787	8,862
...	10,409	10,301	9,298	4,79,108	375	5,215	14,60,055	1,56,782

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*contd.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*contd.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
Bombay—				
University School of Economics and Sociology	Rs. ...	Rs. 48,582	Rs. 422	Rs. 366
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay... ...	2,016	1,47,432	293	93
Ismail College, Andheri	...	88,708	330	178
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	...	98,066	1,325	1,185
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	...	1,85,436	215	80
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	340	1,25,440	272	101
Total ...	2,356	6,45,082	297	117
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	806	1,70,229	606	187
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	2,717	2,01,486	217	33
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	15,098	3,22,014	198	24
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	23,903	1,88,185	148	20
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	2,287	1,17,379	138	18
Surat—				
M. T. B. College, Surat	15,878	1,20,739	182	18
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	36,368	78,090	228	16
Nasik—				
H. P. T. College, Nasik	2,506	38,120	170	25
Belgaum—				
Lingraj College, Belgaum	2,517	30,459	178	30
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	50,328	2,08,862	239	33
Total ...	1,51,597	13,05,334	187	24
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ...	12,260	76,650	153	...
Hyderabad—				
D. G. National College, Hyderabad ...	18,681	65,708	255	...
Shikarpur—				
Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College, Shikarpur.	18,949	29,136	360	...
Total ...	44,840	1,71,489	204	...
Total, Arts Colleges (Excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology). ...	1,99,599	28,01,134	228	47

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a Degree, e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.E., B.Ag., B.Com., etc.	Reading for a Higher Degree, e.g., M.A., M.Com., LL.M., M.D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	1	...	...	...
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	1	...	607	...
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	1	...	361	9
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	1	...	...	...
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	1	...	195	...
Agricultural College, Poona	1	...	142	...
Total ...	6	...	1,325	9
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	1	..	374	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	1	..	165	...
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	1	...	...	14
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Law College, Ahmedabad ...	1	...	...	...
Karachi—				
S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	14
Total, Professional Colleges ...	11	...	1,864	23

No. 1—*contd.*

31st March, 1934.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
599	599	560	440	...	...	...	55,388	...
...	607	607	562	95,376	...	...	1,51,975	2,642
...	390	395	385	...	...	...	51,628	18,499
100	100	101	92	56,468	...	...	4,200	...
...	195	196	170	1,54,971	...	...	50,775	...
...	142	143	131	1,08,433	...	...	27,501	...
699	2,088	2,022	1,730	4,15,288	...	...	3,41,417	21,141
...	374	314	299	...	...	1,20,822	93,327	...
...	165	143	131	30,970	1,500	8,150	37,850	3,455
347	361	355	272	...	...	...	40,569	...
216	216	210	208	...	...	...	15,495	...
79	79	78	76	...	...	...	9,390	618
642	656	643	556	...	...	...	65,454	618
1,341	3,228	3,112	2,716	4,46,208	1,500	1,28,972	5,88,048	25,214

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*concld.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*concld.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	...	55,888	95	...
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	17,494	2,67,487	441	157
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	500	70,627	179	...
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	68	60,721	601	559
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	869	2,06,615	1,054	791
Agricultural College, Poona	...	1,85,934	951	751
Total ...	18,926	7,96,722	394	205
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	...	2,14,149	682	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	15,995	97,920	685	217
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	...	40,569	114	...
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Law College, Ahmedabad ...	...	15,495	78	...
Karachi—				
S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi ...	4,816	14,824	190	...
Total ...	4,816	70,888	110	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	39,787	11,79,679	397	143

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Bombay—						
Elphinstone High School ...	1	274	167	441	434	418
Thana—						
B. J. High School, Thana ...	1	245	93	338	337	318
Ratnagiri—						
Ratnagiri High School ...	1	218	...	218	212	194
Nasik—						
Nasik High School ...	1	366	124	490	470	444
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	1	84	76	160	170	145
Satara—						
High School, Satara ...	1	272	153	425	426	379
Sholapur—						
Northcote High School, Sholapur.	1	246	160	406	397	362
East Khandesh—						
G. S. High School, Jalgaon ...	1	254	85	339	337	334
West Khandesh—						
Garud High School, Dhulia ...	1	264	170	434	422	395
Ahmedabad—						
R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	1	294	...	294	281	249
Kaira—						
Government High School, Nadiad.	1	183	86	269	266	256
Panch Mahals—						
Telang High School, Godhra ...	1	131	87	218	215	207
Broach—						
R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.	1	247	181	428	423	391
Surat—						
Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.	1	281	...	281	285	260
Dharwar—						
High School, Dharwar ...	1	254	93	347	341	320
Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	1	85	88	173	176	158
Belgaum—						
Sardars' High School, Belgaum.	1	286	160	446	440	417
Bijapur—						
High School, Bijapur ...	1	252	150	402	389	356
Karwar—						
High School, Karwar ...	1	227	84	311	305	291

FORM No. 2.

for Boys for the Official Year 1883-84.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40,755	...	..	21,475	4,000	...	66,230	158	94	...	...
28,976	...	...	13,826	...	...	37,802	111	71	...	...
17,245	...	...	9,928	...	...	27,173	128	81	...	...
30,152	...	...	18,787	...	...	48,939	104	64	...	...
25,527	...	...	7,825	...	...	33,352	196	150	...	...
22,419	...	...	19,143	...	...	41,562	98	53	...	...
26,206	...	...	17,669	...	...	43,875	110	66	...	...
20,444	...	...	16,248	...	...	36,692	109	61	...	...
25,446	...	...	18,560	...	...	44,006	104	60	...	9
16,017	...	...	13,260	...	809	30,086	107	57	...	286
25,057	...	...	10,192	...	39	35,288	138	94	...	84
17,658	...	...	7,589	...	23	25,270	118	82	...	104
22,679	...	...	15,366	...	...	38,045	90	54	...	250
18,714	...	...	14,461	...	...	33,175	117	66	...	...
26,654	...	...	16,965	...	1	43,620	128	78	...	...
17,454	...	...	7,041	...	456	24,951	142	99	...	...
28,165	...	...	19,448	...	27	42,640	97	53	...	...
25,958	...	...	17,594	...	45	43,597	112	67	...	...
19,049	...	...	14,797	...	336	34,082	112	62	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Government—concld.						
Karachi—						
N. J. High School, Karachi ...	1	376	241	617	641	611
Hyderabad—						
High School, Hyderabad ...	1	264	162	426	438	405
Nawabshah—						
Naushahro Madressah and High School.	1	118	84	202	215	196
Thar and Parkar—						
Mirpurkhas Madressah and High School.	1	117	66	183	189	167
Sukkur—						
High School, Shikarpur ...	1	162	89	251	272	239
Larkana—						
High School, Larkana ...	1	298	151	449	469	446
Total ...	25	5,798	2,750	8,548	8,550	7,948
District Local Board.						
Nawabshah—						
High School, Tharushah ...	1	150	90	240	242	232
Larkana—						
Larkana Madressah ...	1	74	53	127	126	105
Total ...	2	224	143	367	368	337
Municipal.						
Nasik—						
Municipal High School, Malegaon.	1	118	118	236	224	200
Sholapur—						
V. J. High School, Pandharpur.	1	268	169	437	438	386
Municipal High School, Barsi .	1	147	61	208	206	180
Ahmednagar—						
Sir D. M. Petit High School, Sangamner.	1	178	135	313	308	280
East Khandesh—						
D. S. High School, Bhusawal.	1	299	337	636	638	550
West Khandesh—						
Municipal High School, Nandurbar.	1	170	117	287	282	253

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Waste grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,791	...	...	34,409	...	31	72,231	118	59	...	...
15,639	...	...	19,732	...	34	35,405	81	36	...	...
9,668	...	...	9,511	...	...	19,174	89	45	...	...
12,547	...	...	8,661	...	4	21,212	112	66	...	...
14,598	...	...	12,730	...	18	27,346	101	54	...	...
14,253	...	...	22,128	...	...	36,381	78	30	...	...
5,49,066	...	...	3,86,845	4,000	1,723	9,41,634	110	64	...	733
3,461	394	...	10,636	1,329	286	16,106	67	14	161	...
3,645	9,625	...	3,542	473	...	17,285	137	29	...	...
7,106	10,019	...	14,178	1,802	286	33,391	91	19	161	...
1,715	...	3,063	5,896	...	29	10,703	48	8	75	...
3,289	...	...	10,618	...	...	13,852	32	7	189	...
2,343	...	5,080	6,966	...	55	14,394	70	11	98	...
3,014	...	466	9,045	...	...	12,525	41	10	124	140
4,740	...	6,329	17,097	...	2,009	30,675	48	7	140	...
1,385	...	2,058	9,676	...	...	13,069	46	5	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Ahmedabad—						
King Edward Memorial Municipal High School, Prantij.	1	97	128	220	224	194
Birla and Harjivandas High School, Dhandhuka.	1	82	127	209	207	199
Kaira—						
Municipal High School, Kapadvanj.	1	210	208	418	401	361
Broach—						
Municipal High School, Ankleshwar.	1	128	164	287	285	265
Municipal High School, Jambusar.	1	99	102	201	202	188
Dharwar—						
Lamington High School, Hubli.	1	193	283	429	468	397
Municipal High School, Gadag.	1	324	182	506	523	466
Municipal High School, Ranebennur.	1	107	58	165	172	148
Municipal High School, Haveri.	1	101	102	203	200	174
Belgaum—						
Municipal High School, Gokak.	1	89	89	178	188	166
Municipal High School, Nipani.	1	121	127	248	248	223
Kanara—						
Municipal High School, Sirsi...	1	61	99	160	161	138
Sukkur—						
Tilak High School, Sukkur ...	1	275	146	421	459	428
High School, Rohri ...	1	151	...	151	158	149
Upper Sind Frontier—						
High School, Jacobabad ...	1	160	109	269	284	246
Total ...	21	3,378	2,804	6,177	6,261	5,581
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon.	1	115	208	323	318	271
Wilson High School, Girgaum.	1	310	205	515	510	478
Robert Money High School, Girgaum.	1	297	192	489	478	431
Chikitsak Samooha High School, Girgaum.	1	268	262	530	522	478
Maratha High School, Girgaum.	1	203	135	338	316	272
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road.	1	204	157	361	365	321

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,491	...	586	6,042	166	2	8,287	37	7	...	81
2,317	...	878	6,692	...	788	10,675	52	11	37	...
3,171	...	5,665	4,566	...	282	13,684	34	8	107	184
3,521	...	2,475	8,111	68	8	14,173	50	12	113	48
2,097	...	3,481	6,809	...	129	12,016	59	10	55	82
5,561	...	7,860	10,804	...	...	23,725	51	12	161	...
5,612	...	3,751	16,906	...	...	26,269	50	11	112	...
2,150	...	1,446	6,821	...	...	10,417	61	13	...	...
1,720	...	2,284	4,739	...	20	8,763	44	9	20	...
2,010	...	456	6,972	...	...	9,438	52	11	10	...
2,400	...	5,575	4,650	...	...	12,625	51	10	...	...
1,550	...	6,521	3,794	...	...	11,865	74	10	...	...
7,824	...	15,669	18,124	...	...	41,617	91	17	192	32
2,896	...	1,660	6,669	...	80	11,305	74	19	96	...
4,126	500	10,685	6,487	...	5	21,753	77	15	146	...
64,832	500	85,888	1,76,979	229	3,852	3,31,780	58	10	1,620	517
4,230	...	...	6,996	...	8,382	19,617	62	13	169	...
11,139	...	...	26,026	...	19,265	57,330	112	22	289	...
8,166	...	...	20,217	629	5,891	34,903	78	17	216	...
3,896	...	...	28,609	...	...	27,505	53	7	136	...
4,626	...	...	13,339	...	1,994	19,959	63	15	126	...
6,651	...	...	12,089	4,119	816	23,675	65	18	101	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution, Queen's Road.	1	155	130	285	289	282
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Fort.	1	96	133	229	234	229
Esplanade High School, Frere Road.	1	324	158	482	521	470
Fort and Proprietary High School, Hornby Road.	1	156	113	268	267	231
New Bombay High School, Chira Bazar.	1	68	74	142	136	114
Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi.	1	440	408	848	851	789
Proprietary High School, Gawalia Tank.	1	182	107	289	281	288
G. E. Institute's C. L. Boy's High School, Dadar.	1	538	524	1,062	1,081	985
Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar.	1	468	617	1,080	1,072	956
American Mission High School, Byculla.	1	137	165	302	304	261
G. E. Society's Seth D. G. T. High School, Girgaum.	1	239	270	509	515	458
G. E. Society's R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.	1	211	288	499	500	427
Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum.	1	173	251	424	425	389
Imperial High School, Charni Road Junction.	1	157	72	229	232	194
Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel.	1	116	155	271	266	228
Grant Road High School, Tardeo.	1	78	48	126	124	114
Thana—						
N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol.	1	96	...	96	94	84
K. D. High School, Chinchani .	1	81	97	178	178	158
Bassein High School, Bassein .	1	119	74	193	200	172
G. E. Institute's K. R. High School, Kalyan.	1	250	191	441	407	370
G. E. Institute's M. H. High School, Thana.	1	167	130	297	292	259

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,826	...	...	668	20,494	2,417	30,405	102	23	126	...
13,490	...	...	40	24,550	4,868	42,948	184	58	120	...
12,500	...	...	37,044	...	6,943	56,487	108	24	...	...
4,445	...	...	17,302	...	1,544	23,291	87	17	....	....
1,588	...	...	6,844	...	2,600	10,982	81	11	88	...
7,889	....	...	34,447	7,408	190	49,879	59	9	189	....
4,389	...	...	13,318	...	165	22,822	81	15	89	...
7,990	...	...	40,516	18	86	48,610	47	8	390	...
12,201	...	...	38,167	...	20,924	71,292	67	11	201	...
3,408	...	...	12,945	...	640	16,988	56	11	108	...
5,850	...	...	22,481	...	7,158	35,489	69	11	150	...
3,738	...	...	18,888	...	3,697	26,318	58	7	138	...
3,518	...	...	21,060	...	1,367	25,945	61	8	225	...
1,790	...	...	14,821	...	927	17,538	76	8	...	...
1,800	...	...	7,585	...	4,075	13,460	51	7	...	...
800	...	...	7,377	37	1,862	10,076	81	6	...	...
1,977	...	...	5,438	4,604	1,613	13,632	145	21	102	...
2,971	...	...	6,062	800	5,408	15,241	86	17	...	21
3,175	...	700	9,659	...	8,393	21,927	110	16	115	...
2,315	...	250	14,949	25	1,036	18,575	46	6	270	...
3,931	...	...	12,957	70	684	17,642	60	13	131	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Institutions. Number of	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Thana—*contd.*						
M. M. High School, Umbergaon.	1	48	66	109	106	98
G. E. Society's S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi.	1	148	102	245	239	204
Kolaba—						
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	1	142	98	235	235	216
K. E. Society's High School, Mahad.	1	134	122	256	250	227
Private High School, Pen ...	1	106	111	217	218	201
K. E. Society's Mahendale High School, Roha.	1	95	48	143	143	127
K. E. Society's V. K. High School, Panvel.	1	128	77	205	192	168
K. E. Institute's Native Institution, Uran.	1	81	90	171	171	152
K. E. Society's Industrial High School, Alibag.	1	103	74	177	175	161
Ratnagiri—						
Private High School, Rajapur .	1	135	113	248	249	232
United English School, Chiplun.	1	121	53	174	180	155
Alfred Gadney High School, Dapoli.	1	107	57	164	162	150
A. P. Mission High School, Vengurla.	1	110	67	177	180	150
George English School, Vengurla.	1	113	89	202	216	193
A. S. Desai Topiwala High School, Malwan.	1	289	179	468	476	441
Nasik—						
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Nasik.	1	409	294	703	670	645
N. E. Society's St. George's High School, Nasik.	1	127	112	239	248	206
Zoroastrian Boarding High School, Deolali.	1	90	34	124	124	110
G. I. P. Rly. Indian High School, Manmad.	1	98	78	176	177	158

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Work grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,225	...	...	3,785	...	3,985	8,995	85	12	75	...
2,367	...	...	7,791	...	6,067	16,225	68	10	167	...
4,476	...	...	6,898	...	3,952	15,326	65	19	189	337
2,113	...	...	9,355	...	717	12,185	49	8	94	319
1,996	...	...	6,630	...	1,788	10,414	48	9	194	172
1,905	...	150	5,585	...	2,008	9,648	65	13	...	285
2,664	...	1,000	7,428	...	2,051	13,183	68	14	102	402
1,249	...	208	5,947	40	949	8,393	49	7	10	84
425	...	...	5,123	...	2,100	7,648	44	2	...	25
4,498	...	100	8,042	...	3,360	15,995	64	18	161	632
3,006	...	500	5,856	...	3,298	12,660	70	17	201	515
2,555	...	...	5,875	...	1,183	9,613	59	16	108	92
3,522	...	...	3,140	...	4,377	11,039	61	20	166	856
3,440	...	...	6,209	56	1,647	11,352	58	16	120	960
7,586	...	...	12,784	2,580	1,607	24,457	51	16	224	2,642
5,028	...	...	28,206	...	4,917	38,151	49	8	328	...
2,274	...	...	7,215	...	2,130	11,619	48	9	24	...
3,865	...	...	5,477	...	5,095	13,437	108	28	...	...
940	...	...	4,004	...	1,270	6,214	35	5	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—						
New English School, Poona ...	1	1,039	685	1,724	1,740	1,486
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona.	1	994	815	1,809	1,853	1,608
M. E. Society's High School, Poona.	1	528	428	956	984	819
Shree Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona.	1	148	195	343	354	294
Sardar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona.	1	92	51	143	150	137
Camp Education Society's High School, Poona.	1	278	290	568	556	459
P. E. High School, Junnar.	1	132	139	271	275	246
M. E. Society's High School, Baramati.	1	131	126	257	249	214
Bharat High School, Poona ...	1	85	89	174	179	137
Vidya Prasarini Sabha's High School, Lonavla.	1	57	74	131	134	106
Saraswati Mandir Society's Poona English School, Poona.	1	105	112	217	235	186
Satara—						
New English School, Satara ...	1	507	298	805	878	730
Dravid High School, Wai ...	1	194	142	336	340	310
Parsi High School, Panchgani...	1	57	27	84	87	78
Darool Uloom Muslim High School, Panchgani.	1	30	23	53	58	51
Hindu High School, Panchgani.	1	46	36	82	76	66
Tilak High School, Karad ...	1	183	116	299	298	261
Sangli Education Society's High School, Tasgaon.	1	82	62	144	147	133
Sholapur—						
H. D. High School, Sholapur...	1	632	581	1,213	1,187	874

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,596	...	...	62,354	...	1,504	82,454	47	11	491	60
20,353	...	...	64,960	...	2,260	87,573	47	11	368	...
9,747	...	...	34,158	...	9,468	53,373	54	10	187	...
3,873	...	...	9,485	...	982	14,290	40	11	28	...
2,721	...	...	9,697	3,622	3,920	19,960	138	18	46	...
2,968	...	...	19,206	...	1,491	28,665	43	5	58	...
2,421	...	200	8,681	...	680	11,982	43	9	171	...
2,673	...	2,100	8,357	...	170	13,300	53	11	143	...
855	...	...	5,055	...	1,627	7,537	42	5	...	...
950	...	2,880	3,720	...	155	7,655	57	7	...	...
625	...	...	6,075	...	2,346	9,046	38	8	...	...
3,652	...	...	29,185	...	2,591	40,428	46	10	232	...
3,459	...	360	9,333	1,501	2,330	17,983	53	10	158	41
1,550	...	...	10,003	...	3,395	19,953	229	18	...	...
945	...	...	2,735	...	13,598	17,278	326	18	...	...
700	...	...	5,909	...	2,512	9,121	120	9	...	...
1,570	...	...	10,166	161	788	12,685	43	5	...	...
1,240	...	1,200	5,189	...	337	7,966	54	8	10	...
9,123	...	...	46,238	...	153	55,514	47	8	123	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ahmednagar—						
American Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	160	136	296	318	285
A. E. Society's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	540	461	1,001	996	907
St. Savior's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	60	45	105	105	98
East Khandesh—						
A. B. High School, Chalisgaon .	1	106	106	212	211	190
New English School, Jalgaon ...	1	291	258	549	538	488
Erandol Education Society's High School, Erandol.	1	89	71	160	159	145
K. E. Society's High School, Amalner.	1	386	281	667	688	484
P. R. High School, Dharangaon.	1	76	82	158	155	138
New English School, Bhalod ...	1	121	91	212	215	197
West Khandesh—						
J. R. City High School, Dhulia.	1	329	296	625	614	568
Ahmedabad—						
Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad.	1	624	646	1,270	1,264	1,183
City High School, Ahmedabad.	1	379	465	844	848	778
J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad.	1	150	229	379	395	361
I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.	1	108	128	231	238	224
Model High School, Ahmedabad.	1	206	217	423	436	376
M. J. High School, Viramgam .	1	148	211	359	366	343
Modasa Education Society's High School, Modasa.	1	98	139	227	218	196
Sheth Hassanally High School, Dholka.	1	94	130	224	226	196
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Ahmedabad.	1	54	107	161	170	150
Kaira—						
E. M. High School, Kaira ...	1	110	108	218	216	193
Jubilee Institution, Umreth	1	244	229	473	468	449
New English School, Nadiad ...	1	306	381	687	676	660
Sansthan High School, Dakore.	1	214	245	459	461	420

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Waste grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,659	...	...	7,796	...	9,446	22,901	72	18	159	...
8,197	...	...	31,796	...	335	40,330	40	8	469	28
1,962	...	...	335	...	5,984	8,781	84	19	112	...
2,391	...	1,200	6,382	...	3,406	13,379	68	11	66	...
3,528	...	...	18,288	...	54	21,815	41	7	168	...
1,596	...	...	5,796	...	...	7,392	46	10	41	...
3,603	...	1,200	19,985	215	9,739	34,692	64	7	108	...
981	...	1,300	3,523	156	155	6,115	39	6	91	...
500	...	...	6,552	...	99	7,151	33	2	...	...
4,417	500	1,500	19,638	...	3,111	29,166	48	7	197	...
4,530	...	...	50,788	...	3,712	59,025	47	4	124	406
2,984	...	...	31,652	...	...	34,636	41	4	...	164
5,481	...	...	11,803	...	6,842	24,126	61	14	88	193
2,913	...	...	5,032	...	8,120	16,065	67	12	...	588
2,984	...	...	15,351	...	...	18,335	42	7	...	99
4,771	...	2,000	9,865	1,810	3,263	21,209	58	13	47	74
1,710	...	400	6,326	...	2,260	10,696	49	8	...	...
911	...	...	3,519	...	4,387	8,817	39	4	...	21
1,347	...	...	3,561	...	3,637	8,545	50	8	47	....
2,966	...	200	7,288	746	2,675	13,875	64	14	186	...
4,132	..	...	15,962	...	...	20,094	48	9	61	71
5,404	...	...	20,470	...	680	26,554	39	8	128	76
3,304	...	450	7,513	1,800	3,268	16,335	35	7	222	12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Kaira—*contd.*						
Karamsad High School, Karamsad.	1	133	123	256	255	237
Saraswati High School, Nadiad.	1	309	278	587	586	548
Sharda High School, Anand ...	1	136	136	272	269	258
E. M. High School, Borsad ...	1	120	136	256	251	239
Panch Mahals—						
New High School, Godhra ...	1	199	186	385	397	355
New High School, Dohad ...	1	104	216	320	315	285
Broach—						
Union High School, Broach ...	1	144	154	298	300	272
Pioneer High School, Broach...	1	243	247	490	479	413
Shri Narmada English School, Shukaltirth.	1	45	50	95	88	75
Surat—						
I. P. Mission High School, Surat.	1	153	166	319	321	274
T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.	1	579	697	1,276	1,291	1,191
Union High School, Surat ...	1	268	282	550	566	509
Sir J. J. English School, Surat.	1	111	133	244	249	239
D. C. Amrigar Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.	1	146	23	169	167	152
M. E. M. Pipardiwala High School, Rander.	1	137	94	231	237	217
Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar.	1	311	23	334	329	315
Mandvi Education Society's High School, Mandvi.	1	81	64	145	144	132
D. E. Italia Sarvajanik High School, Chikhli.	1	81	112	193	191	173
N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat.	1	276	...	276	262	252
Proprietary English School, Surat.	1	132	168	300	309	273
New A. V. School, Amalsad ...	1	66	101	167	170	151
Dharwar—						
Victoria High School, Dharwar.	1	213	142	355	348	310
Karnatak High School, Dharwar.	1	222	168	390	388	346

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Water grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,229	...	...	8,156	635	394	10,414	41	5	...	29
1,812	...	...	18,567	...	749	20,628	35	2	112	...
332	...	...	8,864	...	725	9,921	38	3	...	57
1,140	...	...	9,001	...	1,191	11,332	45	4	...	...
2,008	...	...	13,930	...	466	16,404	41	5	98	...
2,158	...	1,200	9,021	...	192	12,566	40	7	97	121
3,017	...	...	8,867	...	2,689	14,573	48	10	67	...
1,884	...	...	12,563	...	644	15,041	31	4	45	134
1,000	350	...	2,946	...	1,944	6,240	71	11	...	...
4,425	...	...	6,914	...	7,176	18,515	58	14	54	521
13,130	...	...	47,004	...	12,828	72,957	57	10	277	103
5,925	...	...	19,850	...	...	25,775	46	10	25	...
3,099	...	...	1,627	2,931	8,540	16,197	65	12	149	...
2,196	...	...	6,048	...	3,360	11,604	69	13	166	30
3,036	...	...	4,745	5,853	...	13,634	57	13	15	21
4,503	...	...	14,675	575	388	20,141	61	14	212	141
1,475	500	...	5,207	...	3,299	10,481	73	10	...	...
1,390	280	...	6,144	1,695	50	9,559	50	7	...	...
1,342	...	...	12,776	...	...	14,118	54	5	62	60
900	...	...	9,224	...	556	10,680	35	3	...	...
630	215	...	3,631	...	457	4,933	29	4	...	...
3,478	...	...	10,499	...	350	14,327	43	10	78	...
2,087	...	50	11,342	...	...	13,979	36	5	7	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Dharwar—*concld.*						
Raja Lakhamangouda Sardesai High School, Dharwar.	1	134	121	255	254	232
Basel Mission High School, Dharwar.	1	104	100	204	212	185
New English School, Hubli ...	1	228	239	467	489	434
Belgaum—						
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum.	1	448	233	681	688	599
Gilganchi Artal High School, Belgaum.	1	165	131	296	303	248
New English School, Ainapur .	1	49	41	90	99	74
R. D. High School, Chikodi ...	1	86	67	153	154	130
Model English School, Belgaum.	1	106	103	209	207	177
Jadhavaji Anandji High School, Athani.	1	96	77	173	183	186
Bijapur—						
Basweshwar High School, Bagalkot.	1	172	84	256	262	217
P. D. J. High School, Bijapur .	1	233	133	366	370	340
Shri Shiddheshwar High School, Bijapur.	1	154	92	246	244	187
Kanara—						
Hindu School, Karwar ...	1	170	172	342	327	306
Edward High School, Ankola...	1	104	70	174	172	159
Gibb High School, Kumta ...	1	128	97	225	234	209
St. Thomas High School, Honavar.	1	104	58	162	174	153
Karachi—						
Sind Madressah, Karachi ...	1	397	350	747	790	707
C. M. S. High School, Karachi.	1	93	209	302	318	285
B. V. S. Parsi High School, Karachi.	1	115	109	224	225	210
Model High School, Karachi ...	1	381	286	667	647	583
Karachi Academy, Karachi ...	1	161	168	329	335	298
L. R. D. A. V. High School, Karachi.	1	93	147	240	234	215

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,195	...	...	9,308	...	1,986	14,484	57	13	45	...
2,815	...	...	6,514	...	3,403	12,732	50	13	115	...
4,764	...	150	12,497	...	2,285	19,696	40	10	114	...
8,018	...	...	24,822	...	3,388	35,728	52	12	158	...
4,027	250	...	9,332	...	2,809	16,418	58	13	27	...
1,509	...	...	3,109	...	2,565	7,183	73	15	34	...
920	...	...	5,698	...	2,884	9,452	61	6	...	...
689	150	200	6,681	...	1,138	8,758	42	8	54	...
1,265	200	...	5,343	...	936	7,744	42	7	15	...
2,274	...	2,000	7,988	...	88	12,350	47	9	74	...
4,178	...	...	12,866	...	529	17,568	47	11	103	...
2,882	...	...	8,250	...	3,222	14,304	59	12	62	...
3,250	...	...	10,153	...	1,195	14,603	40	10	190	560
1,008	...	...	7,663	...	...	8,671	50	6	17	46
3,442	...	...	7,881	...	2,896	13,669	58	15	112	...
2,578	...	...	6,444	...	2,212	11,234	65	15	101	7
46,274	...	...	22,228	...	4,329	72,826	92	59	128	51
6,888	...	...	9,416	...	11,984	28,288	89	22	60	128
5,948	...	...	7,600	11,285	420	25,253	112	26	98	...
5,752	...	...	31,785	...	889	37,876	59	9	61	21
2,885	...	...	12,870	770	3,495	20,020	60	9	...	80
1,552	...	...	9,019	...	330	10,901	47	7	...	42

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Karachi—*concld.*						
Gujrat Vidyalaya High School, Karachi.	1	244	198	442	442	414
New High School, Karachi ...	1	80	69	149	188	120
Shri Shivaji High School, Karachi.	1	91	103	194	200	183
Shri Marwari Vidyalaya, Karachi.	1	36	79	115	121	99
Hyderabad—						
N. H. Academy, Hyderabad ...	1	472	262	734	720	651
N. V. High School, Hyderabad.	1	494	341	835	881	815
Gurdasmal Hindu High School, Hyderabad.	1	208	193	401	427	391
Lawrence Madressah and High School, Tando Bago.	1	64	73	137	144	138
Nawabshah—						
K. C. Academy, Bhiria ..	1	120	51	171	183	172
K. M. High School, Mithiani ...	1	126	83	209	211	190
Panchayati High School, Kandiaro.	1	60	76	136	133	118
Sukkur—						
Shikarpur Academy ...	1	301	300	601	599	544
P. D. S. High School, Shikarpur.	1	99	182	281	297	264
Dadu—						
R. B. Jagatsing Ailmal High School, Mehar.	1	101	75	176	169	150
Total ..	147	28,780	25,190	53,970	54,243	48,361
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Bharda New High School, Waudby Road.	1	1,343	645	1,988	2,046	1,902
M. K. Natha Bhatia High School, Fort.	1	203	175	378	478	428
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Lal Baug.	1	128	116	244	246	227
Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum.	1	406	308	714	731	666
Master's Tutorial High School for Boys, Gamdevi.	1	345	165	510	494	452

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and other grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,892	...	...	18,001	...	...	20,893	42	7	...	292
1,700	...	...	5,848	...	4,372	11,415	88	12	...	...
1,150	...	...	6,795	...	2,116	10,061	50	6	...	...
990	...	...	3,206	...	3,330	7,526	62	8	...	...
9,585	...	...	31,579	...	2,746	43,910	61	12	156	29
9,501	...	...	37,242	...	2,683	49,426	56	11	201	...
2,138	...	...	19,246	...	2,379	23,763	56	5	78	...
5,481	3,000	...	3,122	4,666	...	16,269	113	38	81	...
4,022	375	...	9,144	66	3,022	16,629	38	21	72	...
1,600	225	...	3,618	...	...	10,443	49	8	...	...
580	...	...	5,295	...	1,062	6,937	52	4	...	...
4,388	...	750	19,869	...	1,495	26,502	44	7	75	183
1,246	...	500	9,325	600	2,785	14,456	49	4	21	...
2,380	2,800	...	6,370	...	...	11,550	68	14	...	...
5,94,826	8,845	22,698	19,23,826	1,03,963	4,16,087	30,69,744	57	11	13,490	11,761
...	...	...	1,83,870	...	9,140	1,93,010	94	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,208	16,342	2,036	22,586	47	...	...	...
...	...	...	938	26,213	...	27,151	110	...	...	...
...	...	...	86,919	...	1,851	88,770	53	...	...	...
...	...	...	35,168	...	5,930	41,098	33	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
Babu Pannalal Puranchand Jain High School, Pydhoni.	1	182	199	381	401	362
Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road.	1	140	127	267	277	241
The Fellowship School, Girgaum.	1	120	45	165	160	111
The New Era High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	131	98	229	216	196
Union High School, Khetwadi.	1	408	300	708	730	640
Bombay Suburban District—						
Sheth Anandilal Potdar High School, Santa Cruz.	1	333	422	755	730	647
Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile Parle.	1	179	147	326	319	290
Andheri High School, Andheri.	1	168	245	413	396	368
Nasik—						
New Parsi Boarding School, Nasik.	1	60	66	126	121	120
Poona—						
Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.	1	34	16	50	50	47
Ahmednagar—						
S. C. S. Miller High School, Ahmednagar.	1	62	46	108	130	111
Ahmedabad—						
New High School, Ahmedabad.	1	728	774	1,502	1,494	1,382
Total ...	17	4,970	3,894	8,864	9,019	8,190
Total, Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.	212	43,145	34,781	77,926	78,441	70,417

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and W s grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	107	28,517	...	28,624	71	...	...	...
...	...	...	6,909	10,992	...	17,901	65	...	...	...
...	...	...	15,507	...	...	15,507	97	...	...	...
...	...	...	22,877	...	6,694	29,571	187	...	...	...
...	...	...	36,107	...	...	36,107	49	...	...	...
...	...	...	34,273	985	975	36,233	50	...	...	...
...	...	...	13,289	...	...	13,289	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,760	...	8,908	20,668	52	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,212	...	8,049	15,261	126	...	...	...
...	...	...	43,790	17,317	...	61,107	1,222	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,549	...	3,716	7,265	56	...	...	...
169	...	...	53,881	...	...	54,050	36	...	...	169
...	...	...	5,10,528	1,00,366	47,299	6,58,193	62	...	...	169
12,15,380	19,364	1,03,598	30,12,356	2,10,359	4,68,747	50,34,742	64	15	15,273	13,200

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon Boys' High School, Fort.	1	54	227	281	268	251
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	44	377	421	355	326
Christ Church High School, Byculla.	1	44	261	305	297	258
Nasik—						
Barnes Boys' High School, Deolali.	1	61	79	140	141	132
Poona—						
Bishop's High School, Poona...	1	19	105	124	138	122
Satara—						
Boys' High School, Panchgani.	1	18	63	81	74	70
Karachi—						
Grammar School, Karachi ...	1	9	155	164	154	138
Total ...	7	249	1,267	1,516	1,422	1,292
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.	1	257	1,143	1,400	1,401	1,333
St. Sebastian Goan High School, Bombay.	1	62	390	452	445	409
Don Bosco High School, Tardeo.	1	24	178	202	195	192
St. Joseph's High School, Umarkhadi, Bombay.	1	27	343	370	386	334
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	63	308	371	300	277
Antonio DeSouza's High School, Byculla.	1	121	781	902	906	824
Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar.	1	55	775	830	832	752
St. Michael's High School, Mahim.	1	36	344	380	373	334
Bombay Suburban District—						
St. Stanislaus Institution Bandra.	1	64	647	711	655	630
St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.	1	102	600	702	705	636
Poona—						
St. Vincent's High School, Poona.	1	49	455	504	511	458

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Warrant grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39,182	...	...	45,857	...	3,236	88,275	329	146	...	...
21,378	...	...	14,153	...	22,602	58,133	164	60	200	2,208
16,708	...	...	26,249	...	...	42,952	145	56	167	1,186
14,975	...	...	21,342	2,454	1,629	40,400	286	106	827	...
12,523	...	1,200	17,182	1,022	1,552	33,479	252	94	110	...
10,563	...	...	14,806	...	5,571	30,940	418	143	153	...
12,656	...	...	14,229	...	3,366	30,251	196	82	...	366
1,27,980	...	1,200	1,53,818	3,476	37,956	3,24,430	228	90	957	3,760
24,208	...	...	78,704	...	913	1,03,825	74	17	328	...
2,600	...	...	21,344	...	2,619	26,563	60	6	...	...
2,650	...	...	7,245	...	17,608	27,503	141	14	...	...
2,287	...	...	17,029	87	9,453	28,756	74	6	67	...
4,055	...	...	15,101	...	11,692	30,848	108	14	125	...
11,072	...	...	38,597	...	673	50,342	56	12	142	...
10,124	...	...	33,046	...	12,022	55,192	66	12	124	...
5,761	...	...	11,250	...	7,576	24,587	66	15	121	...
10,106	...	...	31,575	650	8,362	50,693	77	15	106	...
8,828	...	...	34,590	...	1,359	44,775	64	13	126	...
9,002	...	...	21,253	...	7,200	37,455	78	13	106	96

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Poona—*concld.*						
Ornella's High School, Poona	1	19	249	268	272	171
St. Helena's High School, Poona.	1	24	193	217	204	173
Belgaum—						
St. Paul's High School, Belgaum.	1	50	354	404	413	383
Dharwar—						
St. Mary's High School, Hubli.	1	24	190	214	212	215
Karachi—						
St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.	1	98	922	1,020	942	903
Total ...	16	1,075	7,872	8,947	8,752	8,074
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School, Byculla.	1	35	345	380	364	384
Total, English-teaching High Schools.	17	1,110	8,217	9,327	9,116	8,458
Grand Total of all High Schools.	236	44,504	44,265	88,769	88,979	80,167
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Nasik—						
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Nasik.	1	...	60	60	60	55
Sholapur—						
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Sholapur.	1	23	64	87	87	81
Ahmedabad—						
Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	183	183	181	170
Surat—						
Government Middle School, Surat.	1	...	198	198	198	186
Total ...	4	23	505	528	526	492

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,877	...	...	11,857	...	2,640	16,874	62	11	57	...
2,000	...	...	14,758	...	4,243	21,001	103	10	...	...
5,160	...	...	15,889	...	801	21,850	53	12	...	...
2,932	...	150	3,307	...	5,076	14,465	68	14	150	102
12,408	...	...	40,167	...	1,954	54,529	58	18	...	1,918
1,16,018	...	150	3,98,212	687	94,191	6,09,258	70	18	1,452	2,116
...	...	...	...	24,515	...	24,515	67	...	...	...
1,16,018	...	150	3,98,212	25,202	94,191	6,33,773	69	18	1,452	2,116
14,59,328	19,364	1,09,036	85,64,386	3,39,037	6,00,894	59,92,945	67	16	17,682	19,076
3,388	...	...	1,404	...	...	4,792	80	56	...	...
3,631	...	...	2,754	...	...	6,385	73	42	...	...
18,140	...	...	4,507	...	17	17,664	98	73	...	19
12,542	...	...	4,999	...	8	17,549	89	63	...	...
32,701	...	...	13,664	...	25	46,390	88	62	...	19

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
District Local Board.						
Nawabshah—						
A.-V. School, Nawabshah ...	1	11	43	54	100	81
Sukkur—						
Brown A.-V. School, Pano-Akil.	1	...	31	31	36	30
Thar and Parkar—						
A.-V. School, Mithi ...	1	47	35	82	88	80
Dadu—						
A.-V. School, Bubak ...	1	10	38	48	41	36
Hyderabad—						
B. N. A.-V. School, Matiari ...	1	16	...	16	17	14
Total ...	5	84	142	226	277	241
Municipal.						
Bombay Suburban—						
Anglo-Vernacular School, Bandra.	1	27	137	164	170	152
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kurla.	1	39	143	182	178	166
Nasik—						
Anglo-Vernacular School, Yeola.	1	63	64	127	127	112
Anglo-Urdu School, Malegaon .	1	26	59	85	86	76
Municipal A.-V. School, Igatpuri.	1	...	50	50	42	41
Poona—						
A.-V. School, Yeravda ...	1	13	55	68	76	63
East Khandesh—						
Simcox A.-V. School, Yaval ...	1	37	108	104	138	127
Municipal A.-V. School, Faizpur.	1	35	59	94	99	91
Municipal A.-V. School, Savada.	1	16	65	81	80	73
West Khandesh—						
Municipal A.-V. School, Shirpur.	1	37	71	108	106	98
Municipal New English School, Shahada.	1	17	46	63	64	59

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Free and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,075	1,615	...	2,690	...	398	5,778	58	11	...	45
100	...	640	694	...	...	1,434	40	8	...	...
1,311	1,361	...	2,649	...	22	5,343	64	16	...	11
300	590	...	1,215	...	...	2,105	51	7	...	...
...	800	367	454	...	106	1,727	102	...	...	...
2,786	4,366	1,007	7,702	...	521	16,382	59	10	...	56
1,249	...	3,375	3,608	...	1	8,228	48	7	59	...
...	...	8,021	3,395	...	...	11,416	64	...	...	...
897	...	6,287	3,037	...	...	10,221	80	7	37	...
550	...	3,747	1,567	...	...	5,864	68	6	...	...
300	...	158	1,109	...	425	1,992	47	7	...	...
300	...	2,086	1,125	...	31	3,542	47	4	...	...
900	...	2,284	2,689	...	30	5,803	42	7	...	...
900	...	924	2,385	...	9	4,218	42	9	...	...
300	...	601	1,709	...	307	2,917	36	4	...	...
967	...	1,291	2,020	...	35	4,313	41	9	32	...
200	200	1,287	1,548	...	...	3,185	50	3	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Kaira—						
Municipal A.-V. School, Mehmedabad.	1	27	85	112	107	95
Dharwar—						
A.-V. School, Nargund ...	1	...	16	16	19	14
A.-V. School, Byadgi ...	1	5	41	46	39	38
Belgaum—						
Jackson English School, Bailhongal.	1	11	52	63	67	60
Bijapur—						
A.-V. School, Bagalkot ...	1	52	102	154	166	137
A.-V. School, Guledgud ...	1	24	68	92	96	85
Karachi—						
Anglo-Urdu School, Keamari	1	...	43	43	42	39
Gujarati A.-V. School, Karachi	1	...	47	47	46	42
N. G. A.-V. School, Tatta ...	1	50	132	132	190	169
Hyderabad—						
A.-V. School, Tando Allahyar	1	9	52	61	65	57
" Do. Hala ...	1	...	63	63	61	54
" Do. Tando Mahomed-khan. ...	1	12	80	92	93	79
Nawabshah—						
A.-V. School, Shahdadpur ...	1	16	87	103	108	95
Thar and Parkar—						
A.-V. School, Mirpurkhas ...	1	37	98	135	140	125
Sukkur—						
G. L. A.-V. School, Sukkur	1	17	105	122	116	107
Mule's A.-V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	44	88	132	130	119
Middle School, Rohri ...	1	...	200	200	196	180
Larkana—						
A.-V. School, Larkana ...	1	65	165	230	236	217
Do. Kambar ...	1	38	66	104	111	97
Do. Ratodero ...	1	50	50	100	126	117
Dadu—						
A.-V. School, Kotri ...	1	37	98	135	149	128
Do. Sehwan ...	1	26	68	94	94	87
Total ...	33	830	2,658	3,488	3,563	3,199

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
809	...	155	2,841	...	9	3,814	36	8	...	9
300	...	789	278	...	...	1,367	72	16	...	...
600	...	1,258	905	...	...	2,763	71	15	...	...
540	...	540	1,409	...	...	2,489	37	8	...	...
2,063	...	4,818	3,570	...	...	9,946	60	12	118	...
795	...	1,661	1,884	...	...	4,340	45	8	...	...
...	...	2,250	841	...	...	3,091	74	...	...	...
...	...	3,078	984	...	...	4,062	88	...	...	...
2,079	...	2,948	4,357	...	...	9,384	49	11	...	79
350	...	794	1,928	...	...	3,067	47	5	...	...
350	...	...	1,127	...	...	1,477	24	6	...	...
350	...	2,080	1,151	...	...	3,581	38	4	...	...
550	...	1,329	1,794	...	...	3,673	34	5	...	...
808	...	1,085	3,876	...	...	5,764	41	6	...	53
1,425	...	3,324	2,925	...	1	7,675	66	12	25	...
1,667	...	2,188	3,687	...	...	7,542	58	13	87	...
1,600	...	...	3,791	...	8	5,399	28	3	...	...
...	...	3,734	6,524	...	...	10,258	48	...	...	...
1,800	...	4,502	2,221	...	...	8,523	77	16	...	...
1,850	...	2,255	3,792	...	14	7,911	63	15	...	...
2,095	...	4,162	2,661	...	491	9,409	63	14	45	...
1,300	...	993	2,657	...	...	4,950	58	14	...	...
27,889	200	73,349	79,385	...	1,361	1,82,184	51	8	378	141

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwadi.	1	43	91	134	126	115
Prabhu Seminary, Thakurdwar.	1	81	109	140	140	124
F. N. Patel, A. V. School, Khetwadi.	1	...	50	50	120	108
Parel Road A. V. School, Null Bazar.	1	...	71	71	76	62
Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary, A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	...	81	81	79	70
Anjuman-i-Islam Branch Middle School, Sandhurst Road.	1	...	92	92	89	81
Bazargate A. V. School, Fort ...	1	92	196	288	275	245
Khoja Khan Mahamad Habibhai A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	48	146	194	208	181
Bombay Suburban District—						
Ramji Asar A. V. School, Ghatkopar.	1	60	174	234	233	210
Anglo-Vernacular School, Malad	1	...	86	86	90	76
Thana—						
G. E. Institute's Bhadrasen Chhabildas A. V. School, Bhyandar.	1	...	37	37	35	32
Bai Hira Bai J. N. Tata Middle School, Nargol.	1	...	90	90	86	79
Thomas Baptista A. V. School, Papdi.	1	70	77	147	151	126
New English School, Thana ...	1	111	229	340	335	303
G. E. Institute's English School, Agashi.	1	29	63	92	92	82
Anglo-Urdu School, Bhiwandi .	1	58	50	108	111	85
Kolaba—						
Church of Scotland Mission A. V. School, Revdanda.	1	26	77	103	103	85
K. E. Society's A. V. School, Poynad.	1	7	31	38	42	34
Ratnagiri—						
Bhandari Education Board's A. V. School, Malwan.	1	53	66	119	113	100
Shriram English School, Devgad.	1	33	57	90	89	82
Tulsidas English School, Shiroda.	1	46	133	179	175	159
English School, Gubagar ...	1	11	56	67	68	62
Parvardhan's Middle School, Ratnagiri.	1	79	202	281	293	266
New English School, Achra ...	1	18	62	80	89	69

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fees and Waste grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,970	...	...	5,424	...	1,305	8,699	69	16	...	...
1,262	...	...	5,110	489	1,096	7,957	57	9	22	...
1,200	...	...	4,006	...	1,421	6,627	55	10	...	...
930	...	...	2,256	...	1,949	5,165	68	13	...	...
1,000	...	...	2,010	938	1,264	5,212	66	13	...	...
1,100	...	...	2,906	...	776	4,782	54	12	....	...
1,000	...	...	10,528	...	...	11,528	42	4	...	...
3,310	...	...	161	10,285	...	13,756	68	16	...	....
945	...	2,000	7,617	...	1,134	11,696	50	4	...	...
250	...	...	2,040	...	...	2,290	25	3	...	...
100	...	...	1,064	...	237	1,401	40	3	...	...
1,715	...	...	2,328	8	312	4,363	51	20	...	...
580	...	400	4,472	...	1,342	6,794	45	4	20	...
900	...	...	10,692	...	...	11,592	35	3	....	...
407	...	...	3,094	122	372	3,995	48	4	7	...
470	...	400	1,948	...	2,266	5,084	46	4	...	...
1,237	...	...	2,475	...	2,048	5,760	56	12	17	...
222	...	...	906	...	1,126	2,254	54	5	...	72
1,842	...	100	2,337	...	...	3,779	33	12	77	380
1,468	...	...	2,082	...	2,467	6,017	68	16	66	202
1,259	...	...	3,516	...	535	5,310	30	7	27	32
766	...	...	1,764	...	490	3,020	44	11	...	66
2,311	...	...	7,133	...	145	9,589	33	8	59	652
1,875	...	...	1,786	...	1,779	4,940	56	15	69	176

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ratnagiri—*concld.*						
Anglo-Vernacular School, Makhajan	1	27	58	85	85	74
New English School, Ratnagiri	1	36	147	183	180	167
New English School, Jaitapur	1	...	42	42	43	39
New English School, Katta ...	1	15	77	92	92	81
New English School, Deorukh	1	31	58	89	82	73
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kankavali.	1	8	51	59	54	47
Laxmanshet Patne English School, Khed.	1	...	47	47	47	41
Ranade Middle School, Chiplun	1	...	62	62	64	53
Nasik—						
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Sinnar.	1	32	63	95	104	90
Anglo-Vernacular School, Nandgaon.	1	28	57	85	84	74
Poona—						
Shri Gopal A. V. School, Poona	1	36	84	120	125	101
Rasta Peth Education Society's A. V. School, Poona.	1	23	104	127	125	99
Badris A. V. School, Poona ...	1	20	75	95	98	82
Alegaonkar's A. V. School, Kirkee.	1	...	111	111	128	110
M. E. Society's A. V. School, Saswad.	1	28	56	84	93	61
A. M. A. V. School, Sirur ...	1	...	33	33	37	32
B. E. Society's Central English School, Dhond.	1	30	96	126	121	110
Union English School, Manchar.	1	...	36	36	36	29
Bunter Bernard Memorial A. V. School, Hadapsar.	1	...	30	30	30	22
Satara—						
Sangli Education Society's A. V. School, Ashta.	1	...	38	38	29	26
New Union English School, Islampur.	1	...	41	41	36	32
Samak's English School, Satara.	1	47	93	140	148	100
Sholapur—						
Private A. V. School, Pandharpur.	1	49	117	166	162	144
New English School, Barsi ...	1	21	79	100	113	77
New A. V. School, Sholapur ...	1	14	70	84	84	72

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fees and W. & S. grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
540	...	...	1,871	...	670	3,081	36	6	...	...
1,075	...	...	4,445	...	384	5,904	32	6	28	317
280	...	...	502	...	833	1,615	38	7	...	...
841	...	...	1,165	...	422	2,428	26	9	...	561
402	...	...	2,342	...	579	3,323	41	5	...	62
274	...	...	955	...	582	1,811	34	5	...	74
100	...	...	880	108	577	1,645	35	2	...	...
188	...	200	1,390	...	227	2,005	31	3	...	38
622	...	1,500	3,068	...	813	6,003	58	6	42	...
...	...	1,500	2,231	...	1,031	4,762	57	...	...	...
550	...	...	2,395	...	1,044	3,989	32	4	...	...
970	...	...	2,003	...	3,079	6,052	48	8	...	...
245	...	...	2,864	...	1,418	4,527	46	2	...	...
440	...	...	2,516	...	410	3,366	26	3	...	...
840	...	600	1,456	...	2,034	4,930	53	9	...	...
190	...	...	...	...	1,887	2,077	56	5	...	...
1,137	...	...	3,035	...	877	5,049	42	9	67	...
470	...	...	568	...	1,260	2,298	64	13	...	...
200	...	...	133	...	1,261	1,594	53	7	...	...
...	...	500	476	...	22	998	34	...	...	...
...	...	700	795	...	890	2,385	66	...	...	...
318	...	...	2,668	...	2,206	5,192	35	2	28	...
1,146	...	...	3,946	...	...	5,092	31	7	66	...
300	...	...	2,351	158	...	2,809	25	3	...	...
190	...	250	2,224	...	1,449	4,113	49	2	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
East Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Thorgavan ...	1	43	68	111	106	103
Bhagirath English School, Jalgaon.	1	78	130	208	203	185
New English School, Jamner...	1	19	29	48	46	41
New English School, Chopda...	1	36	79	115	110	95
Nagarik Education Society's A. V. School, Parola.	1	17	45	62	68	59
West Khandesh—						
Swodharak Vidyarthi Sanstha's A. V. School, Dondaicha.	1	...	44	44	43	38
Ahmedabad—						
Mrs. Whittle, A. V. School, Ranpur.	1	15	57	72	73	71
Surajmalji English School, Patdi.	1	11	69	80	82	77
Thakar's A. V. School, Pritamnagar, Ahmedabad.	1	...	52	52	46	42
Kaira—						
Coronation English School, Uttarsanda.	1	43	84	127	127	120
J. M. Desai English School, Thasra.	1	30	51	81	80	74
A. V. School, Mahudha ...	1	11	63	74	70	65
A. V. School, Bhalej ...	1	...	61	61	61	58
Vakil, K. M. A. V. School, Kathlal.	1	8	84	92	90	82
B. M. Patel English School, Narsanda.	1	...	47	47	45	43
A. V. School, Ode ...	1	24	80	104	96	98
Panch Mahals—						
Ewbank A. V. School, Kalol ...	1	26	75	101	102	95
New English School, Halol ...	1	15	108	123	115	100
Do. Shehera ...	1	...	34	34	34	31
Saraswati English School, Godhra.	1	43	90	133	141	120
Broach—						
Vidya Vardhak A. V. School, Hansot.	1	26	41	67	65	60
Edward English School, Amod.	1	31	98	129	123	109
Surat—						
A. V. School, Kadod ...	1	34	86	120	112	107
J. F. Sarvajanik A. V. School, Pardi.	1	...	130	130	128	112
Vyas Harnarayan A. V. School, Bardoli.	1	32	75	107	103	91

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Work grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,300	...	...	3,303	...	555	5,158	49	12	...	...
1,270	...	...	4,946	27	1,512	7,755	38	6	50	...
460	...	...	741	261	686	2,148	47	10	...	...
400	...	830	2,212	...	1,444	4,856	44	4	...	...
...	...	879	1,169	...	241	2,289	34	...	...	...
...	50	...	931	...	...	931	28	...	...	...
640	...	...	1,388	...	500	2,528	35	9	...	...
612	...	...	1,479	...	609	2,700	38	7	...	32
100	...	...	1,598	...	224	1,917	42	2	...	...
1,121	...	...	2,736	...	1,068	4,925	39	9	...	21
777	...	...	2,287	...	809	3,873	48	10	27	...
400	...	...	1,962	...	...	2,362	34	6	...	...
350	...	...	1,046	...	184	1,580	26	6	...	...
168	...	...	2,113	...	...	2,281	25	2	...	38
100	...	...	747	718	...	1,565	35	2	...	...
200	...	...	2,622	...	257	3,079	32	2	...	...
650	200	...	2,146	22	...	3,018	30	6	...	...
280	200	...	2,090	32	92	2,644	23	2	...	10
135	...	...	892	260	18	1,305	38	4	...	...
279	...	...	4,360	...	13	4,652	38	2	...	9
450	100	...	1,886	...	77	2,513	39	7	...	...
918	160	...	2,984	1,362	67	5,491	45	7	...	118
560	160	...	2,507	24	15	3,266	29	5	...	...
982	...	...	2,305	...	1,520	4,757	37	7	46	21
508	150	...	2,388	...	165	3,211	31	5	...	8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Surat—*contd.*						
Kassimbhai A. V. School, Jalalpore.	1	...	58	58	62	55
Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Bulsar.	1	...	216	216	210	197
Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam.	1	13	86	99	96	84
Central Boarding School, Khadsupa.	1	53	106	159	168	140
A. V. School, Bodhan ...	1	...	40	40	40	35
Vasant English School, Abrama.	1	35	69	104	98	79
Sarvajanik Middle School, Haripura, Surat.	1	85	305	390	381	353
Jamnabai Sarvajanik A. V. School, Dihen.	1	12	79	91	87	77
Dharwar—						
St. John's A. V. School, Gadag.	1	...	37	37	38	29
Vidyadana Samiti English School, Gadag.	1	51	105	156	145	120
Durgad A. V. School, Havasbhavi.	1	21	28	49	51	45
Belgaum—						
S. D. L. A. V. School, Sankeshwar.	1	9	39	48	44	32
New English School, Thalakwadi.	1	12	86	98	96	89
Bijapur—						
A. V. School, Hungund ...	1	18	47	65	66	47
Kanara—						
P. E. School, Sadashivgad ...	1	36	61	97	98	87
A. V. School, Bankikodla ...	1	...	38	38	38	35
Islamia Anglo Urdu School, Bhatkal.	1	10	55	65	68	62
New English School, Baad ...	1	15	47	62	63	59
Karachi—						
Khalsa A. V. School, Karachi...	1	29	61	90	91	79
Maratha A. V. School, Karachi.	1	31	81	112	127	117
H. J. A. V. School, Keamari ...	1	...	36	36	35	34
Gulshi Memon Middle School, Karachi.	1	...	60	60	64	55
Hyderabad—						
Port Middle School, Hyderabad.	1	...	155	155	157	147
New English School, Hyderabad.	1	...	74	74	75	69

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Ward grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
411	115	...	1,009	11	150	1,696	27	6	...	21
2,290	...	...	4,011	1,198	1,316	8,815	42	11	54	86
711	...	...	2,909	177	79	3,876	40	7	...	21
800	150	...	3,565	...	897	5,412	33	5	...	...
340	115	...	729	...	298	1,482	37	8	...	...
400	110	...	2,810	...	595	3,915	40	4	...	...
972	...	...	12,068	...	...	13,085	34	3	42	...
150	...	...	2,245	705	282	3,382	30	2	...	...
380	...	...	441	...	2,177	2,998	79	16	...	...
717	...	400	3,550	...	147	4,814	33	5	17	...
660	...	...	1,257	...	1,520	3,437	67	13	...	...
...	100	...	975	...	310	1,385	31	...	...	...
...	...	150	2,310	...	133	2,593	27	...	...	...
485	...	175	1,147	...	1,391	3,198	49	7	...	...
1,445	...	...	2,881	...	18	4,344	44	15	10	505
280	...	...	913	...	205	1,398	37	7	...	...
543	...	250	1,020	...	1,635	3,448	55	9	...	13
466	...	...	1,653	...	...	2,119	34	7	...	316
685	...	...	2,519	...	2,222	5,426	60	8	...	...
1,406	...	...	2,866	...	2,990	7,262	57	11	46	...
890	...	217	858	...	364	1,829	52	11	...	...
571	...	100	1,744	...	670	3,985	48	9	...	21
1,200	...	...	4,860	...	1,066	7,126	45	8	...	...
925	...	...	2,315	526	865	4,631	62	12	...	35

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Hyderabad—*concld.*						
N. V. Middle School No. 1, Hyderabad.	1	...	84	84	80	77
N. V. Middle School No. 2, Hyderabad.	1	...	97	97	94	88
A. V. School, Nasarpur ...	1	20	86	106	108	95
Muslim A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	57	57	66	58
Nawabshah—						
N. K. Academy, Tando Adam...	1	30	124	154	160	145
Ramsing Academy, Pad Idan ...	1	7	43	50	47	44
D. H. Academy, Bhiłani ...	1	24	28	52	41	38
A. V. School, Halani ...	1	...	39	39	38	32
P. A. V. School, Thatt Hotchand.	1	...	24	24	25	24
A. V. School, Deparja ...	1	10	39	49	52	45
Sukkur—						
G. N. Academy, Garhi Yasin...	1	14	69	83	91	76
D. A. Vidyalaya, Ghotki ...	1	10	64	74	53	48
N. W. Railway Punjabi School, Sukkur.	1	57	138	195	210	185
New Era School, Shikarpur ...	1	...	117	117	107	102
Larkana—						
Vidyalaya, Baguldero ...	1	20	45	65	84	77
Dadu—						
P. A. V. School, Talti ...	1	12	41	53	66	56
A. V. School, Dadu ...	1	42	95	137	129	117
Total ...	115	2,478	8,990	11,468	11,521	10,241
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Royal English School, Pydhoni.	1	...	210	210	198	171
J. D. Charity A. V. School, Grant Road.	1	...	52	52	55	52
H. H. The Agakhan's Central Free A. V. School, Sandhurst Road.	1	...	99	99	105	86

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and W. & grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
955	...	...	2,310	...	1,355	4,620	58	12	...	...
975	...	...	2,891	...	1,359	5,225	56	10	...	...
1,200	...	300	3,313	...	607	5,420	50	11	...	...
240	...	...	1,147	...	94	1,481	22	4	...	...
940	...	...	3,936	...	...	4,876	30	6	...	...
330	300	...	1,452	...	311	2,393	51	7	...	...
140	112	...	1,258	...	205	1,715	42	3	...	...
235	112	...	952	...	284	1,583	48	7	...	...
110	...	...	657	...	412	1,179	47	2	...	...
150	...	...	1,594	...	270	2,014	39	3	...	...
940	...	720	1,764	...	407	3,831	42	10	...	...
280	...	600	1,148	...	67	2,095	40	5	...	...
640	...	...	3,369	...	3,477	7,486	36	3	...	...
165	...	...	3,207	...	418	3,790	35	2	...	15
798	500	...	3,054	...	...	4,352	52	10	21	32
1,180	500	...	2,072	...	1,074	4,826	73	18	...	...
460	...	...	4,298	...	...	4,758	37	4	...	...
76,992	3,134	12,741	2,85,819	17,481	85,745	4,81,862	42	7	908	3,944
...	...	...	7,363	...	...	7,363	39	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,180	...	2,180	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,469	...	5,469	52	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
Shri Cutchi Vishva Osval Jain Pathshala A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	...	96	96	95	83
Camoo Yacob A. V. Arabic Free School, Memonwada.	1	...	107	107	121	101
Central English School, Mahomedali Road.	1	...	83	83	84	73
Bombay Suburban—						
Borivali A. V. (Gujrathi) School, Borivali.	1	...	15	15	15	14
Thana—						
A. E. Society's A. V. School, Palghar.	1	31	49	80	79	69
Ratnagiri—						
T. C. M. A. P. Mission A. V. School, Ratnagiri.	1	...	15	15	16	15
Shree Rameshwar English School, Mithbao.	1	...	41	41	43	40
Nasik—						
A. V. Jain Boarding School, Chandor.	1	...	35	35	37	30
Satara—						
Mahaiashtra A. V. School, Karad.	1	...	42	42	40	31
Sholapur—						
A. V. School, Mohol ...	1	...	23	23	20	17
East Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Pachora ...	1	...	42	42	42	32
Chalisgaon Education Society's A. V. School, Vaghali.	1	...	22	22	24	20
Ahmedabad—						
Vinhand D. A. V. School, Godhravi.	1	21	69	90	72	59
B. P. Jain A. V. School, Ahmedabad.	1	35	205	240	243	226

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 9.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Work grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	43	1,942	...	1,985	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	3,803	...	3,814	32	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,528	...	81	4,609	55	...	...	...
...	...	...	254	...	288	542	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,403	...	143	3,546	45	...	...	...
...	...	...	64	...	1,046	1,110	69	...	...	...
...	...	...	859	...	453	1,312	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,117	250	...	1,367	37	...	...	...
...	...	...	749	...	705	1,454	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	451	...	839	1,290	64	...	...	...
...	...	...	705	31	210	946	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	408	...	217	620	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	310	...	1,640	1,950	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,147	5,147	21	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Kaira—						
A. V. School, Anklav ...	1	...	41	41	41	38
A. V. School, Adas ...	1	...	51	51	48	50
Surat—						
A. V. School, Degam ...	1	...	28	28	33	32
Shri Ratnasagarji Jain A. V. School, Surat.	1	...	98	98	100	93
Shri Gnanaprasarak Institution A. V. School, Mandir.	1	10	29	39	41	28
The Late Haji Kasam Mahomed A. V. School, Rander.	1	...	46	46	47	41
M. F. D. A. V. School, Tadkeshwar.	1	...	37	37	36	31
Jain A. V. School, Bagwada ...	1	6	50	56	54	45
Dharwar—						
A. V. School, Hukoti ...	1	...	12	12	11	10
Belgaum—						
Shri Ram A. V. School, Hukeri.	1	...	27	27	26	11
Kanara—						
A. V. School, Murdeshwar ...	1	...	28	28	28	22
Bhadrakali A. V. School, Gokarn.	1	...	33	33	30	26
Kaunchi—						
S. S. League A. V. School, Kaunchi.	1	17	88	105	102	96

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants including in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Water grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	736	...	78	814	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	650	...	539	1,189	24	...	...	...
...	115	...	564	...	...	679	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	34	2,237	2,271	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	830	105	500	1,435	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,081	...	1,081	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	246	...	1,326	1,572	44	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,058	...	1,486	2,544	47	...	...	...
...	...	...	85	...	362	447	41	...	...	...
...	...	...	608	...	267	875	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	597	...	423	1,020	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	458	...	87	545	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,319	...	431	5,750	56	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Karachi—*contd.*						
Madressah-A. Husamyah, Karachi.	1	...	22	22	24	23
Hyderabad—						
N. V. Middle School, No. 3, Hyderabad.	1	...	101	101	98	91
Desh Sudhar A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	22	22	19	20
Larkana—						
A. V. School, Nasirabad ...	1	13	...	13	11	9
Total ...	34	133	1,918	2,051	2,028	1,788
Total, A. V. Middle Schools	191	3,548	14,213	17,761	17,915	15,961
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
District Local Board.						
Thana—						
English Classes attached to the Primary (Marathi) School, Murbad.	1	...	26	26	25	22
Do. Tarkhad ...	1	...	39	39	37	35
Kolaba—						
English Classes attached to the Primary (Marathi) School, Tale.	1	...	27	27	25	21
Do. Palaspe ...	1	...	17	17	18	16
Do. Nagaon ...	1	...	40	40	35	30
Do. Karjat ...	1	...	21	21	20	17
Do. Neral ...	1	...	21	21	20	17
Do. (Urdu) Morbe ...	1	...	21	21	22	17
Ratnagiri—						
English Classes attached to the Primary (Marathi) School, Bhirwada.	1	...	27	27	24	20
Do. Trimbak ...	1	...	26	26	24	22
Do. Kelshi ...	1	...	26	26	26	21
Do. Murud ...	1	...	16	16	16	13
Do. Primary Urdu School, Phurus.	1	...	21	21	20	19
Do. Marathi School, Kondkadamrao.	1	...	25	25	24	21

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Deaf and Dumb grant.	Fee and Way grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	550	...	1,509	2,059	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,075	...	1,359	4,434	45	...	...	...
...	...	...	418	...	161	574	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	420	...	307	727	66	...	...	...
...	...	...	35,869	14,895	21,956	72,720	36	...	...	...
1,40,868	7,700	87,097	4,22,389	32,326	1,09,608	7,99,488	45	8	1,286	4,160
209	124	....	276	...	...	609	24	8	...	...
...	...	...	598	...	53	651	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	414	...	...	414	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	275	...	90	365	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	492	...	...	492	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	358	...	...	358	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	387	...	...	387	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	318	...	...	318	14	...	...	...
349	...	...	272	...	...	621	26	15	215	134
...	...	...	409	...	95	504	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	354	...	108	462	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	249	...	294	543	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	365	...	...	365	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	408	...	40	448	19	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Satara—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Koregaon.	1	...	60	60	60	52
Do. Rahimatpur...	1	...	31	31	26	24
Do. Vita ...	1	...	28	28	22	19
Do. Islampur ...	1	...	28	28	28	24
Do. Mahableshwar	1	...	27	27	26	22
Sholapur—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Vairag.	1	...	25	25	23	21
Do. Karmala	1	...	33	33	31	27
Do. Akluj	1	...	40	40	35	32
Do. Kurduwadi	1	...	46	46	42	36
Do. Madha	1	...	19	19	21	19
Do. Sangola	1	...	25	25	26	23
Ahmednagar—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Parner.	1	...	35	35	36	33
East Khandesh—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Bamnod	1	...	27	27	27	26
Do. Atraval	1	...	21	21	23	21
Do. Adavad	1	...	22	22	24	22
Do. Shendurni	1	...	40	40	40	37
Do. Bhadgaon	1	...	34	34	33	29
Do. Chahardi	1	...	25	25	22	19
Do. Edalabad	1	...	27	27	24	21
Do. Bodwad	1	...	28	28	25	23
Do. Nasirabad	1	...	36	36	36	31
English Class attached to the Primary School (Urdu) Nasirabad	1	...	32	32	37	32
Do. Yaval	1	...	26	26	26	23
Do. Chalisgaon	1	...	26	26	15	12

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
165	...	...	887	...	...	1,052	18	3	...	...
...	...	32	378	...	69	474	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	312	...	183	495	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	315	...	80	395	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	456	...	152	608	23	...	...	...
545	205	...	374	...	...	1,124	49	24	...	...
...	39	...	534	...	...	573	18	...	...	...
...	9	...	459	...	...	468	18	...	...	...
57	...	...	529	...	...	586	14	1	...	57
...	248	...	291	...	...	539	26	...	...	...
...	144	...	326	...	...	470	18	...	...	...
328	169	...	418	...	...	915	25	9	...	...
...	74	...	426	...	2	502	19	...	...	...
...	117	...	365	...	...	482	21	...	...	...
...	42	...	260	...	209	511	21	...	...	...
...	157	...	616	...	19	792	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	464	...	52	516	16	...	...	...
...	258	...	258	...	...	511	23	...	...	...
...	260	...	232	...	...	492	20	...	...	...
...	144	...	348	...	...	492	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	509	...	...	509	14	...	...	...
335	...	...	560	...	119	1,014	27	9	...	...
...	...	...	391	...	...	391	15	...	...	...
...	326	...	165	...	...	491	33	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
West Khandesh—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Nawapur.	1	...	62	62	45	38
Do. Sindkheda ...	1	...	28	28	27	28
Do. Pimpalner ...	1	...	20	20	20	18
Do. Taloda ...	1	...	37	37	34	29
Do. Kasara ...	1	...	25	25	26	22
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarathi) Bavla.	1	...	42	42	47	44
English Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School (Gujarati) Dholera.	1	...	33	33	35	29
Kaira—						
English Class attached to Primary School (Gujarati) Matar.	1	...	26	26	28	27
Do. Chaklashi ...	1	...	75	75	73	70
Do. Kunjarao ...	1	...	20	20	18	16
Do. Khambholaj ...	1	...	19	19	24	20
Do. Chunel ...	1	...	18	18	18	16
Do. Piplan ...	1	...	27	27	30	25
Do. Napa ...	1	...	26	26	26	24
Do. Ashi ...	1	...	38	38	38	33
Do. Kanjri ...	1	...	41	41	41	40
Do. Thamna ...	1	...	22	22	20	20
Do. Sarsa ...	1	...	42	42	45	37
Do. Alindra ...	1	...	31	31	33	30
Do. Daol ...	1	...	31	31	29	27
Do. Bodal ...	1	...	24	24	26	25
Do. Pamol ...	1	...	16	16	20	16
Do. Nisaraya ...	1	...	25	25	26	24
Broach—						
English Class attached to D. L. B. Grdn Primary School, Hansot.	1	...	43	43	41	36

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	589	...	...	589	13	...	...	...
...	91	...	460	...	...	551	20	...	...	...
...	24	...	409	...	...	433	22	...	...	...
...	10	...	569	...	...	579	17	...	...	...
...	88	...	358	...	...	436	17	...	...	...
598	...	...	...	...	...	598	13	13	...	...
...	...	...	537	70	170	777	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	484	...	78	562	20	...	...	...
5	...	...	569	...	...	574	8	...	...	5
...	...	...	310	...	247	557	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	394	...	60	454	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	300	...	7	307	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	354	...	...	354	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	446	...	...	446	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	517	...	...	517	14	...	...	...
2	...	...	180	...	167	349	8	...	...	2
...	...	...	388	...	...	388	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	639	...	34	673	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	405	...	...	405	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	365	365	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	259	...	...	259	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	247	...	...	247	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	286	...	3	289	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	610	...	...	610	15	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Broach—*contd.*						
English Class attached to Primary School, (Gujarati) Wagra.	1	...	42	42	37	31
Do. Gadeshwar	1	...	28	28	24	21
Do. Ilav ...	1	...	26	26	27	28
Jain English Class attached to D. L. B. Urdu Primary School, Kavi.	1		19	19	28	19
English Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School, (Gujarati) Gajera.	1	...	25	25	25	22
Do. Matar ...	1	...	24	24	22	18
Do. Kelod ...	1	...	18	18	16	14
Surat—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, (Gujarati) Olpad.	1	...	38	38	36	27
Do. Kachholi ...	1	...	46	46	45	39
Do. Sarbhon ...	1	...	22	22	22	19
Do. Paria ...	1	...	21	21	21	17
Do. Eru ...	1	...	22	22	28	21
Do. Vaghchhipa	1	...	28	28	28	22
Do. Vatar ...	1	...	21	21	21	16
Do. Puni ...	1	...	32	32	31	28
Do. Buhari ...	1	...	25	25	25	28
Do. Bhatta ...	1	...	28	28	28	19
Do. Vankaner ...	1	...	28	28	30	26
Do. Nizar ...	1	...	34	34	38	19
Do. Tarbhon ...	1	...	19	19	19	17
Do. Vadoli ...	1	...	25	25	25	19
Do. Bhatpore ...	1	...	30	30	30	28
Do. At ...	1	...	29	29	29	24
Do. Sisodra ...	1	...	21	21	24	18
Do. Sania Ahmed.	1	...	25	25	27	19
Do. Kaliawadi ...	1	...	26	26	27	24
Dharwar—						
English Class, (Kanarese) Hirekerur	1	...	36	36	32	30
Do. (Gujarati) Hubli ...	1	...	26	26	23	23

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Water grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	557	...	622	...	...	1,179	32	...	...	...
17	60	...	375	...	50	502	21	1	...	17
...	30	...	467	...	17	514	19	...	...	...
...	30	...	400	...	208	638	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	433	...	...	433	17	...	...	...
...	30	...	380	...	45	405	18	...	...	...
...	30	...	312	...	45	387	24	...	...	...
424	100	...	593	...	...	1,117	31	11	...	18
...	...	...	471	...	...	471	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	350	...	53	403	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	378	...	64	442	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	400	...	14	414	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	341	5	39	385	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	324	...	28	352	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	478	...	...	478	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	420	...	...	420	17	...	...	...
17	...	...	364	...	95	476	21	1	...	17
...	...	...	401	...	...	401	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	387	...	...	387	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	331	...	84	365	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	417	...	1	418	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	417	...	...	417	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	440	...	...	440	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	410	...	2	412	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	292	...	...	292	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	309	...	57	366	14	...	...	...
255	78	...	348	...	...	681	21	8	...	...
...	...	...	409	...	278	687	30	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Belgaum—						
English Class (Urdu), Kudchi	1	...	20	20	19	15
Do. Belgaum	1	...	36	36	35	31
Do. (Kanarese) Examba	1	...	12	12	9	4
Do. Mamadapur	1	...	21	21	20	19
Do. Shedbal	1	...	16	16	14	12
Bijapur—						
English Class, (Kanarese) Muddebihal	1	...	34	34	28	25
Do. Kerur	1	...	28	28	23	17
Do. Sindgi	1	...	16	16	21	21
Kanara—						
English Class, (Kanarese) Siddapur	1	...	42	42	43	36
Do. Halyal	1	...	50	50	51	40
Karachi—						
English Class, Sujawal	1	...	32	32	37	32
Hyderabad—						
English Class, Tando Jam	1	...	35	35	38	38
Do. Udero Lal	1	...	20	20	27	24
Do. Husri	1	...	25	25	24	28
Nawabshah—						
English Class, Darbello	1	...	42	42	44	40
Do. Khahi Rahu	1	...	11	11	12	10
Do. Doulatpur	1	...	28	28	22	19
Do. Naushahro Feroz	1	...	25	25	28	26
Do. Moro	1	...	37	37	34	32
Do. Chanhi	1	...	10	10	9	8
Do. Shahpur Chakar	1	...	12	12	15	13
Thar and Parkar—						
English Class, Mirpurkhas	1	...	15	15	15	11
Do. Digri	1	...	17	17	18	15
Do. Chachro	1	...	28	28	26	25
Do. Diplo	1	...	16	16	15	14
Do. Nagar Parkar	1	...	12	12	13	12
Do. Jamesabad	1	...	13	13	15	13
Do. Sanghar	1	...	18	18	18	15

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawings grant.	Fee and Work grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
261	80	...	245	...	...	586	31	14	...	...
...	...	60	495	...	...	555	16	...	...	...
...	282	...	77	...	...	359	40	...	...	...
...	258	...	264	...	...	522	26	...	...	...
...	201	...	218	...	...	419	30	...	...	...
467	...	...	298	...	...	765	27	17	...	...
...	110		364	...	...	474	21	...	...	...
...	190	...	297	...	95	582	28	...	...	...
169	292	...	322	...	20	803	19	4	...	...
...	107	...	490	...	20	617	12	...	...	...
...	200	...	521	...	...	721	19	...	...	...
28	...	...	731	...	128	887	23	1	...	28
...	228	...	582	...	...	805	30	...	...	...
...	424	...	475	...	100	999	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	678	...	...	678	15	...	...	...
...	227	...	349	...	...	576	48	...	...	...
...	...	...	580	...	...	580	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	654	...	...	654	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	735	...	...	735	22	...	...	...
...	167	...	230	...	...	397	44	...	...	...
...	72	...	478	...	2	552	37	...	...	...
...	512	...	340	...	...	852	57	...	...	...
...	219	...	422	...	...	641	36	...	...	...
23	46	...	621	...	...	690	27	...	...	23
...	306	...	336	...	...	642	43	...	...	...
...	955	...	335	...	...	1,290	99	...	...	...
...	352	...	428	...	...	775	52	...	...	...
...	319	...	404	...	...	723	40	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—concld.						
Thar and Parkar—*concld.*						
English Class, Phulahdyun ...	1	...	22	22	20	16
Do. Samaro ...	1	...	14	14	14	10
Do. Tando Jam Md.	1	...	17	17	24	20
Do. Chhor New ...	1	...	13	13	12	11
Sukkur—						
English Class, Ubauro ...	1	...	22	22	22	19
Do. Madeji ...	1	...	32	32	31	25
Do. Pir-jo-Goth ...	1	...	60	60	68	58
Do. Mianjo Goth ...	1	...	22	22	21	17
Do. Kandhra ...	1	...	22	22	27	28
Do. Ghak ...	1	...	64	64	74	59
Do. Kassim ...	1	...	54	54	57	49
Do. Dakhan ...	1	...	27	27	25	21
Do. Khairpur ...	1	...	28	28	30	24
Larkana—						
English Class, Nasirabad ...	1	...	47	47	50	44
Do. Naodero ...	1	...	44	44	47	40
Do. Mirokhan ...	1	...	20	20	19	18
Do. Khairodero ...	1	...	20	20	17	14
Do. Dokri ...	1	...	28	28	30	26
Do. Shahdadkote ...	1	...	36	36	36	38
Upper Sind Frontier—						
English Class, Thul ...	1	...	25	25	24	21
Do. Buxapur ...	1	...	20	20	22	17
Do. Kandhkote ...	1	...	30	30	31	28
Do. Ghouspur ...	1	...	18	18	19	17
Dadu—						
English Class, Bhan ...	1	...	24	24	28	20
Do. Sann ...	1	...	32	32	29	27
Do. Pat ...	1	...	19	19	19	15
Do. Johi ...	1	...	22	22	22	18
Do. Arazi ...	1	...	26	26	28	23
Do. Khairpur Nathanshah.	1	...	27	27	25	19
Do. Tharri Mohbat ...	1	...	11	11	12	10
Total ...	148	...	4,111	4,111	4,107	3,556

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other soures.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawings grant.	Fee and W. grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	92	...	532	...	...	624	31	...	...	...
...	766	...	392	...	...	1,158	33	...	...	...
...	121	...	631	...	...	752	31	...	...	...
...	281	...	348	...	...	629	52	...	...	...
272	19	...	342	...	16	649	30	12	...	...
...	271	...	542	...	...	813	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	972	...	94	1,066	17	...	...	...
...	281	...	380	...	...	661	31	...	...	...
...	204	...	441	...	...	645	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	666	...		666	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	657	...	...	657	12	...	...	...
...	198	...	432	...	...	630	25	...	...	...
...	205	...	479	...	...	684	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,150	..	...	1,150	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	746	...	...	746	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	519	...	61	580	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	433	...	288	721	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	787	...	2	789	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	722	...	...	722	20	...	...	...
288	141	...	261	...	...	685	29	12	...	...
...	404	...	347	...	...	751	34	...	...	...
...	273	...	511	...	...	784	25	...	...	...
...	398	...	281	...	...	679	36	...	...	...
270	252	...	303	...	...	825	36	12	...	...
...	515	...	461	...	...	976	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	439	...	...	439	24	...	...	...
...	72	...	606	...	...	678	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	679	...	...	679	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	456	...	...	456	18	...	...	...
15	76	...	342	...	...	433	36	1	...	...
5,089	13,550	92	63,273	75	4,552	86,631	21	1	...	301

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average number.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Municipal.						
Bombay—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Nagpada.	1	...	164	164	165	138
Do. Madanpura ...	1	...	118	118	117	87
Thana—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Marathi) School, Thana.	1	...	54	54	54	49
Do. Kalyan ...	1	...	176	176	180	157
Do. Bhiwandi ...	1	...	25	25	26	20
Nasik—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Yeola	1	...	34	34	32	30
Poona—						
English Class attached to the Municipal (Gujarati) School, Poona City.	1	...	66	66	65	51
West Khandesh—						
Do. Nandurbar ...	1	...	31	31	33	27
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, (Gujarati) Sanand.	1	...	62	62	63	53
Surat—						
Do. Rander ...	1	...	61	61	61	52
Hyderabad—						
Do. Matiari ...	1	...	38	38	41	36
Do. Manjhand ...	1	...	33	33	37	33
Total ...	12	...	857	857	874	733

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure:							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Res. and W. grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	8,987	746	...	...	9,733	59	...	...	...
...	...	3,445	460	...	...	3,905	33	...	...	...
...	...	...	504	...	...	504	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,928	...	...	1,928	11	...	...	...
155	...	281	227	...	...	663	26	6	...	...
...	...	328	107	...	...	430	13	...	...	...
...	...	603	...	...	...	603	9	...	...	...
...	...	130	570	...	61	761	23	...	...	...
...	...	214	624	...	...	838	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	576	...	...	576	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	741	...	110	851	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	660	...	...	660	18	...	...	...
155	...	13,983	7,138	...	171	21,447	25	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Aided.						
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to I. P. Mission Preparatory (Gujarati) School, Prantij.	1	...	90	90	80	85
Recognised.						
Poona—						
English Class attached to Abdul Wahed School, Poona.	1	...	17	17	15	12
Saraswati Mandir Society's English Class, Khed.	1	...	26	26	26	17
Do. Ghorpadi ...	1	...	28	28	28	21
Do. Ghodnadi ...	1	...	38	38	32	26
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to Railway Primary School, (Gujarati) Sabarmati.	1	...	22	22	22	19
Kaira—						
English Class attached to R. C. Mission Primary School, (Gujarati) Gamdi	1	...	48	48	48	38
Surat—						
English Class attached to Turawa Madressa (Urdu) Surat.	1	...	50	50	50	34
Total ...	7	...	214	214	211	167
Total, English Classes ...	168	...	5,272	5,272	5,281	4,541
Total, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and Classes.	359	3,548	19,485	23,033	23,196	20,602

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in columns.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Work grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
95	...	...	293	...	759	1,147	13	1	...	...
...	...	...	337	...	289	626	42	...	...	...
..	...	...	281	...	235	516	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	270	...	258	528	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	251	...	263	514	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	462	...	...	462	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	295	...	1,570	1,865	43	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	756	756	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,896	...	3,366	5,262	25	...	...	...
5,389	13,550	14,075	72,600	75	8,848	1,14,487	22	1	...	316
1,45,707	21,250	1,01,172	4,94,989	82,401	1,13,456	9,13,975	37	6	908	4,461

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Peter's School, Mazgaon ...	1	...	69	69	64	52
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim ...	1	...	76	76	77	70
G. I. P. Railway School, Parel.	1	...	114	114	94	86
Thana—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Kalyan.	1	...	86	86	88	76
Nasik—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri.	1	...	32	32	35	26
Sholapur—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Sholapur.	1	...	32	32	37	29
East Khandesh—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal.	1	...	158	158	151	122
Belgaum—						
St. Mary's School, Belgaum ...	1	...	15	15	14	13
Total ...	8	...	577	577	560	474

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing and grant.	Fee and Scholarship grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,280	...	...	2,250	...	2,088	8,618	135	67	...	...
6,780	...	...	2,540	5,660	4,909	19,889	258	87	...	...
2,020	...	...	2,884	...	2,172	7,026	75	21	...	...
1,800	...	...	2,099	...	2,653	6,552	74	20	...	...
1,950	...	...	836	...	3,608	6,394	188	56	...	...
1,140	...	...	1,210	...	3,792	6,142	166	31	...	...
3,010	...	...	3,154	...	4,050	10,214	68	20	...	...
570	...	...	588	...	1,182	2,240	160	41	...	...
21,500	...	...	15,461	5,660	24,404	67,025	120	38	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Ignatius School, Bombay...	1	...	108	108	137	111
Thana—						
St. John the Baptist School, Thana.	1	...	193	193	193	172
Sholapur—						
St. Joseph's School, Sholapur.	1	...	78	78	77	63
Total ...	3	...	439	439	407	346
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Little Flower of Jesus School, Bombay.	1	...	407	407	400	385
Nasik—						
St. Joseph's School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	42	42	43	36
Belgaum—						
Gokak Mill English Teaching School, Gokak Falls.	1	...	59	59	59	49
Total ...	3	...	508	508	502	470
Total, English-teaching Schools.	6	...	947	947	909	816
Grand Total, Middle Schools (including English Classes).	373	3,548	21,009	24,557	23,685	21,892

FORM No. 2—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Fee Warrants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
300	...	...	1,365	...	1,758	3,423	25	2	...	...
1,450	...	...	4,257	...	1,048	6,755	35	8	...	...
1,750	...	150	2,149	...	3,284	7,283	95	23	...	...
3,500	...	150	7,771	...	6,040	17,461	43	9	...	...
...	...	...	10,645	...	60	10,705	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,177	...	3,341	4,518	105	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,107	2,107	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,822	...	5,508	17,330	35	...	...	...
3,500	...	150	19,593	...	11,548	34,791	38	4	...	...
1,70,707	21,250	1,01,332	5,80,043	38,061	1,54,408	10,15,791	43	7	1,286	4,461

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Ahmedabad—						
Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.	1	47	78	125	125	108
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Fort.	1	91	...	91	95	84
Young Ladies' High School, Fort.	1	65	78	143	142	122
Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road.	1	124	106	230	231	199
St. Columba High School for Girls, Gowalia Tank.	1	196	178	374	369	349
Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Thakurdwar.	1	117	226	343	351	303
Bai R. F. D. Panday's Girls' High School, Tardeo.	1	90	97	187	181	160
Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, C. P. Tank.	1	120	300	420	445	380
Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar.	1	196	384	580	520	488
Parsi Girls' Schools Association's A.-V. Girls' School, Chandanwadi.	1	142	170	312	300	256
New High School for Girls, Fort.	1	58	162	215	214	191
Master's Tutorial High School for Girls, Gamdevi.	1	125	89	214	197	178
S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Girgaon Back Road.	1	90	175	265	267	232
Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Girls' High School, Khetwadi.	1	47	89	136	142	120
Ratnagiri—						
Kanyashala, Malwan ...	1	29	83	112	110	99
Poona—						
High School for Indian Girls, Poona.	1	272	365	637	652	544
Seva Sadan High School, Poona.	1	117	119	236	248	207

FORM No. 3.

for Girls for the Official Year 1933-34.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,358	...	...	1,417	...	...	17,775	142	131	...	53
4,611	...	...	8,898	5,184	6,220	24,363	256	49	111	...
5,178	...	...	9,668	...	3,211	18,052	127	36	78	...
3,100	...	...	11,659	...	2,539	17,298	75	13	...	...
7,785	...	...	13,288	...	12,195	33,168	90	21	85	...
3,885	...	...	5,827	998	8,941	19,641	56	11	...	...
2,852	...	...	5,052	1,972	6,916	16,792	93	16	52	...
6,739	...	...	11,676	9,108	3,853	31,376	71	15	209	...
3,511	...	...	15,946	...	785	20,242	39	7	71	...
3,933	...	...	8,284	10,858	617	23,192	77	13	113	...
6,100	...	...	21,331	...	25,676	53,107	248	29	...	...
2,660	...	...	15,032	...	6,927	24,619	125	14	...	...
1,550	...	...	5,819	18	9,792	17,179	64	6	...	...
880	...	...	...	...	15,735	16,615	117	6	...	...
918	...	100	...	81	6,814	7,903	72	8	93	...
30,057	...	...	17,196	...	6,158	53,411	82	46	...	57
1,500	...	...	4,856	...	2,322	8,678	36	6	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—*contd.*						
S. N. D. T. Kanya Shala, Poona.	1	126	238	364	380	302
St. Andrew's Girls' High School, Poona.	1	75	89	164	172	145
Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Girls' High School, Poona.	1	66	50	116	115	101
Mahilashrama High School, Hingne Bdk.	1	33	44	77	77	70
Satara—						
Kanya Shala, Satara ...	1	20	37	57	54	42
Ahmednagar—						
A. M. Girls' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	84	105	189	197	177
Broach—						
Motlabai Wadia Young Ladies' English School, Broach.	1	44	54	98	102	88
Surat—						
I. P. Mission Girls' High School, Surat.	1	55	84	139	135	117
Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat ...	1	55	153	208	217	188
Bai Pirozbai M. Patel's High School for Parsi Girls, Surat.	1	45	123	168	173	138
Belgaum—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	42	82	124	123	104
Vanita Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	47	77	124	121	109
Karachi—						
Mama Parsi Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	99	103	202	179	161
Carneira Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	131	143	274	278	255
V. N. Kanya Maha Vidyalaya High School, Karachi.	1	183	298	481	487	437
Hyderabad—						
Kundanmal Girls' High School, Hyderabad.	1	331	153	484	495	445
Nava Kanya Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad.	1	55	88	143	143	118
Piggot Girls' High School, Hyderabad.	1	41	87	128	134	114
Total ...	34	3,411	4,574	7,985	8,041	6,968

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,765	...	...	7,802	...	6,397	15,964	42	5	...	...
2,600	...	...	8,433	...	10,040	16,073	93	15	...	...
8,195	...	...	8,790	4,164	10,171	26,320	229	28	65	...
1,180	...	...	1,379	...	4,904	7,463	97	15	...	...
1,307	...	...	1,015	...	2,777	5,099	94	24	7	...
3,886	...	...	1,921	...	11,827	17,634	90	20	96	...
3,207	...	...	2,334	670	7,616	13,827	136	31	105	12
2,763	...	...	2,925	...	3,843	9,531	71	20	122	301
3,145	...	...	3,557	6,475	...	13,177	61	14	35	...
2,000	...	...	...	7,190	260	9,450	55	12	...	...
1,290	300	200	2,140	...	2,137	6,067	49	10	...	...
1,800	...	...	3,036	...	5,979	10,315	85	11	...	...
9,185	...	711	7,764	6,961	2,400	27,021	151	51	105	...
7,883	...	1,143	12,050	...	2,467	23,543	85	28	...	43
6,398	...	1,872	19,534	...	3,495	31,299	64	13	...	56
9,590	...	...	18,280	35	3,597	31,502	64	19	20	...
4,407	...	...	4,522	...	7,192	16,121	113	31	93	34
2,825	...	...	3,721	...	4,524	11,070	83	21	...	65
1,58,180	300	4,026	2,58,180	53,154	2,08,327	6,77,117	84	19	1,510	623

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Girton High School for Girls, Grant Road.	1	65	91	156	157	134
Total of A.-V. High Schools ...	36	3,523	4,743	8,266	8,328	7,210
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon Girls' High School, Fort.	1	32	225	257	251	224
Convent High School, Fort.	1	7	287	294	291	268
Convent High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	12	332	344	306	340
Convent High School, Parel ...	1	12	186	198	209	190
Bombay Suburban District—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	32	312	344	335	317
Nasik—						
Convent High School, Igatpuri.	1	14	154	168	166	144
Barnes Girls' High School, Deolali.	1	10	160	170	172	156
Poona—						
St. Mary's High School, Poona.	1	29	200	229	227	194
Convent High School, Poona ...	1	36	240	276	277	242
Anglo-Indian Home, Poona ...	1	12	135	147	151	137
St. Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala.	1	18	113	131	125	115
Satara—						
Kimmins High School, Panchgani.	1	18	67	80	88	75
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani.	1	28	132	160	150	140
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi.	1	12	296	308	282	286
Total ...	14	262	2,844	3,106	3,025	2,778

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fees and Wat grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	8,240	...	...	8,240	52	...	...	...
1,69,488	800	4,026	2,67,837	53,154	2,08,327	7,03,132	84	20	1,510	623
25,075	...	...	35,472	5,730	562	66,839	266	100	...	...
14,298	...	...	19,809	...	976	35,083	121	49	166	1,248
18,845	...	...	17,747	...	5,161	86,753	120	45	179	612
10,892	...	...	10,540	...	8,507	29,939	143	52	164	564
13,434	...	...	16,264	...	1,415	31,113	93	40	...	864
7,647	...	...	6,500	...	9,896	24,043	145	46	120	732
11,789	...	...	15,070	2,454	1,027	30,340	176	69	169	...
21,101	...	...	21,411	698	12,290	55,500	244	93	168	...
11,875	...	...	13,268	...	6,339	31,477	114	43	42	780
6,699	...	...	4,286	...	4,696	15,681	104	44	169	...
11,568	...	...	13,455	...	5,927	30,945	248	93	193	...
10,152	...	...	14,620	...	5,645	30,417	366	122	192	...
12,880	...	...	11,000	...	13,178	37,058	247	86	90	...
14,065	...	...	18,619	...	7,522	40,206	143	50	103	2,876
1,85,815	...	...	2,18,056	8,882	88,141	4,95,394	164	61	1,755	7,176

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum.	1	85	282	267	283	220
St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum.	1	105	874	979	984	882
St. Agnes' High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	52	393	445	402	130
Convent High School, Lower Mahim, Dadar.	1	89	389	378	396	350
Bombay Suburban—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	68	675	743	704	654
Mt. Mary's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	27	210	237	237	214
St. Teresa's Convent High School, Santa Cruz.	1	22	501	523	515	486
Belgaum—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Belgaum.	1	21	271	292	270	256
Dharwar—						
Convent High School, Hubli ...	1	23	192	215	216	179
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi.	1	54	353	407	405	364
Total ...	10	446	4,040	4,486	4,420	4,035
Grand Total of all High Schools for Girls.	60	4,281	11,627	15,858	15,768	14,018
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Thana—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Thana ...	1	18	79	97	100	89
Nasik—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Nasik ...	1	12	78	90	90	82
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu Girls' Middle School, Poona.	1	7	33	40	43	22
Ahmednagar—						
A.-V. Girls' Middle School, Ahmednagar.	1	15	75	90	88	88

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,280	...	...	36,808	...	...	49,088	174	43	...	...
11,708	...	...	49,131	...	5,633	66,472	68	12	228	...
6,480	...	...	18,905	...	2,837	28,222	70	16	...	...
6,140	...	...	14,164	480	3,842	24,626	62	16	...	...
6,800	...	...	16,510	...	2,352	25,162	36	9	...	...
5,200	...	...	8,204	...	14,898	28,392	120	22	...	...
4,200	...	...	19,245	...	8,081	31,526	61	8	...	...
4,668	...	...	8,819	...	8,716	22,203	80	17	...	166
5,957	...	150	6,628	...	7,241	19,976	92	28	119	953
8,970	...	...	15,933	...	4,737	24,640	61	10	...	...
66,998	...	150	1,94,347	480	58,337	3,20,307	72	15	347	1,121
4,21,796	800	4,176	6,80,240	62,516	3,49,805	15,18,833	96	27	3,612	8,920
11,067	...	...	991	...	...	12,058	121	111	...	...
7,822	...	...	907	...	...	8,729	97	87	...	...
6,944	...	...	54	...	...	6,998	163	161	...	...
9,889	...	...	932	...	...	10,771	122	112	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Government—concld.						
Dharwar—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Dharwar...	1	21	76	97	92	86
Bijapur—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Bijapur ...	1	...	48	48	48	36
Total ...	6	78	389	462	461	398
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Parsi Girls' Schools Association's A.-V. Girls' School, Fort.	1	87	89	126	128	105
Vanita Vishram English School, Sandhurst Road.	1	65	125	190	195	164
N. J. Wadia School, Dadar ...	1	27	71	98	95	88
Ratnagiri—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Ratnagiri ...	1	9	43	52	54	47
Nasik—						
Z. B. & M. M. A.-V. Girls' School, Manmad.	1	31	72	103	101	95
Seva Sadan Girls' English School, Nasik.	1	...	56	56	54	50
Poona—						
Sharada Sadan A.-V. School, Kedgaon.	1	...	29	29	29	28
Satara—						
Kanya Shala, Wai ...	1	7	59	66	66	56
Sholapur—						
A. M. Woronoco Girls' A.-V. School, Sholapur.	1	...	57	57	59	52
East Khandesh—						
A.-V. Kanya Shala, Jalgaon ...	1	...	21	21	21	19
West Khandesh—						
Women's Education Society's Kamalabai Girls' A.-V. School, Dhulia.	1	10	65	75	71	64
Ahmedabad—						
R. B. Maganbhai A.-V. Girls' School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	68	68	66	58
Surat—						
Mahila Vidyalaya Branch A.-V. School, Surat.	1	...	74	74	73	59

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,873	...	...	1,118	...	...	5,991	65	53	...	...
5,955	...	...	446	...	2	6,403	138	124	...	...
46,500	...	...	4,448	...	2	50,950	111	101	...	...
1,713	...	...	2,686	6,618	449	11,466	98	14	68	...
1,200	...	...	3,026	...	8,302	12,528	64	6	...	...
700	...	...	3,210	500	7,032	11,442	120	7	...	...
520	...	125	611	...	2,244	3,500	65	10	...	...
1,290	...	...	...	...	3,401	4,691	46	13	...	...
...	...	300	821	...	1,149	2,270	42	...	...	...
700	...	...	62	...	1,444	2,206	76	24	...	...
150	...	100	402	...	1,137	1,789	27	2	...	...
575	...	...	311	...	1,654	2,540	43	10	...	...
100	200	150	289	...	1,329	2,068	98	5	...	...
480	200	800	1,909	...	2,032	5,421	76	6	...	...
470	...	...	490	100	1,920	2,980	45	7	...	...
240	...	...	431	...	1,460	2,131	29	3	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Karachi—						
Dhanpatmal Arya Putri Pathshala, Karachi.	1	5	39	44	49	48
Hyderabad—						
Tolaram Girls' A.-V. School, Hyderabad.	1	66	287	353	387	324
Sukkur—						
Ishwaribai Girls' A.-V. School, Shikarpur.	1	13	60	73	78	65
Reform Association's Girls' A.-V. School, Sukkur.	1	...	21	21	22	19
Tirathbai Girls' A.-V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	...	23	23	25	21
Total ...	18	270	1,254	1,524	1,568	1,357
Recognised.						
Karachi—						
Girls' Academy, Karachi ...	1	...	16	16	14	12
Total, A.-V. Middle Schools ...	25	343	1,659	2,002	2,043	1,767
English Classes attached to Primary Schools—Municipal.						
Bombay Suburban—						
English Class attached to the Municipal Girls' Primary School, Bandra.	1	...	59	59	68	47
Aided.						
Sholapur—						
English Class attached to the Primary Girls' School of the Poona Seva Sadan, Sholapur.	1	...	46	46	47	43
Recognised.						
Poona—						
English Class attached to St. Hilda's High School, Poona.	1	...	48	48	49	43
Total, English classes ...	3	...	153	153	159	133
Total, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and Classes ...	28	343	1,812	2,155	2,202	1,900

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 6.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wax grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
357	...	...	1,306	...	1,823	3,486	11	7	...	12
1,200	...	...	9,709	...	13,712	24,621	70	8	...	...
1,319	...	500	523	1,000	1,504	4,846	62	12	...	19
...	...	600	392	...	1,150	2,142	97	...	...	...
164	...	600	507	...	265	1,536	61	7	...	14
11,128	400	3,175	26,685	8,218	52,957	1,01,663	65	7	63	45
...	...	...	544	...	1,383	1,927	138	...	...	...
57,628	400	3,175	31,677	8,218	59,442	1,54,540	76	26	63	45
140	...	615	881	...	...	1,136	18	2	...	...
...	...	250	383	...	160	793	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	226	...	960	1,186	24	...	...	...
140	...	865	990	...	1,120	3,115	20	2	...	...
57,768	400	4,040	32,667	8,218	54,562	1,57,655	72	26	63	45

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS. *Aided.*						
Nasik—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Manmad.	1	...	48	48	47	40
Poona—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Lonavla.	1	...	59	59	59	50
Surat—						
B. B. & C. I Railway School, Bulsar.	1	...	28	28	24	20
Dharwar—						
M. and S. M. Railway School, Hubli.	1	...	74	74	62	55
Karachi—						
European School, Kotri ...	1	...	28	28	17	14
Total ...	5	...	222	222	209	179
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS. *Aided.*						
Bombay—						
St. Isabella's School, Mazgaon.	1	...	408	408	408	360
St. Joseph's School, Agripada .	1	...	268	268	285	218
St. Anthony's School, Byculla .	1	...	206	206	185	169
Victoria School, Mahim ...	1	...	260	260	260	218
Poona—						
Convent School, Poona ...	1	...	282	282	248	203
East Khandesh—						
Roman Catholic School, Bhusawal.	1	...	124	124	109	108
Ahmedabad—						
Mt. Carmel School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	218	218	207	168
Belgaum—						
Divine Providence School, Belgaum.	1	...	54	54	57	54
Dharwar—						
St. Joseph School, Dharwar ...	1	...	68	68	65	61
Kanara—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Castle Rock.	1	...	43	43	45	36
St. Michael's Convent School, Karwar.	1	...	147	147	148	141
Total ...	11	...	1,998	1,998	1,957	1,726
Recognised.						
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Gadag.	1	...	33	33	32	28
Total, English-teaching Schools.	12	...	2,031	2,031	1,989	1,754
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	45	348	4,065	4,408	4,400	3,888

No. 3—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 3.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,280	...	...	1,249	...	1,670	4,149	88	26	...	...
2,598	...	...	1,548	...	2,920	7,066	120	44	138	...
1,000	...	...	1,292	...	2,520	4,812	201	42	...	...
1,800	...	...	1,890	...	1,759	4,949	80	29	...	...
300	...	...	359	...	2,361	3,020	178	18	...	...
6,928	...	...	5,836	...	11,230	28,996	115	38	138	...
1,950	...	...	10,989	...	...	12,939	32	5	...	...
2,900	...	...	3,895	...	9,707	16,502	70	12	...	...
550	...	...	2,125	...	3,485	6,160	33	3	...	...
2,050	...	...	6,900	...	3,828	12,778	51	8	...	...
2,830	...	...	11,055	...	1,736	15,171	61	10	...	...
1,500	...	400	4,242	...	1,829	7,971	73	14	...	...
1,290	...	...	5,800	...	4,175	11,265	54	6	...	...
1,040	...	...	168	...	4,046	5,249	92	18	...	...
1,050	...	...	1,306	...	2,094	4,450	68	16	...	...
280	...	...	696	...	1,998	2,979	66	6	...	...
1,180	...	...	3,824	...	11,361	15,865	107	3	...	...
16,180	...	400	50,495	...	44,249	1,11,324	57	8	...	...
...	...	...	469	...	2,510	2,979	98	...	...	...
16,180	...	400	50,964	...	46,759	1,14,303	57	8	...	...
80,876	400	4,440	89,469	8,218	1,12,551	2,95,954	67	18	201	45

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular)

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.						
Bombay City—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	228	1,966	41,947	43,913	42,209	34,118
Girls	119	1,087	21,488	22,570	21,880	16,511
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	96	57	12,495	12,552	12,080	10,048
Girls	38	279	4,851	5,130	4,884	4,089
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	319	2,028	54,442	56,465	54,289	44,161
Girls	152	1,866	26,884	27,700	26,714	20,600
Total ...	471	3,889	80,776	84,165	80,958	64,761
Bombay Suburban District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	26	87	2,194	2,281	2,309	1,888
Girls	4	46	404	450	442	328
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	13	44	1,454	1,498	1,520	1,278
Girls	2	10	208	218	224	175
Local Authority—						
Boys	17	...	2,824	2,824	2,128	1,527
Girls	6	...	440	440	422	307

NOS. 4 AND 5.

for Boys and Girls for the Official Year 1933-1934.

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,89,432	1,849	14,58,979	18,99,760	45 0	10 7
2,80,175	1,460	7,63,587	9,95,222	45 9	10 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
24,917	1,87,414	3,27,693	4,90,024	40 12	2 1
14,856	48,692	1,79,263	2,42,811	49 11	3 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,64,849	1,88,768	17,86,672	23,89,784	44 1	8 9
2,45,031	50,152	9,42,850	12,38,033	46 6	9 3
7,09,880	1,88,915	27,29,522	36,27,817	44 13	8 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15,076	1,788	15,673	32,537	14 1	6 8
2,872	...	2,984	5,856	13 4	6 8
10,081	1,875	9,133	21,089	13 13	6 10
1,433	...	1,305	2,738	12 4	6 6
21,113	408	25,513	47,034	22 2	9 15
4,223	11	5,103	9,337	22 2	10 0

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bombay Suburban District—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	107	107	101	82
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	28	...	3,806	3,806	3,161	2,748
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	8	...	1,166	1,166	1,126	996
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	6	...	519	519	498	415
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	94	131	11,070	11,201	10,888	8,874
Girls	12	56	1,052	1,108	1,088	810
Total ...	106	187	12,122	12,309	11,926	9,684
Thana—						...
Government—						
Boys	2	41	116	157	146	125
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	457	1,624	26,858	28,482	25,481	19,545
Girls	27	110	2,015	2,125	1,918	1,446
Municipal—						...
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	257	1,918	2,175	2,070	1,592
Girls	4	81	438	519	506	369
Local Authority—						
Boys	19	209	2,985	3,194	2,984	2,356
Girls	5	88	1,197	1,285	1,241	1,044
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	26	35	1,145	1,180	1,060	842
Girls	1	4	21	25	23	20
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	6	135	141	138	118
Girls	1	...	160	160	153	120
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	521	2,172	33,157	35,329	31,879	24,580
Girls	38	283	3,831	4,114	3,836	2,999
Total ...	559	2,455	36,988	39,443	35,715	27,579

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2,119	...	...	2,119	21 0	21 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
18,186	24,764	50,067	88,017	27 14	4 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,480	...	16,545	20,025	17 13	3 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,849	13,853	16,702	33 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
65,005	81,684	1,80,784	2,27,473	21 0	6 0
8,528	11	9,392	17,931	16 8	7 13
78,533	81,695	1,40,176	2,45,404	20 9	6 3
7,576	...	...	7,576	51 14	51 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,33,331	...	1,25,715	3,64,596	14 5	9 6
18,858	...	9,924	28,782	15 1	9 14
19,478	...	10,575	30,053	14 8	9 7
4,750	...	2,580	7,330	14 8	9 6
20,111	147	27,930	48,188	16 2	6 12
8,502	32	11,330	20,364	16 7	6 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,448	1,406	12,903	16,752	15 13	2 5
46	...	538	584	25 6	2 9
180	522	1,781	2,483	18 0	1 5
510	...	2,781	3,291	21 8	3 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,88,669	2,075	1,78,904	4,69,648	14 12	9 1
32,666	32	27,653	60,351	15 12	3 6
3,21,335	2,107	2,06,557	5,29,999	14 13	9 0

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kolaba—						
Government—						
Boys	1	42	...	42	40	36
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	358	1,565	16,181	17,746	16,628	13,155
Girls	13	74	809	883	837	646
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	16	562	2,626	3,188	3,120	2,397
Girls	6	196	1,094	1,290	1,220	826
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	15	4	651	655	647	554
Girls	3	31	239	270	268	194
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	35	35	40	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	391	2,173	19,493	21,666	20,470	16,164
Girls	22	301	2,142	2,443	2,325	1,666
Total ...	413	2,474	21,585	24,109	22,795	17,830
Ratnagiri—						
Government—						
Boys	2	42	135	177	165	144
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	557	2,466	34,976	37,442	35,897	28,381
Girls	31	42	1,782	1,824	1,735	1,384
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	17	567	2,392	2,959	2,886	2,280
Girls	5	58	882	940	947	716
Local Authority—						
Boys	10	261	1,354	1,615	1,608	1,278
Girls	3	73	438	511	508	340

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
5,007	...	...	5,007	125 3	125 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,85,904	12,021	41,747	2,39,672	14 7	11 3
9,295	...	2,087	11,382	13 10	11 2
34,585	2,596	8,417	45,598	14 10	11 1
13,834	...	3,368	17,202	14 2	11 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,329	247	3,717	5,293	6 3	2 1
1,849	...	4,055	5,404	20 3	5 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	662	662	16 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,26,825	14,864	54,543	2,96,232	14 8	11 1
24,478	...	9,510	33,988	14 10	10 8
2,51,303	14,864	64,053	3,30,220	14 8	11 0
7,121	...	...	7,121	43 3	4 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,48,149	31,522	45,927	4,25,598	11 14	9 11
16,578	...	2,189	18,767	10 13	2 9
27,105	3,754	4,953	35,812	12 7	9 6
9,085	...	1,651	10,686	11 5	9 9
10,180	2,758	11,278	24,214	15 1	6 5
3,214	...	3,524	6,738	13 5	6 6

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ratnagiri—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	102	21	4,723	4,744	4,637	3,962
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	44	44	41	34
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	28	...	1,040	1,040	972	790
Girls	2	...	58	58	44	31
Total—						
Boys	717	8,357	44,664	48,021	46,206	36,869
Girls	41	173	3,155	3,328	3,229	2,421
Total ...	758	8,530	47,819	51,349	49,435	39,290
Nasik—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	438	2,584	27,196	29,780	27,366	21,373
Girls	19	43	1,272	1,315	1,221	974
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	21	528	3,521	4,049	3,901	3,164
Girls	11	76	1,280	1,356	1,189	1,026
Local Authority—						
Boys	21	828	4,988	5,806	5,751	4,565
Girls	8	171	1,812	1,983	1,882	1,512
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	22	86	1,181	1,267	1,169	1,066
Girls	4	27	409	436	420	352
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	31	334	365	404	308
Girls	3	12	356	368	381	278
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	500	4,002	37,215	41,217	38,591	30,496
Girls	45	329	5,129	5,458	5,098	4,144
Total ...	545	4,331	42,344	46,675	43,684	34,640

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
10,582	5,415	18,598	34,595	7 7	2 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	516	666	16 4	3 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,148	8,159	9,307	9 9	...
...	...	660	660	15 0	...
4,03,287	44,597	89,426	5,37,310	11 10	8 12
28,827	...	8,024	36,851	11 7	8 15
4,32,114	44,597	97,450	5,74,161	11 10	8 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,84,984	6,824	40,427	3,31,685	12 2	10 7
12,952	...	1,838	14,790	12 2	10 10
40,814	1,499	5,913	47,726	12 4	10 5
12,093	...	1,778	13,866	11 11	10 3
33,978	2,243	53,264	89,480	15 9	5 15
11,171	2	17,491	28,664	15 4	5 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
904	364	7,624	8,892	7 10	0 12
1,556	...	2,395	3,951	9 7	3 11
70	...	5,433	5,503	13 10	0 3
440	...	5,750	6,190	16 4	1 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,60,195	10,480	1,12,661	4,83,286	12 8	9 5
38,212	2	29,247	67,461	13 4	7 8
3,98,407	10,482	1,41,908	5,50,747	12 10	9 2

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division—*concld.*						
Abstract, Bombay Division—						
Government—						
Boys	5	125	251	376	351	305
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,881	8,276	107,405	115,681	107,076	84,287
Girls	94	315	6,282	6,597	6,148	4,728
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	82	1,959	11,911	13,869	13,497	10,726
Girls	28	421	3,902	4,323	4,086	3,114
Local Authority—						
Boys	290	3,259	53,593	56,852	54,675	43,846
Girls	141	1,419	25,370	26,789	25,878	19,714
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	107	107	101	82
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	188	146	11,006	11,152	10,674	9,172
Girls	8	62	669	731	711	566
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	110	94	14,174	14,268	13,789	11,499
Girls	37	291	5,367	5,658	5,418	4,487
Unaided—						
Boys	35	...	1,594	1,594	1,510	1,227
Girls	2	...	58	58	44	31
Total—						
Boys	2,542	13,858	200,041	218,899	202,228	161,144
Girls	310	2,508	41,648	44,151	42,285	32,640
Total ...	2,852	16,366	241,684	258,050	244,508	193,784
Central Division.						
Poona—						
Government—						
Boys	5	165	659	824	797	597
Girls	3	60	307	367	410	308
District Local Board—						
Boys	584	2,771	29,992	32,763	31,403	23,544
Girls	96	113	1,968	2,081	2,030	1,430

Nos. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19,704	...	...	19,704	56 2	56 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
10,72,944	51,655	2,69,489	13,94,088	12 15	9 15
60,555	...	19,022	79,577	12 15	9 14
1,31,513	9,724	38,991	1,80,228	13 6	9 12
41,145	...	10,677	51,822	12 11	10 1
5,24,809	6,905	15,76,959	21,08,673	38 9	9 10
2,57,285	1,505	8,01,535	10,60,325	41 0	9 15
2,119	...	...	2,119	21 0	21 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
28,444	32,196	92,909	1,53,549	14 6	2 11
2,951	...	6,988	9,939	14 0	4 2
28,797	1,87,986	3,51,968	5,18,701	37 12	2 2
15,806	48,692	1,87,794	2,52,292	46 9	2 15
...	3,907	22,674	26,671	17 11	...
...	...	660	660	15 0	...
18,08,380	2,42,413	23,52,990	44,03,733	21 12	8 15
3,77,742	50,197	10,26,676	14,54,615	34 6	8 15
21,86,072	2,92,610	33,79,666	58,58,348	23 15	8 15
20,732	576	...	21,308	26 12	26 9
16,199	...	...	16,199	39 8	39 8
4,15,632	14,114	29,328	4,59,074	14 10	13 4
29,288	...	2,031	31,269	15 6	14 6

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Poona—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	562	1,923	2,485	2,439	1,827
Girls	8	89	934	1,023	993	761
Local Authority—						
Boys	58	853	8,096	8,949	8,590	6,227
Girls	30	419	5,538	5,957	5,730	4,063
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	3	184	401	585	592	470
District Local Board—						
Boys	47	102	2,208	2,310	2,304	1,836
Girls	6	...	300	300	305	238
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	45	124	7,270	7,394	7,041	5,526
Girls	17	93	1,861	1,954	2,065	1,509
Unaided—						
Boys	15	8	382	385	328	262
Girls	1	...	86	86	81	73
Total—						
Boys	753	4,580	50,580	55,110	52,911	39,819
Girls	104	958	11,395	12,353	12,206	8,852
Total ...	862	5,538	61,925	67,463	65,117	48,671
Satara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	346	5,912	49,721	55,633	52,886	41,700
Girls	69	94	3,472	3,566	3,280	2,439
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	40	1,317	5,588	6,905	6,545	5,341
Girls	15	140	1,876	2,016	1,813	1,456
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	353	1,599	1,952	2,021	1,365
Girls	3	103	517	620	618	417
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Satara—*concld.*						
District Local Board—						
Boys	32	54	1,182	1,236	1,218	1,032
Girls	6	12	238	250	241	206
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	...	445	445	393	307
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	5	...	131	131	115	93
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	934	7,686	56,666	66,802	63,178	49,888
Girls	93	849	6,108	6,452	5,902	4,518
Total ...	1,027	7,985	64,769	72,754	69,075	54,856
Sholapur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	434	2,436	24,119	26,555	25,449	18,902
Girls	21	32	1,200	1,232	1,150	870
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	8	145	704	849	870	676
Girls	3	11	265	276	257	205
Local Authority—						
Boys	46	1,262	9,227	10,489	10,292	7,748
Girls	19	206	2,803	3,009	2,974	2,229
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	2	4	316	320	312	290
Girls	2	37	844	881	875	746
District Local Board—						
Boys	15	...	669	669	596	518
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	21	31	2,706	2,737	2,612	2,314
Girls	7	46	726	772	737	622

Nos. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
24,058	2,083	11,460	37,551	15 6	9 14
10,192	...	5,096	15,288	15 6	10 4
56,329	4,817	1,09,408	1,70,554	19 13	6 9
37,268	...	75,264	1,12,532	19 10	6 8
				...	
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,778	3,320	6,998	16,096	27 3	9 12
9,422	1,084	18,881	29,387	12 12	4 1
1,698	...	5,540	7,238	23 11	5 9
38,174	26,586	77,705	1,42,465	20 4	5 7
10,642	6,876	28,313	45,831	22 3	5 2
...	141	2,253	2,394	7 5	...
..	34	1,891	1,925	23 12	...
5,64,347	49,351	2,49,035	8,62,733	16 5	10 11
1,11,010	10,230	1,25,133	2,46,373	20 3	9 2
6,75,357	59,581	3,74,168	11,09,106	17 1	10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,03,885	11,100	2,97,846	8,12,831	15 6	9 8
36,750	...	11,310	48,060	14 14	11 5
				...	
66,289	3,036	32,766	1,02,091	15 10	10 2
18,960	...	7,115	26,075	14 6	10 7
12,900	1,685	14,065	28,650	14 3	6 6
4,129	...	4,543	8,672	14 1	6 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
3,815	919	14,037	18,771	15 8	3 2
674	...	2,686	3,360	13 15	2 13
1,100	...	2,526	3,626	9 4	2 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	924	924	8 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,87,989	16,740	3,62,164	9,66,893	15 5	9 5
60,513	...	25,654	86,167	14 10	10 4
6,48,502	16,740	3,87,818	10,53,060	15 4	9 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,49,854	10,339	64,365	3,25,058	12 12	9 13
10,770	...	3,620	14,390	12 8	9 6
6,066	708	4,273	11,047	12 11	7 0
1,799	...	1,083	2,882	11 3	7 0
71,471	459	91,354	1,63,284	15 14	6 15
21,589	...	25,665	47,204	15 14	7 4
4,880	...	...	4,880	15 8	15 8
10,218	1,080	93	11,391	13 0	11 11
944	434	4,597	5,975	10 0	1 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,934	7,538	4,890	20,362	7 13	3 1
2,280	20	13,044	15,344	20 13	3 1

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Sholapur—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	526	3,878	37,741	41,619	40,131	30,448
Girls	52	332	5,838	6,170	5,993	4,672
Total ...	578	4,210	43,579	47,789	46,124	35,120
Ahmednagar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	588	4,028	29,094	33,117	31,902	25,259
Girls	46	151	2,639	2,790	2,685	2,141
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	3	155	767	922	952	761
Girls	1	29	216	245	260	206
Local Authority—						
Boys	16	647	3,988	4,635	4,448	3,490
Girls	8	104	1,227	1,331	1,318	1,048
Aided by—	...	..	..	...	..	..
Government—						
Boys	1	34	141	175	178	160
Girls	1	48	92	140	140	122
District Local Board—						
Boys	34	280	3,097	3,377	3,192	2,682
Girls	7	59	257	316	335	291
Municipal Local Authority—				...		
Boys	4	4	280	284	302	247
Girls	3	...	279	279	282	209
Unaided—						
Boys	23	5	524	529	479	352
Girls	3	...	71	71	65	33
Total—						
Boys	749	5,148	37,891	43,039	41,453	32,951
Girls	69	391	4,781	5,172	5,080	4,050
Total ...	788	5539	42,672	48,211	46,533	37,001

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,41,099	10,478	1,69,979	5,30,556	13 3	8 3
46,606	1,100	43,505	91,211	15 4	7 12
3,87,705	20,578	2,13,484	6,21,767	13 8	8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,70,163	2,185	1,02,965	4,75,313	14 14	11 9
30,640	...	7,272	37,912	14 2	11 7
7,065	...	12,018	19,083	20 1	7 7
1,898	...	1,871	3,769	14 8	7 5
30,099	3,686	35,286	68,971	15 8	6 12
9,696	...	11,272	20,968	16 0	7 8
2,003	...	1,456	3,459	19 7	11 4
1,584	...	5,179	6,763	48 5	11 5
16,414	50	39,474	55,938	17 8	5 2
3,044	...	8,687	11,731	35 1	9 1
3,222	...	3,710	6,932	22 15	10 11
2,385	...	1,373	3,758	13 5	8 7
...	...	6,969	6,969	14 9	...
...	...	882	882	13 9	...
4,28,966	5,871	2,01,828	6,36,665	15 6	10 6
49,247	...	36,536	85,783	16 14	9 11
4,78,213	5,871	2,38,364	7,22,448	15 9	10 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
East Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	651	5,595	44,913	50,508	49,468	40,056
Girls	89	87	2,384	2,471	2,385	1,807
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	40	1,807	8,850	10,657	10,726	8,398
Girls	18	86	2,059	2,144	1,962	1,407
Local Authority—						
Boys	17	868	3,842	4,710	4,656	3,827
Girls	6	120	1,138	1,258	1,227	932
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	6	3	405	408	365	277
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	220	220	200	145
Girls	2	11	103	114	111	72
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	715	8,278	59,280	66,508	65,415	52,698
Girls	65	308	5,684	5,987	5,685	4,218
Total	780	8,576	68,914	72,490	71,100	56,916

Nos. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,51,091	22,414	77,825	6,51,330	13 3	11 2
26,876	...	2,436	28,812	12 1	11 1
62,082	6,018	64,022	1,32,072	12 5	6 13
14,766	...	10,642	25,408	12 15	7 3
28,413	941	45,223	74,577	16 0	6 9
8,884	...	12,525	21,359	17 7	7 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,106	...	3,338	4,444	12 8	3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	598	698	3 8	0 8
99	...	1,287	1,386	12 1	0 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,42,742	29,373	1,91,606	8,63,121	13 3	9 13
50,075	...	26,840	76,915	13 6	6 13
6,92,817	29,373	2,17,846	9,40,036	13 4	9 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
West Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	1	67	199	266	267	240
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	349	2,897	25,514	28,411	27,744	20,884
Girls	16	31	953	984	912	662
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	11	556	2,752	3,308	3,249	2,522
Girls	9	41	910	951	928	656
Local Authority—						
Boys	21	1,174	4,183	5,357	5,131	4,015
Girls	13	243	2,089	2,332	2,214	1,646
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	19	29	627	656	653	503
Girls	3	3	86	89	89	76
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	36	50	86	92	82
Girls	1	12	37	49	46	42
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	402	4,759	33,325	38,084	37,136	28,196
Girls	42	330	4,075	4,405	4,219	3,082
Total ...	444	5,089	37,400	42,489	41,355	31,278

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6,265	...	...	6,265	23 7	23 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,54,696	2,964	75,076	3,32,736	12 0	9 8
9,420	...	2,166	11,586	12 5	10 0
25,992	704	17,718	44,414	13 11	8 0
7,506	...	5,180	12,686	13 11	8 1
80,250	658	36,765	67,673	13 3	5 14
14,615	...	19,679	34,294	15 8	6 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,172	...	6,509	8,681	13 5	3 5
192	...	1,168	1,360	15 4	2 6
200	...	200	400	4 6	2 3
80	...	80	160	3 8	1 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,19,575	4,326	1,36,268	4,60,169	12 6	8 10
31,813	...	28,273	60,086	14 4	7 9
3,51,388	4,326	1,64,541	5,20,255	12 9	8 8

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Central Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	232	858	1,090	1,004	887
Girls	3	30	307	337	410	308
District Local Board—						
Boys	3,452	23,684	203,353	226,987	218,852	170,295
Girls	227	508	12,616	13,124	12,422	9,349
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	111	4,542	20,584	25,126	24,781	19,520
Girls	54	395	6,260	6,655	6,213	4,691
Local Authority—						
Boys	161	5,157	30,935	36,092	35,147	26,672
Girls	79	1,195	13,312	14,507	14,076	10,885
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	3	38	457	495	490	450
Girls	6	269	1,337	1,606	1,607	1,388
District Local Board						
Boys	208	468	8,188	8,656	8,328	6,848
Girls	22	74	881	955	970	811
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	75	195	10,971	11,166	10,640	8,621
Girls	30	162	3,006	3,168	3,241	2,454
Unaided—						
Boys	48	8	1,037	1,045	922	707
Girls	4	...	157	157	146	106
Total—						
Boys	4,054	34,274	276,383	310,657	300,219	238,950
Girls	425	2,663	37,876	40,539	39,085	29,892
Total ...	4,479	36,937	314,259	351,196	339,304	268,842
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government—						
Boys	5	77	529	606	585	479
Girls	1	56	210	266	264	228
District Local Board—						
Boys	308	2,762	19,416	21,178	20,554	16,821
Girls	48	388	2,707	3,095	3,126	2,387

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
26,997	576	...	27,573	25 15	25 5
16,199	...	...	16,199	39 8	39 8
23,45,321	63,116	6,47,905	30,56,342	13 15	10 11
1,43,194	...	28,835	1,72,029	13 14	11 3
1,91,502	12,499	1,42,257	3,46,258	14 0	7 12
55,121	...	30,987	86,108	13 14	8 14
2,29,462	12,196	3,32,051	5,73,709	16 5	6 3
96,081	...	1,48,948	2,45,029	17 7	6 12
6,833	...	1,456	8,289	16 15	13 15
17,580	4,400	12,270	34,250	21 5	16 15
33,873	2,487	86,836	1,23,196	14 13	4 1
5,603	...	18,081	23,684	24 7	5 12
50,730	34,124	89,629	1,74,483	16 6	4 12
15,486	6,896	44,047	66,429	20 8	4 12
...	141	10,146	10,287	11 3	...
...	84	2,773	2,807	19 4	...
28,84,718	1,25,139	13,10,280	43,20,137	14 6	9 10
3,49,264	11,330	2,85,941	6,46,535	16 9	8 15
32,33,982	1,36,469	15,96,221	49,66,672	14 10	9 3
13,265	630	6	13,901	23 12	22 10
6,583	...	...	6,583	24 10	24 10
2,84,795	14,799	41,942	3,41,536	16 16	13 14
47,105	...	...	47,105	15 1	15 1

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmedabad—*contd.*						
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	14	571	3,051	3,622	3,596	2,895
Girls	7	139	1,179	1,318	1,271	969
Local Authority—						
Boys	88	1,575	16,297	17,872	17,291	13,228
Girls	39	787	7,405	8,192	7,802	5,454
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	46	217	1,928	2,145	2,084	1,711
Girls	10	4	600	604	589	388
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	15	924	939	625	549
Girls	11	283	1,786	2,069	2,074	1,556
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	259	259	240	198
Girls	1	77	251	328	304	227
Total—						
Boys	160	5,217	41,404	46,621	44,975	35,381
Girls	117	1,784	14,138	15,872	15,380	11,154
Total ...	577	6,951	55,542	62,493	60,355	46,535
Kaira—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	39	39	37	29
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	320	5,032	23,677	28,710	27,695	21,960
Girls	53	704	4,414	5,118	4,712	3,586
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	26	822	3,945	4,767	4,602	3,797
Girls	10	265	2,059	2,324	2,289	1,761
Local Authority—						
Boys	9	320	1,980	2,300	2,204	1,945
Girls	6	99	1,267	1,366	1,333	1,080

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22,982	2,327	23,509	48,818	13 9	6 6
6,914	1	9,081	15,996	12 9	5 7
8,880	1,188	3,92,180	4,02,248	23 4	0 9
4,200	...	1,88,039	1,92,239	24 10	0 8
8,008	264	21,591	29,858	14 5	3 13
1,318	1,398	5,092	7,808	14 7	2 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,200	...	10,350	16,550	26 7	9 14
13,662	...	22,811	36,473	17 9	6 9
...	...	3,179	3,179	13 8	...
...	...	9,031	9,031	29 11	...
3,44,125	19,208	4,92,757	8,56,090	19 0	7 10
79,782	1,399	2,34,054	3,15,235	20 7	5 2
4,28,907	20,607	7,26,811	11,71,325	19 6	8 1
972	...	...	972	26 4	26 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,15,488	19,299	27,053	4,61,840	16 15	15 9
59,479	...	6,191	65,670	13 14	12 9
8,719	3,951	53,101	65,771	14 4	1 14
3,215	...	24,062	27,277	14 14	1 6
13,359	1,751	17,812	32,922	14 15	6 0
8,896	...	14,681	23,577	17 10	6 10

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kaira—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	94	67	161	165	142
District Local Board—						
Boys	209	331	7504	7,835	7,048	5,947
Girls	18	164	1188	1,352	1,264	1,008
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	41	443	484	489	388
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	11	2	380	382	292	219
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	588	6,549	37,918	44,467	42,367	34,285
Girls	88	1,326	8,995	10,321	9,753	7,682
Total ...	671	7,875	46,913	54,788	52,120	41,917
Panch Mahals—						
Government—						
Boys	1	4	77	81	78	64
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	155	1,402	8,270	9,672	9,258	6,797
Girls	19	159	1,225	1,384	1,340	938
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	11	377	2,198	2,575	2,542	2,070
Girls	6	121	1,216	1,337	1,342	987
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	81	146	227	228	209
District Local Board—						
Boys	15	30	657	687	688	465
Girls	1	...	29	29	31	17
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	20	...	1,978	1,978	1,929	1,471
Girls	11	...	889	889	841	774

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,475	...	2,961	4,436	26 14	8 15
18,426	1,067	57,354	76,847	10 1	2 9
5,861	108	9,654	15,623	12 7	4 10
2,079	140	6,139	8,358	17 1	4 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,073	2,073	7 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,59,043	26,208	1,63,582	6,48,783	15 5	10 13
78,926	108	57,549	1,36,583	14 0	3 1
5,37,969	26,316	2,21,081	7,85,366	16 1	10 4
1,381	...	...	1,381	17 11	17 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,28,170	3,228	10,082	1,41,480	15 5	13 13
21,931	...	...	21,931	16 6	16 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15,680	112	19,508	35,250	13 14	6 2
7,698	...	10,877	18,575	13 13	5 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,241	...	5,122	7,363	33 0	10 1
2,275	...	7,631	9,906	15 8	3 9
...	...	161	161	5 3	...
3,334	226	8,753	12,313	6 11	2 0
1,527	...	3,401	4,928	5 14	1 13

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Panch Mahals—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	3	...	189	189	189	136
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	205	1,818	13,369	15,182	14,634	11,003
Girls	38	361	3,505	3,866	3,777	2,925
Total ...	243	2,174	16,874	19,048	18,411	13,928
Broach—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	19	19	18	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	241	2,586	14,044	16,630	16,406	12,054
Girls	31	288	1,725	1,958	1,905	1,454
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	11	238	1,456	1,694	1,677	1,371
Girls	4	43	604	647	643	503
Local Authority—						
Boys	13	294	2,977	3,271	3,250	2,442
Girls	9	169	1,247	1,416	1,398	1,024
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	78	55	133	128	107
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	11	...	268	268	288	218
Girls	5	24	273	297	288	235
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	6	8	356	364	373	289
Girls	2	...	158	158	156	136
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	84	84	83	67
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	286	3,204	19,259	22,463	22,228	16,563
Girls	51	469	4,007	4,476	4,390	3,352
Total ...	337	3,673	23,266	26,939	26,618	19,915

Nos. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	325	1,089	1,414	7 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,51,290	3,891	47,063	2,02,244	13 3	10 5
33,397	...	19,561	52,958	14 0	8 13
1,84,687	3,891	66,624	2,55,202	13 14	10 1
498	...	...	498	27 10	27 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,06,154	4,964	37,464	2,48,582	15 2	12 9
24,300	...	6,195	30,495	16 0	13 0
16,391	...	8,196	24,587	14 10	9 12
5,454	...	2,731	8,185	12 11	8 7
32,219	666	20,383	53,268	16 7	9 14
9,274	...	27,730	37,004	26 8	6 10
800	...	2,378	3,178	25 13	6 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
567	361	3,776	4,704	16 5	1 15
705	...	2,558	3,263	11 5	2 7
3,165	...	6,984	10,149	27 3	3 3
871	207	2,275	3,353	21 7	5 9
...	...	3,793	3,793	45 11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,59,794	5,991	82,974	3,48,759	15 11	11 11
40,604	207	41,489	82,300	18 11	9 3
3,00,398	6,198	1,24,463	4,31,059	16 3	11 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Surat—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	380	4,785	32,660	37,445	35,000	27,250
Girls	50	646	3,936	4,582	4,556	3,120
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	47	998	10,370	11,368	10,721	8,687
Girls	28	299	4,397	4,696	4,353	3,078
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	27	82	1,214	1,296	1,226	944
Girls	8	84	354	438	454	354
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	9	3	1,004	1,007	1,060	904
Girls	13	69	1,655	1,724	1,663	1,336
Unaided—						
Boys	8	50	740	790	691	634
Girls	2	...	279	279	212	157
Total—						
Boys	471	5,918	46,078	51,996	49,598	38,409
Girls	96	1,098	10,621	11,719	11,288	8,049
Total ...	567	7,016	56,699	63,715	60,886	46,458
Abstract—Northern Division						
Government—						
Boys	8	81	664	745	718	537
Girls	1	56	210	266	264	228
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,399	16,568	97,067	113,635	109,818	84,382
Girls	201	2,130	14,007	16,137	15,689	11,444
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	51	1,631	8,452	10,083	9,875	8,068
Girls	21	447	3,842	4,289	4,208	3,288
Local Authority—						
Boys	168	3,564	33,822	37,386	36,018	28,372
Girls	88	1,475	15,532	17,007	16,228	11,618

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,59,518	29,205	44,949	4,33,672	12 1	10 0
49,876	...	10,093	59,969	13 3	10 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
73,616	...	1,11,568	1,85,184	17 4	6 14
28,882	...	34,880	63,762	14 10	6 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,524	247	8,615	13,386	10 14	3 11
2,356	...	11,360	13,716	30 3	5 3
3,816	...	12,072	15,888	15 0	3 10
10,601	...	21,976	32,577	19 9	6 6
...	...	9,174	9,174	11 13	...
...	...	5,097	5,097	24 1	...
4,41,474	29,452	1,86,373	6,57,304	12 14	8 15
91,715	...	83,406	1,75,121	15 9	8 8
5,33,189	29,452	2,69,784	8,32,425	13 11	8 12
16,116	630	6	16,752	23 5	22 7
6,583	...	...	6,583	24 15	24 15
13,94,125	71,495	1,61,490	16,27,110	14 13	12 11
2,02,691	...	22,479	2,25,170	14 0	12 15
48,092	6,278	84,806	1,39,176	14 2	4 14
15,583	1	35,874	51,458	12 4	8 15
1,43,704	3,717	5,61,451	7,08,872	19 11	4 9
58,950	...	2,76,207	3,35,157	20 10	3 10

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract—Northern Division—concld.						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	47	295	1,983	2,278	2,207	1,818
Girls	12	179	813	992	927	789
District Local Board—						
Boys	262	443	9,643	10,086	9,200	7,574
Girls	32	272	1,844	2,116	2,027	1,669
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	49	67	4,795	4,862	4,476	3,601
Girls	37	352	4,488	4,840	4,734	3,802
Unaided—						
Boys	26	52	1,602	1,654	1,495	1,244
Girls	3	77	530	607	516	384
Total—						
Boys	2,005	22,701	158,028	180,729	173,802	135,641
Girls	390	4,988	41,266	46,254	44,538	33,112
Total ...	2,395	27,689	199,294	226,983	218,340	168,753
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar—						
Government—						
Boys	3	67	659	726	746	623
Girls	1	48	182	230	221	207
District Local Board—						
Boys	524	4,897	35,443	39,340	39,411	27,343
Girls	78	51	4,767	4,818	4,965	2,900
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	536	2,254	2,790	2,792	1,757
Girls	3	36	983	1,019	1,022	590
Local Authority—						
Boys	49	1,465	9,384	10,849	10,950	7,873
Girls	25	199	4,388	4,587	4,569	3,256
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	152	41	5,554	5,595	5,386	4,652
Girls	1	...	36	36	36	35
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	18	136	1,566	1,702	1,651	1,888
Girls	3	28	240	268	246	186

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8,803	264	23,969	33,036	14 15	4 6
5,084	1,398	13,175	19,607	21 2	5 7
25,792	1,675	77,376	1,04,843	17 6	2 13
8,922	108	23,733	32,763	16 3	4 6
19,094	366	44,298	63,758	14 3	4 4
26,661	207	50,463	77,331	16 5	5 10
...	325	19,308	19,633	13 2	...
...	...	14,128	14,128	27 6	...
16,55,726	84,750	9,72,704	27,13,180	15 10	9 8
3,24,424	1,714	4,36,059	7,62,197	17 2	7 5
19,80,150	86,464	14,08,763	34,75,377	15 15	9 1
12,254	429	...	12,683	17 2	16 7
5,895	...	...	5,895	26 11	26 11
4,78,091	18,674	1,19,065	6,15,830	15 10	12 3
56,802	...	12,748	69,550	14 1	11 2
28,892	1,382	10,435	40,659	14 9	10 6
12,011	...	2,350	14,361	14 1	11 2
70,181	9	88,176	1,58,366	14 8	6 7
27,170	...	39,041	66,211	14 8	5 15
13,896	2,978	11,720	28,589	5 5	2 9
105	...	...	105	2 15	2 15
3,188	1,144	14,716	19,048	11 9	1 15
402	...	2,200	2,602	10 9	1 11

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Dharwar—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	27	60	1,587	1,647	1,583	1,328
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	788	6,702	56,447	63,149	62,519	44,964
Girls	116	362	10,546	10,908	11,059	7,174
Total ...	904	7,064	66,993	74,057	73,578	52,138
Belgaum—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	79	79	69	59
District Local Board—						
Boys	584	5,387	34,257	39,644	39,440	27,170
Girls	59	105	3,532	3,637	3,651	2,216
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	27	1,177	5,483	6,660	6,560	4,711
Girls	14	113	2,059	2,172	2,095	1,488
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	174	1,398	1,572	1,498	1,138
Girls	3	16	203	219	233	165
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	32	175	1,739	1,914	1,889	1,509
Girls	2	...	86	86	81	74
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	17	165	182	182	151
Girls	2	...	236	236	220	177
Unaided—						
Boys	13	...	373	373	367	282
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	667	6,930	43,415	50,345	49,981	35,051
Girls	81	234	6,195	6,429	6,349	4,174
Total ...	748	7,164	49,610	56,774	56,280	39,225

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	168	13,122	13,290	8 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,06,502	24,729	2,57,234	8,88,465	14 3	9 11
1,02,385	...	56,339	1,58,724	14 6	9 4
7,08,887	24,729	3,13,573	10,47,189	14 4	9 10
...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,498	...	...	1,498	21 11	21 11
3,31,627	419	1,77,946	5,09,992	12 15	8 7
32,014	...	16,135	48,149	13 3	8 12
63,210	696	24,301	88,207	13 7	9 10
19,119	...	9,648	28,767	13 12	9 2
9,399	7	14,669	24,075	16 2	6 5
1,227	...	1,891	3,118	13 6	5 4
6,863	3,038	10,582	19,983	10 9	3 6
330	...	1,608	1,938	23 15	4 1
60	...	1,919	1,979	10 14	0 5
...	42	2,216	2,258	10 4	...
...	...	2,721	2,721	7 7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,10,659	4,160	2,32,138	6,46,957	12 15	8 4
54,188	42	31,498	85,728	13 8	8 9
4,64,847	4,202	2,63,636	7,32,685	13 0	8 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bijapur—						
Government—						
Boys	1	8	125	133	132	116
Girls	3	...	115	115	131	124
District Local Board—						
Boys	375	2,741	19,680	22,321	22,680	16,695
Girls	38	45	1,809	1,854	1,862	1,204
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	188	1,188	1,326	1,300	976
Girls	3	41	298	339	325	236
Local Authority—						
Boys	25	619	3,761	4,380	4,492	2,582
Girls	12	64	1,470	1,534	1,534	809
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	74	176	2,680	2,856	2,891	2,478
Girls	4	4	196	200	200	166
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	5	...	592	592	549	412
Girls	1	...	92	92	91	62
Unaided—						
Boys	22	26	702	728	746	649
Girls	2	...	40	40	60	45
Total—						
Boys	511	3,758	28,578	32,336	32,630	23,848
Girls	63	154	4,029	4,183	4,203	2,645
Total ...	574	3,912	32,607	36,519	36,833	26,493
Kanara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	247	1,230	11,248	12,475	11,852	9,074
Girls	21	89	1,173	1,262	1,242	941
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	24	453	3,289	3,742	3,549	2,763
Girls	8	101	1,026	1,127	1,110	843
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2,365	...	...	2,365	17 15	17 15
2,696	...	...	2,696	20 9	20 9
3,40,611	10,050	11,384	3,62,045	16 1	15 2
25,507	...	...	25,507	18 11	18 11
16,354	187	8,179	24,720	19 0	12 9
4,897	...	2,448	7,345	22 10	15 1
29,421	158	38,444	68,023	15 2	6 9
12,744	...	19,256	32,000	20 14	8 5
6,788	1,517	5,879	14,184	4 15	2 6
1,259	...	4,149	5,408	27 1	6 5
1,618	...	1,975	3,593	6 9	2 15
308	...	130	438	4 13	3 6
...	50	450	500	0 11	...
...	...	125	125	2 1	...
3,97,157	11,962	66,811	4,75,430	14 9	12 3
17,411	...	26,108	73,519	17 8	11 4
4,44,568	11,962	92,419	5,48,949	14 14	12 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,98,267	6,937	21,206	2,21,410	18 11	16 2
19,045	...	...	19,045	15 7	15 7
88,288	2,371	19,819	60,478	17 2	10 13
9,468	...	4,731	14,194	12 13	8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Kanara—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	40	34	1,560	1,594	1,545	1,200
Girls	2	...	68	68	66	59
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	8	2	299	301	321	240
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	319	1,719	16,391	18,110	17,267	13,367
Girls	31	190	2,267	2,457	2,418	1,843
Total ...	350	1,909	18,658	20,567	19,685	15,210
Abstract—Southern Division.						
Government—						
Boys	4	75	784	859	878	739
Girls	5	48	376	424	421	390
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,730	13,755	1,00,523	114,278	113,288	80,272
Girls	196	290	11,281	11,571	11,720	7,261
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	75	2,354	12,164	14,518	14,201	10,207
Girls	33	291	4,366	4,657	4,552	3,152
Local Authority—						
Boys	82	2,258	14,543	16,801	16,985	11,543
Girls	40	279	6,011	6,290	6,386	4,229
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	298	426	11,533	11,959	11,701	10,019
Girls	9	4	386	390	388	334
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	26	153	2,323	2,476	2,382	1,951
Girls	6	28	568	596	557	425
Unaided—						
Boys	70	88	2,961	3,049	3,017	2,499
Girls	2	...	49	49	60	45
Total—						
Boys	2,285	19,109	1,44,831	163,940	162,347	117,280
Girls	291	940	23,037	23,977	24,029	15,886
Total ...	2,576	20,049	167,868	187,917	186,376	133,066

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8,183	1,137	4,731	9,051	5 14	2 1
90	...	173	263	4 0	1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	220	260	0 13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,34,738	10,485	45,976	2,91,199	16 14	13 10
28,598	...	4,904	33,502	13 14	11 13
2,68,336	10,485	50,880	3,24,701	31 4	13 6
14,619	429	...	15,048	17 2	16 8
10,089	...	...	10,089	23 15	23 15
13,48,596	36,080	3,29,601	17,09,277	15 0	11 4
1,33,368	...	28,883	1,62,251	13 14	11 6
1,46,744	4,586	62,734	2,14,064	15 1	10 5
45,490	...	19,177	64,667	14 1	10 0
1,09,001	174	1,41,289	2,50,464	14 13	6 5
41,141	...	60,188	1,01,329	16 0	6 8
30,230	8,665	32,912	71,807	6 2	2 9
1,784	...	5,930	7,714	20 2	4 2
4,866	1,144	18,610	24,620	10 5	2 1
710	42	4,546	5,298	8 14	1 3
...	258	16,513	16,771	5 9	...
...	...	125	125	2 1	...
16,49,056	51,336	6,01,659	23,02,051	14 3	10 3
2,32,582	42	1,18,849	3,51,473	14 10	9 11
18,81,638	51,378	7,20,508	26,53,524	14 4	10 2

District and Name of Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND.						
Karachi—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	80	544	3,607	4,151	3,898	3,205
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	8	51	466	517	498	410
Girls	2	5	288	243	228	167
Local Authority—						
Boys	92	69	10,844	10,913	10,791	8,752
Girls	44	165	4,601	4,766	4,992	3,859
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys ...	102	113	4,316	4,429	4,822	3,928
Girls ...	22	30	1,179	1,209	1,110	989
District Local Board—						
Boys	5	13	158	171	171	132
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	24	...	4,174	4,174	4,025	3,509
Girls	23	231	3,490	3,721	3,746	2,998
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	306	790	28,565	24,355	28,705	19,981
Girls	91	431	9,508	9,939	10,076	8,018
Total ...	397	1,221	33,073	34,294	33,781	27,944
Hyderabad—						
Government—						
Boys	1	9	248	257	257	223
Girls	1	34	167	201	212	154
District Local Board—						
Boys	166	1,116	6,237	7,353	7,471	6,065
Girls	7	7	315	322	329	262
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	4	91	915	1,006	988	791
Girls	1	2	26	28	29	26
Local Authority—						
Boys	18	85	2,517	2,602	2,594	2,172
Girls	9	8	910	918	965	808

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
54,653	.....	18,644	73,297	18 13	14 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
6,077	.....	4,280	10,357	20 13	12 3
3,880	.....	2,881	5,761	24 14	14 13
1,81,968	60	1,79,154	3,61,177	33 8	14 1
99,312	.....	99,879	1,99,191	39 14	19 14
25,250	.....	50,500	75,750	17 8	5 13
8,294	.....	12,365	20,659	18 10	7 8
677	.....	3,981	4,648	27 3	3 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
25,167	6,324	48,197	79,688	19 13	6 4
27,996	7,712	52,089	87,797	23 7	7 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
2,93,777	6,384	3,04,756	6,04,917	25 8	12 6
1,38,982	7,712	1,66,714	3,13,408	31 2	13 13
4,32,759	14,096	4,71,470	9,18,325	27 3	12 13
5,370	598	.....	5,968	23 3	20 14
4,742	.....	.....	4,742	22 6	22 6
1,08,307	.....	63,079	1,66,386	22 4	13 13
5,193	.....	2,597	7,790	23 11	15 13
8,936	.....	6,297	15,233	15 7	9 1
2,255	.....	1,590	3,845	132 9	77 12
16,093	.....	38,766	54,859	21 2	6 4
5,910	.....	16,093	22,003	22 13	6 2

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Hyderabad—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	110	205	3,525	3,730	3,361	3,062
Girls	17	1	562	563	440	369
District Local Board—						
Boys	4	23	119	142	145	125
Girls	5	13	275	288	277	210
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	14	...	3,393	3,393	3,324	2,959
Girls	11	129	1,478	1,607	1,599	1,402
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	151	151	114	102
Girls	2	12	276	288	282	244
Total—						
Boys	319	1,529	17,105	18,634	18,264	15,499
Girls	53	206	4,009	4,215	4,138	3,475
Total ...	372	1,735	21,114	22,849	22,387	18,974
Thar and Parkar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	102	611	3,914	4,525	4,446	3,635
Girls	12	40	712	752	764	641
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	26	96	122	114	90
Girls	1	4	51	55	54	43
Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	308	308	311	248
Girls	1	2	117	119	118	91
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	57	118	1,583	1,701	1,589	1,401
Girls	3	3	139	142	130	120
District Local Board—						
Boys	1	3	27	30	29	24
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21,852	...	43,704	65,556	19 8	6 8
3,871	...	7,742	11,613	26 6	8 13
843	...	3,363	4,206	29 0	5 13
1,185	...	4,357	5,542	20 0	4 4
18,892	33,488	19,790	71,670	21 9	4 0
6,700	13,065	14,189	33,954	21 3	4 3
...	2,165	5,144	7,309	64 2	...
...	530	1,534	2,064	7 5	...
1,69,798	41,251	1,80,143	3,91,187	21 7	9 5
29,856	13,595	48,102	91,553	22 2	7 4
1,99,649	54,846	2,28,245	4,82,740	21 9	8 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
88,951	...	22,233	1,11,184	25 0	20 0
14,664	...	3,813	18,477	24 3	19 3
1,788	...	1,261	3,049	26 12	15 11
822	...	580	1,402	25 15	15 4
2,262	...	3,949	6,211	20 0	7 4
...	...	269	269	2 4	...
8,414	...	16,828	25,242	16 6	5 7
359	...	718	1,077	8 5	2 12
100	...	83	183	6 5	3 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	....	...	...
...	...	....	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Thar and Parkar—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	51	51	52	31
Total—						
Boys	162	758	5,028	6,086	6,489	5,448
Girls	18	49	1,070	1,119	1,118	926
Total ...	180	807	6,098	7,205	7,557	6,374
Nawabshah—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	129	794	7,405	8,199	8,058	6,728
Girls	7	29	442	471	478	354
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	....	741	741	709	562
Girls	1	...	92	92	91	71
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	105	178	3,486	3,664	3,689	3,270
Girls	22	8	592	600	577	457
District Local Board—						
Boys	2	8	59	67	71	61
Girls	5	31	500	531	510	412
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	205	205	190	159
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	60	60	76	52
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	241	980	11,956	12,936	12,743	10,827
Girls	35	68	1,626	1,694	1,651	1,294
Total ...	276	1,048	13,582	14,630	14,394	12,121

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,087	1,087	20 14	...
1,01,515	...	44,354	1,45,869	22 10	15 12
15,845	...	6,467	22,312	19 15	14 8
1,17,360	...	50,821	1,68,181	22 4	15 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,47,729	...	31,956	1,79,685	22 5	18 5
7,042	...	3,521	10,563	22 5	14 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,737	...	8,756	13,493	19 0	6 11
453	...	576	1,029	11 5	5 0
22,316	...	40,165	62,481	17 3	6 2
3,397	...	5,960	9,357	16 3	5 14
158	311	521	985	13 14	2 2
2,057	296	3,598	5,951	11 11	4 1
975	13	1,240	2,228	11 12	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	193	234	427	5 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,75,910	517	82,872	2,59,299	20 6	13 13
12,949	296	13,655	26,900	16 5	7 13
1,88,859	813	96,527	2,86,199	19 14	13 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Sukkur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	132	1,703	8,481	10,184	10,079	8,054
Girls	6	7	318	325	318	233
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	28	186	214	215	190
Girls	1	...	43	43	41	35
Local Authority—						
Boys	18	108	4,495	4,603	4,421	3,544
Girls	10	17	1,774	1,791	1,886	1,328
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	107	175	3,593	3,768	3,717	3,119
Girls	29	1	755	756	705	622
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	2	48	50	52	20
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	24	31	2,840	2,871	2,712	2,266
Girls	12	26	1,876	1,902	1,887	1,478
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	312	2,045	19,595	21,640	21,144	17,178
Girls	59	53	4,814	4,867	4,889	3,716
Total ...	371	2,098	24,409	26,507	26,033	20,889
Upper Sind Frontier—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	77	527	3,073	3,600	3,636	2,911
Girls	1	...	61	61	52	44
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	2	24	659	683	664	531
Girls	2	3	101	104	110	82

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,80,432	...	45,535	2,25,967	22 7	17 14
5,652	...	1,676	7,328	23 1	17 12
2,588	...	1,600	4,188	19 8	12 1
...	...	105	105	2 9	...
35,764	1,802	47,422	84,988	19 4	8 1
14,000	...	18,055	32,055	17 0	7 7
22,248	...	39,815	62,063	16 11	6 0
2,689	...	4,398	7,087	10 0	3 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	322	418	8 1	1 10
4,976	2,899	26,268	34,143	12 9	1 13
6,729	1,801	22,967	31,500	16 11	3 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,46,008	4,701	1,60,640	4,11,349	19 7	11 10
29,116	1,804	47,523	78,443	16 1	5 15
2,75,124	6,505	2,08,163	4,89,792	18 13	10 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
91,694	...	13,977	1,05,671	29 1	25 3
475	...	237	712	13 11	9 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,621	...	8,929	13,550	20 7	6 15
1,310	...	1,993	3,303	30 0	11 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Upper Sind Frontier—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	52	38	1,810	1,848	1,783	1,500
Girls	3	...	73	73	66	51
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	...	253	253	233	174
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys ...	133	584	5,795	6,379	6,316	5,116
Girls ...	6	3	285	288	228	177
Total ...	139	587	6,080	6,617	6,544	5,293
Larkana—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	170	1,776	9,516	11,292	11,250	8,900
Girls	10	7	366	373	377	283
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	32	213	245	245	193
Girls	1	...	73	73	73	60
Local Authority—						
Boys	6	58	1,244	1,302	1,330	1,093
Girls	2	1	227	228	241	172
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	95	142	3,244	3,386	3,107	2,317
Girls	31	9	839	848	810	733

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
7,285	...	5,200	12,435	7 0	4 1
154	...	800	454	6 14	2 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
289	674	865	1,778	7 10	1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,08,789	674	28,971	1,38,434	21 2	16 7
1,989	...	2,580	4,469	19 10	8 8
1,05,728	674	31,501	1,37,903	21 1	16 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,79,351	...	25,919	2,05,270	18 3	15 15
4,118	...	2,057	6,170	16 6	10 12
2,286	...	1,576	3,812	15 9	9 2
860	...	257	617	8 7	4 12
13,403	...	15,778	29,181	21 15	19 1
691	..	1,857	2,548	10 9	2 14
14,612	...	9,500	24,112	7 12	4 11
3,680	...	3,100	6,780	8 5	4 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—contd.						
Larkana—*concld.*						
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	1	74	75	70	64
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	5	214	219	216	181
Girls	2	5	369	374	380	314
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	68	68	65	58
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	276	2,018	14,499	16,512	16,218	13,247
Girls	47	28	1,948	1,971	1,958	1,626
Total ...	323	2,086	16,447	18,483	18,176	14,873
Dadu—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	113	1,398	6,230	7,628	7,537	6,062
Girls	11	19	473	492	494	382
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	5	20	821	841	879	722
Girls	3	13	297	310	298	222
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	94	119	2,955	3,074	2,998	2,437
Girls	28	14	815	829	772	675
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
876	...	635	1,011	13 5	4 15
188	608	480	1,221	5 10	0 10
981	1,168	2,262	4,411	11 7	2 3
...	179	459	638	9 16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,09,740	782	58,712	2,64,284	16 5	12 13
10,151	1,168	10,168	21,487	10 15	5 3
2,19,891	1,950	68,880	2,85,721	15 12	12 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,01,944	...	41,600	1,43,544	19 1	13 6
11,707	...	3,972	15,679	31 12	23 11
9,177	...	6,467	15,644	17 13	10 7
4,819	...	3,044	7,863	24 11	14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
14,887	...	9,400	24,287	8 1	4 15
4,704	...	2,800	7,504	9 12	6 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	....	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*concld.*						
Dadu—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	64	64	65	48
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	214	1,532	10,070	11,602	11,479	9,269
Girls	42	46	1,585	1,631	1,564	1,279
Total ...	256	1,578	11,655	13,233	13,043	10,548
Abstract, Sind—						
Government—						
Boys	1	9	248	257	257	228
Girls	1	34	167	201	212	154
District Local Board—						
Boys	999	8,464	48,463	56,927	56,875	45,605
Girls	54	100	2,687	2,796	2,807	2,199
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	248	2,697	2,945	2,989	2,396
Girls	9	24	728	752	728	558
Local Authority—						
Boys	140	344	20,808	21,152	20,820	16,907
Girls	69	196	7,822	8,018	8,403	6,411
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	722	1,088	24,512	25,595	24,466	21,529
Girls	155	66	4,954	5,020	4,610	4,016
District Local Board—						
Boys	12	47	363	410	416	342
Girls	12	47	897	944	915	706
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	68	36	11,079	11,115	10,700	9,248
Girls	48	391	7,213	7,604	7,618	6,192
Unaided—						
Boys	6	...	343	343	320	260
Girls	3	12	327	339	334	275
Total—						
Boys	1,963	10,281	103,513	118,744	116,293	96,510
Girls	351	879	24,795	25,674	25,622	20,506
Total ...	2,314	11,110	133,308	144,418	141,915	117,016

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenue	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost of Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,205	1,205	18 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,26,008	...	58,672	1,84,680	16 1	11 6
20,780	...	9,816	30,546	19 8	13 4
1,46,738	...	68,488	2,15,226	16 8	11 4
5,370	598	...	5,968	28 4	20 14
4,742	...	...	4,742	22 6	22 6
9,48,061	...	2,62,943	12,11,004	21 8	16 13
48,846	...	17,873	66,719	23 12	17 6
80,802	...	21,481	52,283	17 13	10 8
11,136	...	7,957	19,093	26 7	15 6
2,58,843	1,862	3,02,754	5,63,459	27 1	12 7
1,21,676	...	1,38,722	2,60,398	31 0	14 8
1,86,814	...	2,15,112	3,51,926	14 6	5 9
27,048	...	37,383	64,431	14 9	5 14
1,768	311	7,948	10,022	24 1	4 4
3,714	296	8,912	12,922	14 2	4 1
44,887	49,001	96,840	1,90,728	17 13	4 3
42,406	23,749	91,507	1,57,662	20 11	5 9
...	2,537	7,042	9,579	29 15	...
...	530	2,621	3,151	9 7	...
14,26,540	54,309	9,14,120	23,94,969	20 10	12 4
2,59,568	24,575	3,04,975	5,89,118	23 0	10 2
16,86,108	78,884	12,19,095	29,84,087	21 0	11 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1934.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abstract, Bombay Presidency—						
Government—						
Boys	24	522	2,805	3,327	3,208	2,691
Girls	10	198	1,060	1,258	1,307	1,075
District Local Board—						
Boys	9,411	70,097	556,511	627,608	605,940	464,841
Girls	772	3,362	46,873	50,235	48,786	34,981
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	334	10,733	55,808	66,541	65,293	50,912
Girls	145	1,578	19,098	20,676	19,777	14,748
Local Authority—						
Boys	886	14,582	153,701	168,283	168,595	127,340
Girls	412	4,504	68,047	72,611	70,021	52,307
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	773	1,416	27,059	28,475	27,264	23,879
Girls	173	514	7,104	7,618	7,144	6,008
District Local Board—						
Boys	963	1,580	40,738	42,268	40,814	33,955
Girls	88	459	4,677	5,136	5,006	4,086
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	328	545	43,342	43,887	41,987	34,920
Girls	158	1,224	20,642	21,866	21,568	17,360
Unaided—						
Boys	180	148	7,587	7,735	7,264	5,937
Girls	14	89	1,116	1,205	1,100	841
Grand Total—						
Boys	12,849	100,178	887,796	987,969	954,884	744,475
Girls	1,767	11,978	168,617	180,595	175,559	131,486
Total ...	14,616	112,151	1,056,413	1,168,564	1,130,443	875,961

NOS. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
82,806	2,233	6	85,045	26 0	25 5
37,618	...	...	37,613	28 12	28 12
71,04,047	2,22,346	16,71,428	89,97,821	14 14	11 12
5,88,654	...	1,17,092	7,05,746	14 8	12 1
5,48,653	33,087	3,50,269	9,32,009	14 4	8 7
1,68,475	1	1,04,672	2,73,148	13 3	8 3
12,65,819	24,354	29,14,504	42,05,177	25 11	7 13
5,75,138	1,505	14,25,600	20,02,238	28 4	8 1
1,54,569	264	2,40,537	3,95,370	14 8	5 11
49,662	5,798	62,828	1,18,288	16 9	6 15
1,20,102	45,334	2,97,981	4,63,417	11 8	3 0
22,974	404	63,644	87,022	17 6	4 9
1,48,374	2,22,571	6,01,345	9,72,290	23 2	8 9
1,01,069	79,586	3,78,357	5,59,012	25 15	4 11
...	7,258	75,683	82,941	11 7	...
...	564	20,307	20,871	19 0	...
94,24,370	5,57,947	61,51,753	1,61,34,070	16 14	9 14
15,43,580	87,858	21,72,500	38,03,938	21 11	8 13
*1,09,67,950	6,45,805	83,24,253	1,99,38,008	17 10	9 16

* Includes Rs. 74 as Drawing grant and Rs. 1,943 as fee grants.

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ART SCHOOLS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Sir J. J. School of Art (Including the Reay Art Workshop) Bombay.	1	527	500	449	89,784
Ahmedabad—					
School for Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.	1	80	39	31	.....
Total ...	2	557	548	480	89,784
Aided.					
Surat—					
Drawing and Design Class, Surat.	1	76	73	64	750
Total, Art Schools ...	3	633	621	544	90,534
MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Poona—					
B. J. Medical School, Poona ...	1	307	296	296	36,919
Ahmedabad—					
B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.	1	188	180	180	49,749
Hyderabad—					
Medical School, Hyderabad ...	1	119	126	126	32,075
Total ...	3	614	602	602	1,18,743
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
National Medical College, Bombay	1	233	230	209	.....
Total, Medical Schools for Men...	4	847	832	811	1,18,743
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Thana—					
Training School, Bhiwandi ...	1	84	83	81	10,494
Poona—					
Training College for Men, Poona.	1	193	192	180	49,680
Urdu Training School, Poona ...	1	64	62	60	21,198
Rural Training School, Loni ...	1	29	29	28	10,064
Training College, Dhulia ...	1	101	102	98	29,807

FORM No. 6.

Training for the Official Year 1933-34.

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	31,240	...	893	1,21,917	239 8	176 5
...	...	95	...	...	95	2 7	...
...	...	31,335	...	893	1,22,012	...	...
...	...	250	...	190	1,190	16 5	10 4
...	...	31,585	...	1,083	1,23,202	...	...
...	...	27,172	397	...	64,488	217 14	124 12
...	...	...	...	...	49,749	276 6	276 6
200	...	13,646	...	...	45,921	364 7	254 2
200	...	40,813	397	...	1,60,158	266 1	197 4
...	...	30,356	140	1,546	32,042	139 5	...
200	...	71,174	537	1,546	1,92,200	231 0	142 12
...	...	...	...	...	10,494	318 0	318 0
...	1,813	...	...	1,355	52,848	275 4	258 12
...	948	...	...	577	22,718	366 7	342 14
...	...	...	...	152	10,216	352 4	347 1
...	753	...	...	1,008	31,968	304 9	287 5

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN—*concld.*					
Government—concld.					
Ahmedabad—					
P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad.	1	96	94	93	31,604
Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad.	1	31	31	28	8,448
Dharwar—					
Training School, Dharwar ...	1	35	34	33	11,198
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Men, Hyderabad.	1	82	82	77	31,688
Total ...	9	665	650	628	2,08,621
Municipal.	...				
Bombay—					
Training Class, Bombay Municipality.	1	35	36	30	.....
Aided.					
Ahmednagar—					
Union Training College, Ahmednagar.	1	57	61	58	4,547*
Broach—					
Vocational Training School, Ankleshwar.	1	18	17	16	662
Total ...	2	75	78	74	5,209
Total, Training Institutions for Men.	12	775	778	732	2,08,830

* Including a drawing grant of Rs. 137.

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	31,604	336 3	336 3
...	...	...	...	...	8,443	272 6	272 6
...	...	...	...	47	11,245	331 0	329 6
...	...	...	...	34	31,667	386 3	385 12
...	3,509	...	...	3,173	2,10,303	319 2	309 9
...	382	768	...	...	1,150	31 15	...
...	...	...	...	5,877	10,424	170 14	74 2
...	...	...	...	1,096	1,758	103 7	33 15
...	...	...	...	6,973	12,182	156 3	66 13
...	3,891	768	...	10,146	2,23,685	289 5	270 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR EUROPEANS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	40	36	36	3,000
Poona—					
St. Mary's Training College, Poona.	1	29	24	24	7,200
Total ...	2	69	60	60	10,200
ENGLISH-TEACHING.					
Recognised.					
Bombay Suburban District—					
St. Teresa's Convent Normal Class, Santa-Cruz.	1	30	38	36	.....
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR INDIANS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Training College for Women, Poona.	1	81	80	75	34,181
Urdu Training School for Women, Poona.	1	48	43	36	12,336
Ahmedabad—					
Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad.	1	43	41	39	21,035
Dharwar—					
Training College for Women, Dharwar.	1	22	22	21	26,571
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Women, Hyderabad.	1	26	26	24	18,472
Total ...	5	220	212	195	1,12,595

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	4,210	...	4,517	11,727	326 0	83 0
...	...	3,566	...	2,989	13,755	573 0	300 0
...	...	7,776	...	7,506	25,482	425 0	170 0
...	...	1,048	...	1,890	2,988	77 0	
...	2,589	...	...	1,952	38,722	484 0	427 0
...	...	...	...	29	12,365	287 9	286 14
...	...	...	...	12	21,047	513 5	513 5
...	...	...	...	60	26,631	1,214 0	1,208 0
...	...	...	...	...	18,472	710 7	710 7
...	2,589	...	...	2,058	1,17,237	553 0	531 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR INDIANS—*concld.*					
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
R. C. Training Institute for Urdu Women, Bombay.	1	41	43	30	.....
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Vanita Vishram Training College, Girgaon.	1	79	76	66	4,040
Seva Sadan Normal Classes Grant Road.	1	69	73	68	3,220
Kaira—					
Mary Brown Memorial Training College for Women, Borsad.	1	47	46	46	4,068
Panch Mahals—					
Methodist Teachers' Training College for Women, Godhra.	1	46	46	44	4,885*
Poona—					
B. M. Wadia Seva Sadan Training College for Women, Poona.	1	96	99	82	3,726†
C. S. M. Training College, Poona.	1	54	54	53	4,660
Training College for Women, Hingne Bk.	1	46	44	43	2,090
Sholapur—					
Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur.	1	22	27	26	1,474
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Training College, Ahmednagar.	1	26	30	29	3,440‡
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. Mission Training College, Karachi.	1	9	9	9	960
Total ...	10	494	504	466	33,113
Recognized.					
Bombay—					
Training College for women, Prarthna Samaj, Girgaum.	1	7	7	6	.....
Sholapur—					
Z. M. Urdu Normal Class, Sholapur.	1	4	4	3	.....
Shikarpur—					
Jahwaribai Training Classes, Shikarpur.	1	14	14	13	.....
Total ...	3	25	25	22	.....
Total, Training Institutions for Women—For Indians.	19	780	784	713	1,45,708
Total, Training Institutions for Women.	22	870	882	809	1,55,908

* Including a Drawing grant of
† Do. do.
‡ Do. do.

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	8,088	...	...	...	8,083	188 0	...
...	3,000	354	3,257	600	11,851	155 15	61 1
...	2,200	1,961	...	1,070	8,451	115 12	44 2
...	...	...	...	5,110	9,178	199 8	88 7
....	...	286	...	5,449	10,570	229 13	105 2
...	...	1,115	...	4,353	9,194	92 14	37 10
...	...	1,888	...	7,928	13,926	257 14	86 5
...	...	295	...	2,611	4,996	113 9	47 8
...	200	287	...	1,517	3,428	126 15	51 9
...	...	286	...	4,282	8,008	266 15	114 11
...	219	347	...	1,086	2,612	290 4	106 12
...	5,619	6,219	3,257	34,006	82,214	163 2	65 3
...	...	169	...	...	169	24 2	...
...	...	...	...	2,546	2,546	636 8	...
...	...	...	380	1,048	1,428	102 0	...
...	...	169	380	3,594	4,143	165 12	...
...	16,291	6,388	3,637	39,653	2,11,677	270 0	135 13
...	16,291	15,212	3,637	49,049	2,40,997	272 4	176 12

Rs. 135.
Rs. 158.
Re. 80.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGINEERING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Poona—					
College of Engineering Workshop, Poona.	1	244	243	214	29,092
Aided.					
Karachi—					
Subordinate Engineering Classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	1	95	91	85	2,280
Total, Engineering Schools ...	2	339	334	299	31,992
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Reay Art Workshop (Sir J. J. School of Art).	(1)	(102)	(109)	(77)	Included in
Poona—					
Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona.	1	81	36	22	9,861
Ahmedabad—					
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	138	140	116	26,353
Surat—					
Technical School, Ahwa ...	1	23	14	12	1,010
Total ...	3 (1)	192 (102)	190 (109)	149 (77)	37,224
District Local Board.					
Ratnagiri—					
School of Industry, Ratnagiri ...	1	238	238	185	6,915
Satara—					
School of Industry, Satara ...	1	47	45	37	1,021
West Khandesh—					
Technical School, Dhulia ...	1	96	92	67	3,137
Total ...	3	376	370	289	11,073

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	18,880	...	137	48,709	209 7	122 8
...	375	3,927	...	2,575	9,107	100 1	24 8
...	375	22,807	...	2,712	57,816	173 9	35 9
the expenditure of the Sir J. J. School of Art.							
...	...	...	...	...	9,861	273 15	273 15
...	...	2,759	...	171	29,289	209 2	188 4
...	...	...	...	...	1,010	72 2	72 2
...	...	2,759	...	171	40,154	211 5	195 15
5,500	...	...	140	1,725	14,280	61 5	29 11
2,759	...	...	...	...	3,780	84 0	22 11
5,500	300	...	...	2,939	11,876	129 1	34 2
13,759	300	...	140	4,664	29,936	86 15	29 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Municipal.					
Poona—					
V. J. Municipal Technical School, Poona.	1	77	57	50	2,103
Sholapur—					
Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur.	1	20	27	22	804
Municipal Technical School, Sholapur.	1	91	87	70	873
Surat—					
F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.	1	136	138	103	6,000
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Technical School, Jacobabad ...	1	52	55	48	1,790
Total ...	5	372	364	293	11,720*
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.	1	594	589	516	1,19,000
Depressed Class Mission Industrial School, Parel.	1	4 (13)	4 (17)	4 (12)	426
D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary, Industrial School, Chikhalwadi.	1	29 (2)	33 (2)	30 (2)	880
Textile Technical School, Parel ...	1	92 (8)	120 (10)	100 (8)	1,260
Thana—					
A. R. Soonawalla Industrial School, Bordi.	(1)	(167)	(165)	(141)	1,050
C. B. Mission Boys' Industrial School, Palghar.	1	3 (17)	3 (21)	3 (15)	434
A. W. Mission Industrial School, Sanjan.	1	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	324
Kolaba—					
K. E. S. Topiwalla Industrial School, Alibag.	(1)	4 (51)	4 (63)	4 (53)	1,473
Nasik—					
St. Barnabas' Industrial School, Manmad.	1	50 (29)	54 (28)	50 (26)	1,050
Poona—					
Simpson Workshop and Technical School, Poona.	1	13 (26)	12 (27)	11 (24)	1,063
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Sirur.	1	5 (12)	5 (14)	4 (12)	759
D. C. Mission Tailoring Class, Poona.	1	2 (48)	2 (45)	2 (31)	60

* Includes a

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	6,867	6	...	43	9,109	159 13	36 8
...	1,751	...	...	...	2,615	96 14	32 0
...	8,901	...	...	...	9,774	112 6	10 1
800	5,188	2,841	1,857	724	17,355	125 12	43 0
500	2,987	...	...	...	5,277	95 15	32 3
1,300	25,689	2,847	1,857	767	44,130	121 4	32 3
...	9,000	1,20,380	...	...	2,48,380	421 11	262 1
...	...	...	...	1,185	1,611	76 11	20 5
...	...	...	...	2,071	2,951	84 7	25 2
...	450	674	...	1,332	9,716	28 9	9 11
...	...	...	...	2,273	3,323	20 2	6 6
...	...	...	...	1,743	2,177	90 11	18 1
...	...	...	...	1,385	1,709	284 13	54 0
...	100	...	...	6,481	8,054	120 3	22 0
...	...	...	...	6,131	7,181	87 9	12 13
...	...	...	...	4,311	5,374	137 13	27 4
...	...	...	...	2,806	3,565	137 2	39 15
...	...	...	...	775	835	17 12	1 4

Drawing grant of Rs. 189.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Ahmednagar—					
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	38	33	27	1,480
S. P. G. Mission Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	5 (66)	5 (64)	4 (62)	1,868
Salvation Army Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	61	63	52	642
A. M. Vocational School, Vadala.	1	43	40	36	1,205
Kaira—					
M. E. Mission Industrial School, Nadiad.	1	31	33	28	1,088
I. P. Mission Industrial School, Borsad.	1	46	43	42	1,023
Salvation Army Industrial School, Anand.	1	28	25	21	495
Sarvajanik Deshinama Class, Nadiad.	1	45	33	28	.....
Surat—					
Mahajan Home Industrial School, Surat.	1	74	67	65	610
Sukkur—					
V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.	1	68	57	45	2,196
Total ...	20 (2)	1,226 (444)	1,236 (460)	1,073 (391)	1,38,881
Recognised.					
Poona—					
Prof. Jadhav's College of Tailoring and Cutting, Poona.	1	43	40	35	.....
Sholapur—					
Pandharpur Electric Supply Co. Wiremen's Class, Pandharpur.	1	18	18	18	.....
Total ...	2	61	58	53	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.	33 (2)	2,227 (444)	2,218 (460)	1,857 (391)	1,98,898
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
A. S. Patel Academy for Domestic Arts, Fort.	1	51 (37)	49 (36)	28 (21)	1,105
Do. Chandanwadi.	1	134 (146)	135 (146)	48 (19)	1,020

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,203	...	6,440	9,123	276 7	44 14
...	...	...	...	7,950	9,818	142 5	27 1
529	...	...	...	2,230	3,401	54 0	10 3
...	...	...	...	7,846	9,051	226 4	39 2
...	...	...	...	5,027	6,110	185 2	32 13
...	...	10	...	2,731	3,764	78 7	21 5
...	...	...	...	3,979	4,474	179 0	20 0
...	51	...	...	175	226	5 15	...
...	...	...	...	1,021	1,631	24 5	9 1
900	600	716	1,621	516	6,549	114 14	38 8
1,429	10,201	1,22,983	1,621	68,408	3,43,023	202 4	81 9
...	...	3,628	...	...	3,628	90 11	...
...	...	...	...	1,907	1,907	106 0	...
...	...	3,628	...	1,907	5,535	95 7	...
16,488	86,140	1,32,217	3,618	75,917	4,62,778	172 14	74 1
...	...	1,443	1,025	1,111	4,684	55 2	13 9
...	...	4,367	...	521	5,908	21 0	3 10

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Social Service League's Mahila Mandal's Sewing Classes, Parel.	1	190	182	142	610
Mahila Seva Mandal's Sewing and Cutting School, Girgaum.	1	120	122	91	275
Bulsara Training Institution, Dhobi Talao.	1	16	11	10	100
Bombay Suburban District—					
Mahila Mandal Ladies' Industrial Class, Vile Parle.	1	54	51	42	90
Nasik—					
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Nasik.	1	20	22	19	95
Z. B. & M. M. Industrial School, Manmad.	1	27	20	23	440
Poona—					
Seva Sadan Work Room Classes, Poona.	1	109	120	72	1,695
Satara—					
Salvation Army's Industrial School, Satara.	1	5 (27)	5 (27)	5 (27)	208
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	19	18	18	400
Ahmedabad—					
Salvation Army Mission Girls' Industrial School, Ahmedabad.	1	40	38	38	100
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. M. Widows' Industrial School, Karachi.	1	32	31	29	650
Lohana Technical Institute, Karachi.	1	35	34	26	280
Motilbai Chellaram Narishala, Karachi.	1	4	4	4	.....
Total ...	15	865 (210)	851 (209)	590 (97)	7,158
Recognised.					
Poona—					
Wali Mahomed and Dosta Mahomed Peer Mahomed Muslim Girls' Orphanage Industrial School, Poona.	1	7 (28)	7 (28)	6 (27)	.....
Broach—					
The Broach Stree Mandal Adult Women Classes, Broach.	1	92	80	40	.....
Total ...	2	99 (28)	87 (28)	46 (27)	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls.	17	964 (238)	938 (237)	636 (143)	7,158

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	90	3,037	...	2,105	5,842	32 2	3 6
...	...	2,820	...	416	3,511	28 12	2 4
...	...	366	...	494	960	87 4	9 1
...	...	637	...	...	727	14 4	1 12
...	...	54	...	435	584	26 9	4 5
...	...	963	...	1,595	2,998	103 6	15 3
...	...	550	...	7,961	10,206	85 1	14 2
...	...	...	...	1,487	1,785	55 12	9 5
...	...	...	...	1,915	2,315	128 10	22 4
...	...	...	...	1,754	1,854	48 13	2 10
...	747	...	...	5,442	6,839	220 10	26 15
...	350	...	836	230	1,696	49 14	8 4
...	100	...	...	530	630	157 8	...
...	1,287	14,237	1,861	25,996	50,539	47 11	6 12
...	...	...	...	6,495	6,495	185 9	...
...	...	...	...	1,531	1,531	19 2	...
...	...	...	...	8,026	8,026	69 12	...
...	1,287	14,237	1,861	34,022	58,565	49 13	6 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Shorthand Classes attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	1	12	9	6	1,204
Accountancy Diploma Classes, attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	1	21	21	18	2,550
Commercial Classes attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.	1	35	32	27	1,760
Broach—					
J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach.	1	33	30	27	252
Total ...	4	100	92	78	5,856
Recognized.					
Bombay—					
The Alexandra College of Commerce, Fort.	1	57	51	45	.....
Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	45	36	31	.....
Bai Iboi's Accountancy Training Institution, Fort.	1	33	30	25	.....
Dáver's College of Commerce, Fort.	1	447	286	148	.....
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Commercial Classes, Parel.	1	11 (60)	14 (55)	12 (57)	.....
Sir J. J. B. P. Institution Commercial Classes, Fort.	1	24 (33)	24 (32)	20 (30)	.....
The Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalbadevi.	1	55	40	35	.....
Padhye's Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Thakurdwar.	1	113	105	90	.....
Popular Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalbadevi.	1	66	90	50	.....
Reliance Commercial School, Fort.	1	26	31	20	.....
Zoroastrian Association Continuation Classes, Princess Street.	1	62	53	39	.....
Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar.	1	58	42	39	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	184	...	...	1,448	160 14	146 7
...	...	2,100	...	...	4,650	221 7	121 7
...	...	2,581	...	...	4,370	136 9	55 15
...	...	880	1,617	...	2,750	91 11	8 7
...	...	5,745	1,617	...	13,218	143 11	63 11
...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400	27 7	...
...	...	2,688	...	...	2,688	74 8	...
...	...	21,572	...	...	21,572	719 1	...
...	...	34,451	...	...	34,451	120 7	...
...	...	111	...	3,063	3,175	40 3	...
...	...	...	...	1,841	1,841	32 14	...
...	...	3,785	...	...	3,785	94 10	...
...	...	5,421	...	...	5,421	51 10	...
...	...	2,311	...	...	2,311	25 11	...
...	...	1,791	...	...	1,791	57 12	...
...	...	115	...	576	691	13 1	...
...	...	1,646	...	76	1,722	44 0	...

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognized—concld.					
Thana—					
Thana Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Thana.	1	32	32	28	.....
Nasik—					
Special Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Nasik.	1	8	10	6	.....
Poona—					
The Poona School of Commerce, Poona.	1	16	14	12	.....
The Poona Phonetic Institute, Poona.	1	22	18	15	.....
The Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's School of Commerce, Poona.	1	17	14	14	.....
Sholapur—					
The Phonetic Institute, Pandharpur.	1	11	8	5	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Yajnik's College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	1	65	45	41	.....
The Ahmedabad College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	1	15	20	15	.....
Surat—					
Smart School of Commerce, Surat.	1	22	18	18	.....
Commerce Class attached to Sarvajanik Middle School, Haripura, Surat.	1	3	3	2	.....
Bijapur—					
Kotwal's School of Accountancy and Banking, Bijapur.	1	9	8	6	.....
Karachi—					
Coronation Commercial College, Karachi.	1	167	138	131	.....
Social Service League Free Commercial College, Karachi.	1	102	95	89	.....
Bulsara Commercial Institute, Karachi.	1	53	43	42	.....
Karachi Academy Commercial Classes, Karachi.	1	10	10	10	.....
Hyderabad—					
N. V. Commercial College, Hyderabad.	1	20	24	18	.....
Total ...	28	1,569 (93)	1,362 (97)	1,006 (87)	.....
Total, Commercial Schools for Boys.	32	1,669 (93)	1,394 (97)	1,084 (87)	5,856

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,070	...	...	1,070	33 7	...
...	...	464	...	...	464	46 6	...
...	...	1,150	...	610	1,760	125 11	...
...	...	...	...	356	356	19 12	...
...	...	1,230	...	482	1,712	122 5	...
...	...	377	...	512	889	111 2	...
...	...	2,079	...	...	2,079	46 3	...
...	...	554	...	473	1,027	54 6	...
...	...	1,792	...	284	2,076	135 5	...
...	...	179	...	408	578	192 11	...
...	...	213	...	180	393	42 0	...
...	...	9,429	...	3,850	13,279	96 4	...
...	...	1,336	...	...	1,336	14 0	...
...	...	1,680	...	248	1,928	44 13	...
...	...	360	...	...	360	36 0	...
...	...	955	...	1,140	2,096	87 9	...
...	...	98,139	...	14,099	1,12,238	60 1	...
...	...	1,03,884	1,617	14,099	1,25,456	94 2	3 15

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS FOR EUROPEANS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Young Women's Christian Association Commercial School, Bombay.	1	34	25	25	2,200
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS					
Government					
West Khandesh—					
Agricultural School, Dhulia ...	1	22	22	20	6,450
Dharwar—					
Agricultural School, Dovihosur ...	1	26	28	24	7,346
Total, Agricultural Schools for Boys.	2	48	50	44	13,796
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Reformatory School, Yeravda ...	1	207	219	215	39,185
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Willingdon Boys' Home, Byoulla.	1	101	99	98	6,100
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga.	1	386	371	371	*59,302
Total ...	2	487	470	469	65,402
Total, Reformatory Schools for Boys.	3	694	689	684	1,04,587

* Includes a Drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	3,985	...	769	6,954	278 0	88 0
...	...	...	...	...	6,450	293 3	293 3
...	...	...	...	...	7,346	262 6	262 6
....	...	...	...	...	13,796	275 15	275 15
...	...	...	...	2,422	41,607	190 0	178 15
...	260	95	...	7,744	14,199	143 7	61 10
...	1,500	1,440	...	11,904	74,146	129 14	169 13
...	1,760	1,535	...	19,648	88,345	197 15	139 2
...	1,760	1,535	...	22,670	1,29,952	186 10	151 13

grant of Rs. 190,

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES— FOR BOYS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bombay Institution for Deaf and Mutes, Mazagaon.	1	36	35	27	3,000
Prof. Dato's Charitable Dumb and Deaf Institution, Thakurdwar, Bombay.	1	42	42	26	1,000
Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo.	1	58	68	57	3,050
American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar.	1	38	40	34	2,285
Poona—					
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for Dumb and Deaf, Poona.	1	43	30	22	400
Ahmedabad—					
School for Deaf and Mutes, Ahmedabad.	1	33	33	20	3,600
Karachi—					
Ida Rieu School for the Blind and Deaf Mutes, Karachi.	1	33	33	32	2,500
Total, Schools for Defectives ...	7	283	276	227	15,835
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS— FOR MEN.					
SECONDARY.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bradley Night High School, Thakurdwar.	1	129	121	74	970
Poona—					
Poona Night High School, Poona.	1	79	83	62	1,500
Sholapur—					
English Class attached to the Settlement Industrial Night School, Sholapur.	1	10	12	8	70
Karachi—					
Prem Mandali Advanced Night School, Karachi.	1	47	52	33	260
Maratha Advanced Night School, Karachi.	1	43	42	33	140
G. N. S. Advanced Night School, Karachi.	1	56	62	46	.....
Total ...	6	364	372	261	2,940

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	449	6,263	414	10,146	289 14	85 12
...	...	...	...	5,065	6,065	144 6	23 12
..	1,850	...	2,923	3,378	10,701	169 14	49 7
...	900	...	600	3,361	7,146	178 10	57 2
...	500	...	...	715	1,615	53 13	13 5
...	1,700	...	...	1,952	7,252	219 12	109 1
...	...	...	...	10,260	12,760	386 11	75 12
...	4,450	449	9,806	25,145	55,685	201 12	57 6
...	...	3,398	...	2,547	6,915	57 2	8 0
...	500	2,703	...	2,799	7,502	90 6	18 1
...	...	...	...	...	70	5 13	5 13
...	188	...	...	941	1,384	26 10	5 9
...	144	...	...	174	458	19 14	3 5
...	300	...	...	767	1,067	37 3	...
...	1,127	6,101	...	7,228	17,396	46 12	7 14

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Belgaum—					
Night School, Khanapur ...	1	7	8	5	72
Bijapur—					
Night School, Bijapur ...	1	9	8	7	132
Do. Bagalkot ...	1	8	8	6	107
Do. Indi ...	1	15	13	11	72
Total ...	4	39	37	29	383
District Local Board.					
Kolaba—					
Night Schools	4	68	64	48	145
Poona—					
Night Schools	2	42	49	32	.....
Ahmednagar—					
Night Schools	3	75	73	38	171
West Khandesh—					
Night Schools	3	65	65	47	84
Total ...	12	245	251	165	400
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	5	160	166	114	.....
Poona—					
Night Schools	2	76	69	45	78
West Khandesh—					
Night School	1	30	30	19	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	72	9 0	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	132	17 0	17 0
...	...	...	...	...	107	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	72	5 0	5 0
...	...	...	...	...	383	10 0	10 0
...	...	...	...	...	145	2 4	2 4
328	...	...	...	...	328	6 11	...
...	...	...	...	...	171	2 5	2 5
156	...	...	...	...	240	3 11	1 5
484	...	...	...	...	884	3 8	1 9
...	2,040	...	...	...	2,040	12 5	...
...	360	...	...	...	438	6 6	1 2
72	...	...	...	...	72	2 6	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Municipal—contd.					
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	8	195	185	108	.....
Dharwar—					
Night Schools, Hubli ...	2	128	128	55	157
Bijapur—					
Night Schools, Bijapur ...	3	93	87	87	.....
Karachi—					
Night School	1	25	25	16	303
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	20	15	10	71
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	2	30	25	14	96
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Night School	1	24	21	16	82
Larkana—					
Night School	1	21	22	16	81
Total ...	19	496	428	267	795
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	25	1,314	1,304	907	.....
Nasik—					
Night Schools	11	841	805	677	1,160
Poona—					
Night Schools	4	80	90	60	.....
Satara—					
Night School	1	47	41	35	92
Sholapur—					
Night Schools	4	181	176	121	728

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
23	4,712	...	...	1	4,736	25 9	...
...	225	...	...	...	382	3 0	1 0
...	215	...	...	...	215	3 0	...
42	175	...	...	...	525	21 0	12 5
...	91	...	...	...	162	10 13	4 12
...	158	...	...	...	254	10 3	9 13
...	98	...	...	...	180	8 9	3 14
...	95	...	...	...	176	8 0	3 12
65	5,769	...	...	1	6,630	15 7	1 14
...	2,620	426	...	10,641	13,687	10 8	...
...	200	...	...	7,762	9,122	11 5	1 7
34	69	160	...	1,539	1,802	20 9	...
...	...	74	...	59	225	5 8	2 4
47	...	...	...	...	770	4 6	4 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Aided—contd.					
Ahmedabad—					
Night School	1	26	22	19	37
Kaira—					
Night School	1	9	12	5	14
Broach—					
Night School	1	45	48	31	71
Surat—					
Night Schools	4	109	96	73	203
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	6	221	164	136	202
Belgaum—					
Night School	1	48	45	29	95
Karachi—					
Night School	1	24	27	24	53
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	21	17	14	70
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	3	88	102	65	96
Larkana—					
Night School	1	50	43	38	67
Total ...	65	3,099	2,987	2,234	3,068
Recognised.					
Nasik—					
Night School	1	30	34	30	.....
Poona—					
Night School	1	109	91	59	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Night School	1	145	128	64	.....
Surat—					
Night School	1	19	20	15	.....
Total ...	4	303	273	168	.....
Total, Primary Schools for Adults for Men.	112	4,448	4,301	3,041	4,719

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	131	168	7 10	1 11
...	...	...	...	221	265	22 1	3 11
...	...	...	...	211	282	6 9	1 10
...	...	...	...	169	432	4 8	2 12
...	...	...	...	...	292	2 0	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	95	2 0	2 0
...	...	...	...	106	159	5 14	3 3
...	...	...	...	140	210	12 6	4 2
...	69	...	...	583	742	7 4	0 15
...	68	...	...	118	253	5 14	1 9
81	3,020	660	...	21,680	28,504	9 9	1 0
...	...	...	...	358	358	10 8	...
...	...	...	...	1,433	1,433	15 12	...
...	...	...	...	966	966	7 9	...
...	...	...	...	125	125	6 4	...
...	...	...	...	2,882	2,882	10 9	...
702	11,189	660	...	24,563	41,833	9 12	1 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					
SPECIAL.					
Aided.					
Poona—					
Alegaonkar's Advanced Night School, Kirkee.	1	130	126	95	500
Total of all Schools for Adults for Men.	119	4,942	4,700	3,897	8,159
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Seva Sadan Home Classes, Gamdevi.	1	112	129	97	265
Women's Indian Association's Training Class, Chaupati.	1	74	85	22	.....
Women's Indian Association's Training Class, Fort.	1	63	73	24	.....
Poona—					
Seva Sadan English and First Aid Classes, Poona.	1	56 (5)	51 (5)	50 (5)	200
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Poona.	1	113	105	75	975
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Baramati.	1	10 (3)	9 (5)	7 (3)	75
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Baramati.	1	46 (3)	43 (5)	40 (1)	80
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Sholapur.	1	26	21	19	50
Surat—					
Night School	1	20	22	7	28
Total, Schools for Adults for Women.	9	520 (11)	538 (15)	341 (9)	1,673

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	2,474	2,974	23 9	3 15
702	12,316	6,761	...	34,265	62,203	12 15	1 11
...	...	775	...	1,501	2,541	19 11	2 1
...	288	696	...	534	1,518	17 14	...
...	450	342	...	2,424	3,216	44 1	...
...	...	661	...	600	1,461	26 1	3 9
...	...	...	...	3,974	4,949	47 2	9 5
...	...	...	...	357	432	30 14	5 6
...	63	...	...	616	759	15 13	1 11
...	100	50	...	389	589	28 1	2 6
...	...	...	...	...	26	1 4	1 4
...	901	2,524	...	10,395	15,493	28 0	3 0

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1934.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Bombay—Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay.	1	73	80	52	46,382
Language Schools for Boys.					
Municipal	4	114 (52)	112 (39)	76 (58)	205
Aided	33	1,451 (149)	1,456 (136)	1,116 (91)	4,171
Recognised	1	6 (24)	4 (24)	4 (23)	.....
Total, Language Schools ...	38	1,571 (225)	1,572 (199)	1,196 (172)	4,376
Music Schools for Boys.					
Aided	2	11 (40)	11 (35)	9 (30)	.....
Recognised	4	91 (1,480)	71 (1,576)	64 (1,214)	.....
Total ...	6	102 (1,520)	82 (1,611)	73 (1,234)	.....
Music Schools for Girls.					
Aided	2	10 (58)	10 (58)	9 (47)	.....
Recognised	1	11 (18)	11 (16)	9 (15)	.....
Total ...	3	21 (76)	21 (74)	18 (62)	.....
Total, Music Schools (Boys and Girls).	9	123 (1,596)	103 (1,685)	91 (1,296)	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	9,320	...	...	55,652	695 10	579 2
...	2,816	...	...	...	3,021	20 0	1 6
100	2,660	566	13,625	24,701	45,823	28 13	2 10
...	...	...	...	255	255	9 2	...
100	5,476	566	13,625	24,956	49,099	27 11	2 8
...	300	596	...	535	1,431	31 2	...
...	...	1,702	...	3,416	5,118	3 4	...
	300	2,298	...	3,951	6,549	3 14	...
...	150	528	...	195	873	12 13	...
...	...	349	...	2,133	2,482	91 15	...
...	150	877	...	2,328	3,355	35 5	...
...	450	3,175	...	6,279	9,904	5 9	...

Table showing the statistics of Government,

1933-

1	Number of inmates on 31st March,		
	Colleges. 2	Secondary Schools. 3	Primary Schools. 4
Government.			
Government Hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona.	.....	48	.....
District Local Board.			
Muslim Boarding House, Mirpurkhas ...	.....	102	.....
Hindu Boarding House, Mirpurkhas ...	.....	28	.....
Muslim Boarding House, Naushahro ...	.....	107	.....
MacLachlan Muslim Boarding House, Jacobabad.	.....	29	.....
Total ...	.....	266	.....
Aided.			
Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel, Bombay.	.....	15	1
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Thana.	.....	27	.....
Depressed Class (Parwari) Hostel, Mahad ...	.....	.....	7
Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding, Nasik ...	.....	25	.....
Seva Sadan Hostel for Depressed Class Women, Poona.	.....	1	10
Shiv Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House, Satara.	.....	102	18
Bahishkrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Sholapur.	.....	24	6
Asprishyoddharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon.	.....	6	9
Shri Chokhamela Boarding House, Jalgaon ...	.....	7	9

District Local Board, and Aided Hostels.

34.

1934, attending.		Average monthly number.	Expenditure from			
Special Schools.	Total.		Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	48	44	8,447	.....	.....	8,447
...	102	91	2,508	.....	7,246	9,754
...	28	27	...	.....	3,134	3,134
...	107	100	...	2,272	7,117	9,389
...	29	29	...	.....	1,282	1,282
...	266	247	2,508	2,272	18,779	23,559
...	16	16	600	.....	1,582	2,182
...	27	29	2,650	251	1,405	4,306
...	7	10	200	.....	702	902
...	25	23	345	112	2,655	3,112
2	13	10	240	327	1,672	2,239
9	124	104	580	805	20,478	21,863
7	37	38	260	.....	1,985	2,245
...	15	10	115	.....	778	893
...	16	15	200	.....	999	1,199

1	Number of inmates on 31st March, Colleges. 2	Secondary Schools. 3	Primary Schools. 4
Aided—concld.			
Depressed Class Hostel, Ahmedabad ...	.....	26	4
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Dharwar.	.....	16	.....
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.	.....	16	.....
District Madressah, Sukkur ...	.....	36	.....
Missionary Settlement for University Women, Bombay.	28	.....	.....
Catholic Women's Hostel, Bombay ...	2	.....	.....
Y. M. C. A. Hostel, Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....
Y. W. C. A. Hostel, Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....
League of Mercy's Children's Home, Lonavla.	.....	30	.....
League of Mercy's Infants' Home, Lonavla .	.....	17	.....
Total ...	30	348	59
Grand Total ...	30	662	59

N.B.—The hostels shown in this table are not

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

1984, attending.		Average monthly number.	Expenditure from			
Special Schools.	Total.		Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	30	27	3,180	.....	2,571	5,751
...	16	15	1,560	.....	1,436	2,996
...	16	15	135	262	820	1,217
...	36	34	...	400	3,200	3,600
18	41	38	2,000	14,963	6,027	22,990
...	2	3	310	525	17,820	18,655
15	15	15	3,712	1,397	.....	5,109
9	9	5	1,000	2,360	13,814	17,174
...	30	32	3,456	3,296	965	7,717
...	17	17	1,008	.....	3,992	5,000
55	492	451	21,551	24,698	82,896	1,29,145
55	806	742	32,506	26,970	1,01,675	1,61,151

attached to particular institutions.

Bk Na 27—16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.